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## **Volume II.**









BISHOP HOWE AND CLERGY IN 1872.

HISTORY  
OF  
The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania,  
1871—1909.  
AND  
The Diocese of Harrisburg,  
1904—1909.

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BY  
*The Rev. JONATHAN W. MILLER, Rector Christ  
Episcopal Church, Frackville, Pa.*

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY  
*The Rt. Rev. ETHELBERT TALBOT, D. D., LL. D.,  
Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.*

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VOL. II.

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FRACKVILLE, PA.  
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.  
1909.

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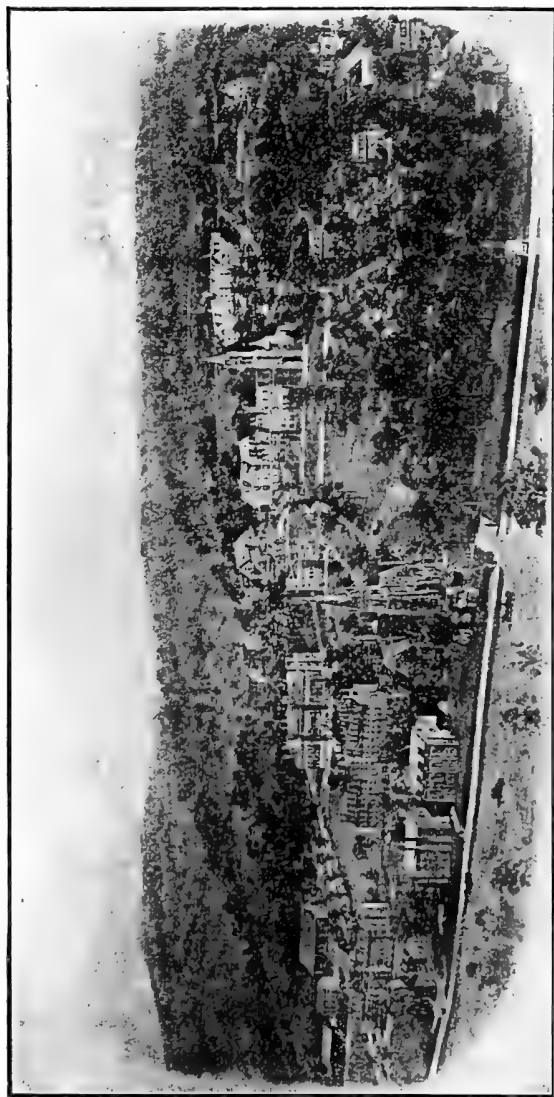
## CHAPTER VII.

### INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DIOCESE

#### PART I.

##### **Lehigh University**

In the year 1865 the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, one of the most philanthropic and devoted Churchmen of his day, set apart one hundred and fifteen acres of ground, beautifully located in South Bethlehem, to which he appropriated the munificent sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing an institution of learning in the Lehigh Valley. This was the largest sum of money ever given by a single individual up to this time, to the cause of education. Out of this magnificent gift arose the justly celebrated Lehigh University, which was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature in the year 1866. And having, during his lifetime, had the pleasure of not only assisting in shaping its policy, but also in seeing it grow into one of the greatest institutions in this country, Judge Packer, by his last will and testament, endowed the University to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and in addition to this he appropriated five hundred thousand dollars more as an endowment for the University Library. The object of Judge Packer in founding this Institution was to afford young men a thorough technical, literary and scientific education, which should give them a thorough preparation for the professions represented in the development of the peculiar resources of the surrounding country. And to accomplish this purpose, thorough instruction is liberally provided for in Civil, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Electrical and Chemical Engineering; also Electrometallurgy, Chemistry, and all needful collateral studies. A thoroughly equipped school of General Literature was also established,



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

offering a course in Arts and Science. This last department provides thorough and systematic instruction in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek; higher Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics, History, Psychology, and Philosophy.

This institution has an efficient Faculty of thirty-four Professors, three Lecturers, and twenty-nine Instructors, each one of whom is eminent in his particular department, and many of whom enjoy an international reputation for ripe scholarship and ability as teachers. A graduate from this institution is well qualified to enter upon a successful business career, or teaching, or any one of the technical professions, or upon the study of Law, Medicine or Theology. One of the most praiseworthy principles of the University is that any student who does not, after a fair trial, come up to the standard as laid down by the institution, is dropped, no matter at what period of his course this may occur. Every facility, however, is provided to insure the careful instruction of each individual student. Noteworthy among the provisions for this end is the Conference Department, established in the fall of 1908. This department, conducted by members of the teaching staff of the University, provides extra instruction evenings at nominal rates for students who find any difficulty with their current work. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons the teachers of this department may be consulted free. Assistance thus obtained at a critical time is of great value to a student, especially to a Freshman.

But whilst ministering to the mind, the development of the body is not neglected. Therefore a well appointed gymnasium, furnished with the latest and best patterns of apparatus, has been provided. And in addition to this there is also a large athletic field, with its cage and field house, suitably arranged for baseball, football, lacrosse and all divisions of track and field sports. Proper exercise in the gymnasium is required, and is under the direction of a skillful Instructor.

The social side of the students' life is provided for through the various fraternities, clubs and societies. Many of these fraternities own their own chapter houses, which serve as homes for the members during their stay at the University. The honorary fraternities—*Phi Beta Kappa* and *Tau Beta Pi*

—have flourishing chapters in this Institution. But only those students who have attained an extra scholastic proficiency are qualified for membership. Besides these there are numerous city and school clubs organized for the mutual scholastic and social benefit of their respective members. These are frequently helpful to new students in getting settled. Then there are the Societies known as the Civil Engineering Society, the Mechanical Engineering Society, the Electrical Engineering Society, the Mining and Geological Society, the Chemical Society, and the Arts and Science Club, whose main object is to afford to members an opportunity of writing, reading and discussing original papers upon subjects taught in the department. There are also maintained among the students a Minstrel Association, the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and the Mustard and Cheese Dramatic Association. The students issue a semi-weekly, a monthly and an annual publication, besides having a Press Club, whose members furnish the newspapers with athletic and educational notes pertaining to the University.

Lehigh University, aiming at the development of a well-balanced manhood, has also provided for the direction of the spiritual growth of its students. This is evidenced, first of all, by the beautiful and costly Packer Memorial Chapel erected upon the University grounds. Daily Morning Prayer is said, in this building, by the Chaplain—The Rev. S. U. Mitman, Ph.D., which every student is required to attend. A Young Men's Christian Association was also organized, in 1890, which has since become a part of the Intercollegiate Association.

Any student desiring a liberal education as a suitable foundation for subsequent professional work in law, medicine, or theology, is offered the broadest and most complete course of study preparatory to his professional studies.

To the young man whose ultimate object is the study of law there is offered a most complete course in Higher Economics, Political Economy, Transportation, Labor, Finance, Taxation, Public Revenues, Public Expenditures, Public Debts, and Credit, Business Law, Contracts, Sales, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, Partnerships, Corporations, Trusts, Monopolies, Roman Law, Federal and State Constitutional

Law compared with the governmental organizations of European countries, International Law, State Sovereignty, Territorial Rights, Modern Laws of War, Naval Belligerency, Rules as to Prisoners, Rights of Capture, and Peace Proposals. And in addition to this he has the opportunity of laying the foundation for future historical research by taking those courses of study which treat of the formation of modern European nationalities, the relations of Europe



THE CAMPUS.

and America, the history of modern Europe, the development of the power of Great Britain, the French Revolution, nineteenth century European history, the history of the United States since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Economic progress of the country, the struggle over Secession, the economic and social effects of the Civil War, industrial expansion and its relation to changes of political policies. Along with these the student may add the study of the Languages, Psychology, Philosophy, and other subjects. The

above studies, as provided by the University, will give the student the very best possible foundation upon which to build his future work as a student of Law.

In the case of the prospective medical student the University provides a course of study equally as good. Such a student is offered the advantages of an advanced course in Chemistry, which includes qualitative and quantitative analysis, organic and sanitary Chemistry, Biology, Morphology, and Physiology. In this latter the student acquires a knowledge of life, protoplasm, the cell, and the structure, development, relationships and habits of animals, variation, heredity, evolution, embryology, comparative anatomy, histology, sanitary Biology and Bacteriology. And in the Biological Laboratory he is taught the successive stages of cleavage, gastrulation, formation of organ tissues, and also makes microscopic investigations of bacteria in foods, dairy products, soils, etc., with plate and tube culture. This Biological laboratory is equipped with the most modern appliances for investigations along all lines of Biological work.

For the student whose ultimate aim is the study of Theology, the University offers the following courses of study as especially important to lay a good foundation for his future studies. The first is the department of Classics, especially Latin and Greek, which includes the Latin writings of the Church Fathers, and New Testament Greek. The second is Philosophy, in which the student traces the rise and development of philosophy among the Greeks, the formulation of the fundamental conceptions of physical science, logic and ethics, with a comparative study of the Neo-platonic, Patristic and Scholastic Philosophy in relation to the institutions and culture of the times. The student also investigates the rise of modern philosophy and science following the Renaissance, and examines the systems of representative thinkers and the leading tendencies in recent European philosophy. He studies the psychological basis of modern educational theory and practice, with special reference to their origin and derivation in connection with the development of philosophic systems and ideals of culture. Next is the Psychological course, in which the student acquires a knowledge of the main mental facts—perception, sensation, memory, attention, association,



and imagination—and also considers the relation of mind and brain, the nature of voluntary automatic and reflex movements, inherited instincts and acquired habits, impulse and emotion, the structure and functions of the human nervous system, the doctrine of organic evolution, the biological factors of heredity, variation and evolution as determining the course of mental development in man, the development of the individual mind through the combination and organization of sensation and memory, the growth of habits from the conscious and voluntary modification of instinct, the general conditions affecting the mental growth and retardation in the individual. In this department the student conducts laboratory experiments bearing upon the physiological and psychological structure and functions of the nervous system, with dissection of the brain and experimentation upon voluntary and reflex movements. In addition to the above the student has opportunities for studying modern economics and sociological problems.

So also a prospective teacher may elect just such a course of study as will give him the best possible preparation for his particular work. The facilities for the study of mathematics and the sciences in Lehigh University are unsurpassed.

For all this work the University is thoroughly provided with well equipped buildings, laboratories, and apparatus. Among the group of buildings which compose Lehigh University, *Packer Hall* stands first, and was so named in honor of the founder of the Institution. Packer Hall occupies a commanding position, overlooking not only Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, but the country for miles in different directions. This magnificent building was erected out of Potsdam sandstone, in the English Gothic style of architecture, and was completed in the year 1869. It is four stories high, two hundred and fifteen feet in length, and sixty feet wide. The greater part of the basement, first and second floors are occupied by the department of Civil Engineering. In addition to this the basement contains testing laboratories for cement, brick and metals, in which there are four machines for tensile and compressive tests, one for torsion tests, and special apparatus for experimental work. On the first floor there are also a lecture room, two recitation rooms, a large drawing

hall, two instrument rooms, two offices and a library room. In the instrument room there are seventeen transits, fourteen levels, a large geodatic theodolite, two plane tables, and other tools for engineering field work. In the library room is an excellent collection of plans of engineering structures. On the second floor are two drawing rooms, three recitation rooms, and an instrument room, a blue-print room, and offices. The third and fourth floors contain the offices and recitation rooms of the department of Mathematics and Astronomy. The museum of Natural History is also on the third floor.

Perhaps one of the most completely equipped buildings of the University is the *Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory*. It is thoroughly fire-proof, built of sandstone, two hundred and nineteen feet long, forty-four feet wide, with a wing added to it. This building is occupied by the Chemical and Metallurgical departments. The former department occupies the two principal stories and basement. The upper floor contains the qualitative and quantitative Chemical Laboratories. Laboratories for Industrial Chemistry and Physical Chemistry and the supply room are also on this floor. The first floor contains a large lecture room, a smaller lecture room, a recitation room, a Chemical Museum, and laboratories for organic and sanitary Chemistry. In the basement is the large laboratory for the furnace assay of ores, and a well appointed laboratory for gas analysis, also rooms containing the apparatus for several processes in Industrial Chemistry, the engine and air pump for vacuum filtration, etc. The *Metallurgical* department contains a lecture room, a blowpipe laboratory for class instruction in blowpipe analysis, a laboratory provided with a Goldschmidt's "two-circle" reflecting and application goniometer, a polariscope, a Groth's "Universal Apparat," and a simple and a polarizing microscope, a dry laboratory provided with furnaces for solid fuel and for gas with natural draught and with blast, electric current for electrometallurgical experiments, and a wet laboratory for ordinary analytical work. Equipment has recently been provided for laboratory work in metallurgy, metallography, and particularly in electrometallurgy, consisting of working places for students, each equipped with gas, electric current and appar-

atus for various kinds of experimental work, and several new pyrometers, calorimeters, and furnaces have been added to the general equipment. The department of Economics and History is located in this building.

The third among this group of buildings is the *Physical and Electrical Engineering Laboratory*. This is a four-story building, two hundred and forty feet long, and from forty-four to fifty-six feet wide. On the first floor are the Senior dynamo laboratory and research room of the Electrical En-



PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

gineering Department, a work shop, stock room, and storage battery room belonging jointly to the departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering, and six laboratory rooms, and a constant temperature vault belonging to the department of Physics. The dynamo laboratory for Senior students is supplied with power from a seventy-five kilowatt rotary converter, and occupies the west wing of the building. This laboratory is equipped with an eighteen kilowatt double-current generator supplying both direct and alternating current, a fifteen kilowatt direct current generator, three arc

light dynamos, several types of open and enclosed arc lamps, two seven and one-half kilowatt rotary converters, thirty direct current generators and motors, ranging from one-half to fifteen horse-power, twelve alternating current motors of from one to fifteen horse-power, dynamotors and motor-generators, a Brackett cradle dynamometer, five alternators, including a ten kilowatt Ferranti machine, a thirty-five kilowatt Westinghouse machine and a nine kilowatt Thomson-Houston machine, nineteen transformers of from one to fifteen kilowatts capacity, a six-light constant current transformer with a full equipment of series enclosed arc lamps, and a variety of instruments, including voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters, rheostats, contact makers, frequency meters, dynamometers, tachometers, condensers, and other apparatus. On the second floor are the offices of the departments of Physics and of Electrical Engineering, two general apparatus rooms, one large laboratory room for Physics, including four photometer rooms, a drafting room, a seminary room, and a large dynamo laboratory for Electrical Engineering. The dynamo laboratory for Junior students is supplied with seven motor driven generator sets and eight other direct current machines and a number of electric motors, and occupies the west wing on the second floor of this building. On the third floor are the lecture room, with apparatus rooms adjoining, and three laboratory rooms for advanced work belonging to the departments of Physics and Electrical Engineering, a recitation room, and a large audience hall. The fourth floor is occupied with four recitation rooms in the central portion of the building, and a large laboratory for Physics in the west wing.

The fourth building which claims attention here is the *W. A. Wilbur Engineering Laboratory*. This is a new two-story building erected of Potsdam sandstone, one hundred eighty-eight feet long by forty-four feet wide. It is divided into two sections, one for boilers and the other for engines. The former section can accommodate three one hundred horse-power high pressure boilers, and the latter the various steam motors and their accessories. In this experimental power plant are contained a triple-expansion engine, a sixty-horse power compound air compressor, a tandem compound

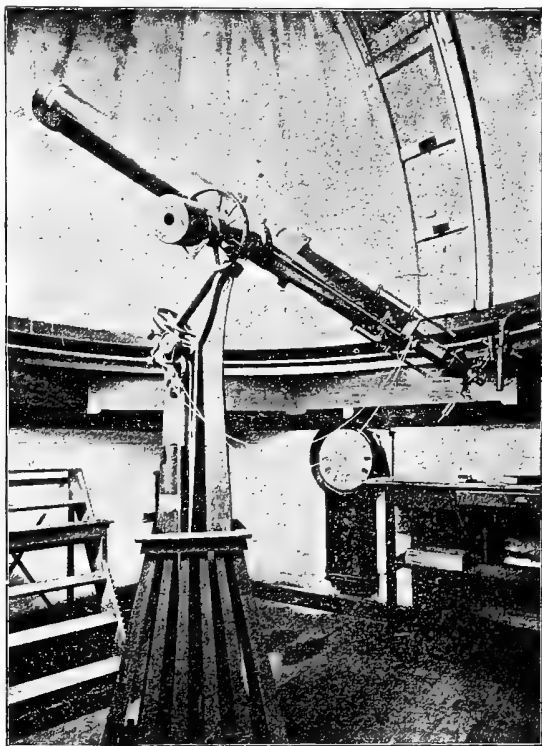
Marine engine, a high-speed Ball engine coupled to a twenty-five kilowatt Crocker-Wheeler generator, an Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company air compressor which is compound at both air and steam ends, with re-heating and cooling devices attached, a De Laval steam turbine that is combined with a centrifugal pump, and other apparatus relating to Steam Engineering. The accessories are a Wilson-Snyder steam pump, a Blake pump, a Worthington circulating pump, a "Featherweight" air pump, a Cochrane feed water heater and three Cochrane steam separators, also box-coil condensers, a Wheeler surface condenser, and a Wainwright surface condenser. There is also a complete set of Westinghouse air brake apparatus, including the pump and engineers' valve, and several sets of the parts belonging to freight cars. In addition to this there are water meters, weighing tanks, and dynamometers for measuring the steam consumption and the development of power. The engine room of the power house is thirty-one feet long. The generating units now installed are of fifty and one hundred kilowatt rating. Simple horizontal Ball engines are direct, connected to General Electric alternating current generators which furnish sixty cycle two-phase current at twenty-two hundred volts for transmission to the various distributing centers.

*Williams Hall*, named for Professor E. H. William, Jr., the donor, of the class of '75, is the fifth in the group of University buildings. It is one hundred and eighty-six feet long, by seventy feet wide, and three stories high. One-half of the building is devoted to the department of Mechanical Engineering and the other half to Geology, Biology and Mining Engineering. In the eastern end are located the recitation rooms, instructors' offices, drawing rooms, reference library, and store rooms of the department of Mechanical Engineering, and in the basement rooms and apparatus are provided for laboratory work in experimental mechanics and engineering physics, such as the calibration of the measuring instruments used in Mechanical Engineering, the determination of the mechanical efficiencies of hoisting and other gear, and the testing of motors and other prime movers than steam engines. In this part there are four-cycle and two-cycle gas engines, hot-air pumping engines, electric motors,

a water motor, a fifteen horse-power centrifugal pump, hoists, blocks, jacks, and dynamometers of various kinds. In the west end the department of Geology has, on the first floor, one lecture room, office, library, mineralogical museum and laboratory of Petrology. The lecture room is fitted up with collections of fossils, rocks and economic minerals and ores. The laboratory of petrology is equipped with a study collection of rocks containing over five thousand specimens from the type regions in different parts of the world, stereopticon for illustrated lectures, twelve high-grade petrographic microscopes, a microprojection apparatus for lecture purposes, and study collections of rocks and thin sections. In the basement are a laboratory for instruction in Lithology, a room devoted to working collections and field equipment for Geology and Economic Geology and an apparatus for cutting thin sections of rocks, with a one horse-power motor for furnishing power. On the second floor is the paleontological laboratory, which contains the fossil collections. On the third floor is a laboratory devoted to the use of students of field Geology. Crystallography and Mineralogy are taught in this department. The department of Mining Engineering has its office, library, and recitation rooms on the first floor. A large room in the basement is used for illustrative material, and contains a large and a small size Ingersoll-Rand Rock Drill, an Ingersoll-Rand Pick Machine for coal mining, a Water-Leyner Rock Drill, a Sullivan hand-power diamond drilling machine, and a Phillips Automatic Cross-over Car Dump with a full-sized mine car. A pipe line carries compressed air from the steam engineering laboratory for operating the rock drills. The equipment for mine surveying contains, among other standard instruments, a complete C. L. Berger and Son's Mining Transit with auxiliary top and side telescope and solar attachment, a Gurley Mining Transit, a Heller and Brightly eighteen inch Y-level with the latest improvements, a Gurley monocular hand level, and other accessories. On the third floor is located the drawing-room, also a well equipped blue-print and dark room, and a photographic laboratory used jointly by the Geological and Mining departments. The department of Biology has its lecture room, store rooms, office, reference library, and laboratories on



the second floor, and a large vivarium on the third floor. The laboratories of this department are thoroughly equipped with collections, sections, microscopes, and all necessary appliances. There are also two students' rooms, used by the Mining and Geological, and the Mechanical Engineering Societies, located in the basement.



INTERIOR OF OBSERVATORY.

*Saucon Hall* is the sixth of this group of buildings, and in 1896 received extensive alterations, adapting it to the needs of the department of English. It contains a study and a recitation room for each Professor, a lecture hall, seating two hundred persons, and a large room on the ground floor which has been fitted up for the use of the literary societies, with committee rooms adjoining.

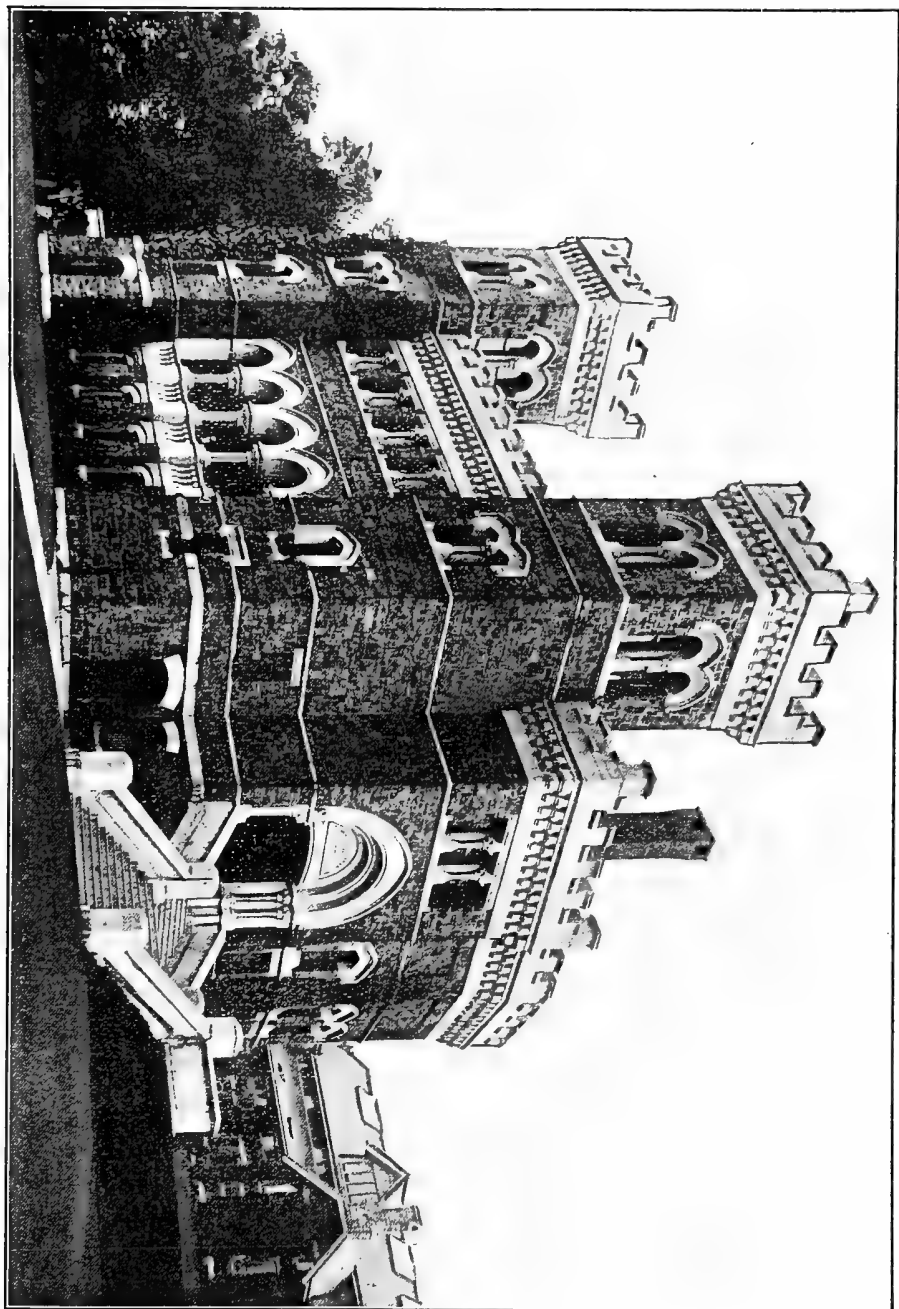
*Christmas Hall*, being the seventh building considered, is devoted to the departments of Greek, Latin and Modern Languages, and of Philosophy, Psychology and Education. The psychological laboratory is situated on the third floor of this building. It is equipped for elementary instruction and experimentation in the physiology of sense and movement. Opportunities for brain dissection are provided.

The eighth building is *The Sayre Observatory*. Through the liberality of the late Robert H. Sayre, Esq., an Astronomical Observatory was erected on the University grounds, and placed in charge of the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. The ground upon which the Observatory stands consists of seven acres adjoining the original grant, and was presented by Charles Brodhead, Esq., of Bethlehem. This building contains an Equatorial Telescope, by Alvin Clark, of six inch clear aperture and eight feet focus, a Zenith Telescope, by Blunt, a Superior Astronomical Clock, by William Bond and Sons, a Meridian Circle, a Prismatic Sextant, by Pistor and Martins, and an Equatorial Transit by Buff & Buff.

On July 23rd, 1903, an annex to the Observatory, with all the instruments, was presented to the University by Mr. Sayre. This annex contains a modern zenith telescope of four and one-half inches clear aperture, equipped with electric illumination. The observations secured with this instrument are for the purpose of investigating the variation of latitude.

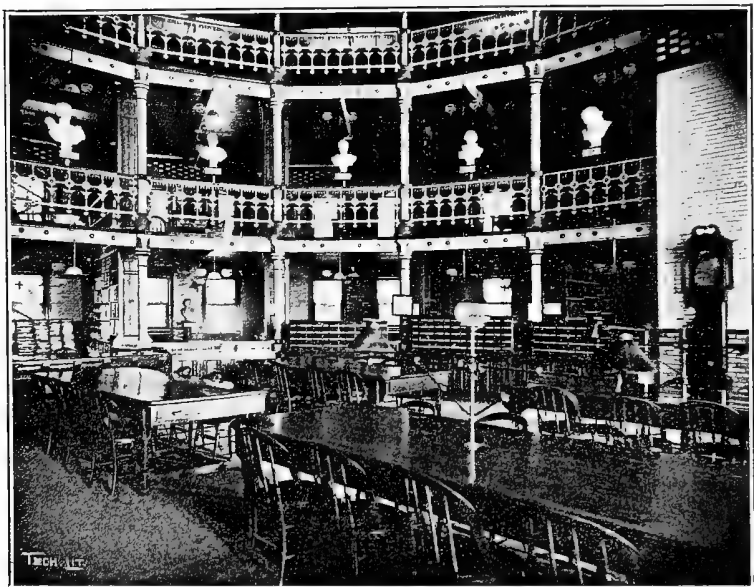
The Chapel of the University, known as *Packer Memorial Church*, is one of the largest and most magnificent Church buildings in the State of Pennsylvania. Its appointments are unsurpassed, if equaled. This building was erected and furnished at a cost of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and was the munificent gift of Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, daughter of the founder of the University, and presented in memory of her father.

The tenth building is the *University Library*. This building was erected by the founder of the University in 1877, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, as a memorial to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. The building is semi-circular in form, with a handsome facade in the Venetian style of architecture. It is constructed of Potsdam



MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

sandstone with granite ornamentation. In the interior the centre is occupied by a reading space, forty by fifty feet, from which radiate the book cases, extending from the floor to the ceiling. Two galleries afford access to the upper cases. Shelf room is provided for one hundred and sixty thousand volumes. The building is thoroughly fire-proof, well-lighted, and heated by steam. One hundred and twenty-three thousand volumes are now upon the shelves, including many extremely valuable books. The number of periodicals is about four hundred, embracing, as far as possible, all departments of knowledge. The main object of the Library is for consultation, and is open to the use of the public, as well as to the students.



INTERIOR OF MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

A very important addition to this already valuable library is the *Eckley B. Coxe Memorial Library*. This was the private technical library of the Hon. Mr. Coxe, consisting of seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven volumes, together with three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine

pamphlets, and was presented to the University in memory of the Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, by his wife.

Another important building among the University group, and which is the eleventh in the order considered, is the *Gymnasium*. This is a spacious structure, built and equipped with the utmost thoroughness. It is furnished with the best patterns of gymnastic apparatus, including basket ball and hand ball courts, running track, hot and cold water shower baths, and lockers.

During the year 1907 the *Dormitories*, named *Taylor Hall*, were built and occupied for the first time in the month of September of this year. This building was the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is constructed of reinforced concrete, and is in the Old English Gothic style of architecture, three stories high, and U-shaped. This Dormitory contains suites of rooms capable of accommodating about one hundred and forty students.

*Drown Memorial Hall* is a building that was erected, in 1907, by the Alumni and friends of the University in memory of the late President Thomas Messinger Drown, LL.D. It is also of Gothic architecture, built of light Bowman quarry stone, trimmed in Indiana limestone. This building is devoted to the social interests of the University. It contains a study, reading, conversation and chess rooms, an assembly hall, the offices of the Alumni Association, and the Young Men's Christian Association, the Athletic Committee, the College Publications, the Dramatic and Musical Organizations. It also accommodates the Supply Bureau.

The fourteenth, and last, building here considered is the *College Commons*. This is a picturesque structure in Romanesque, with brick, half timber work and rough cast exterior. The object of this building is to furnish a place where students may obtain wholesome table board at cost. The building contains a large dining room, capable of comfortably seating four hundred persons, kitchens, pantries, and all the necessary adjuncts to a modern and well equipped dining room. The interior is attractively furnished with fine brick wainscoting and hard wood in quaint designs. This building was first thrown open to the use of students on September 18th, 1907.

A large *Athletic Field* is also provided by the University for the various outdoor sports of students. Football, baseball and lacrosse fields are provided, and a quarter-mile running track. There are bleachers and grandstands which furnish seating capacity for about seven thousand spectators. A Field-House, fitted up with eighty steel lockers and ten hot and cold water shower baths, furnishes accommodations for the various athletic teams. A cage with sixty by one hundred and twenty feet floor space is provided for indoor baseball, lacrosse, track and field sport practice. All these athletic sports are directed and controlled by an Athletic Committee composed of the President of the University, a member of the Board of Trustees, members of the Faculty, Alumni and students.

Prior to the fall of 1874 Lehigh University was under the successful leadership of Henry Coppee, LL.D. When The Rev. J. M. Leavitt, D.D., was elected President, in the year 1875, the department of Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidences was created and made a part of the curriculum, which was taught by the newly elected President. In addition to this he was also made the first Chaplain the University ever had. From this time lectures on Moral Science became a part of the University course, and Daily Morning Prayer was said in the Chapel, and Morning Prayer, with sermon, every Sunday. As this Institution was founded principally upon the basis of technical study, it was not until in the fall of 1877 that the full Classical Course of instruction became a part of the University curriculum. In 1880 The Rev. Dr. Leavitt resigned, and was succeeded by the Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D. Under the newly elected President the religious and Churchly character of the University was as carefully fostered as it was under the leadership of his predecessor. It was about this time that The Rev. Frederick M. Bird was elected Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Apologetics. In the fall of 1883 the Board of Trustees decided to introduce a course of lectures on Hygiene, and immediately filled the position by the election of William L. Estes, M.D. The Convention of 1886 took action granting the Packer Memorial Church Lay representation upon its floors. Such Deputy, however, had to be a

Communicant of the Church. This representation was withdrawn in 1897, and is no longer in effect. In keeping with this action of the Convention the Bishop Coadjutor—The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D.,—was appointed Rector of the University Parish, with the privilege of employing a Chaplain who was to have the spiritual oversight of the students, and to be responsible for the duties of the pulpit in the absence of the Rector. Under this authority the Bishop Coadjutor appointed The Rev. Alfred W. Snyder Chaplain, who entered upon his duties at the opening of the fall term of 1887. Upon the death of the Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., in 1893, Prof. Henry Coppee, LL.D., became Acting President of the University. During his administration the Institution carried on the work with its accustomed thoroughness and success. The fourth man to occupy the Presidential chair of Lehigh University was Thomas Hessinger Drown, LL.D., who was elected and inducted into office during the Commencement of 1895. President Drown died Nov. 16, 1904, and was succeeded in June, 1905, by Henry S. Drinker, E.M., LL.D., a graduate of the School of Mines of the University of the Class of 1871, and a member of the Board of Trustees at the time of his election as President. Under his efficient management the University has maintained its high reputation for scholarship and the thorough training of young men for their selected professions.

As the years have come and gone no effort or expense has been spared to make both the internal and external growth of this Institution such as to bring it into the front rank of all great American Colleges and Universities. The best facilities and the highest standard have been attained in every department taught in the University. This is evidenced by the standard of the students sent out, and the personnel of the teaching force, at this time (1909), and the departments taught by each.

#### FACULTY.

Henry S. Drinker, E.M., LL.D., President.

Joseph F. Klein, D.E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Charles L. Thornburg, U.E., Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

- William C. Thayer, A.M., L.H.D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.
- William Suddards Franklin, M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Physics.
- John L. Stewart, A.B., Ph.B., Professor of Economics and History.
- Robert W. Blake, A.M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
- Charles J. Goodwin, Ph.D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
- William Esty, S.B., A.M., Professor of Electrical Engineering.
- Joseph W. Richards, A.M., A.C., M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Metallurgy.
- Howard Eckfeldt, B.S., E.M., Professor of Mining Engineering.
- Arthur E. Meaker, C.E., Professor of Mathematics.
- Preston A. Lambert, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, and Director of the Conference Department.
- Philip M. Palmer, A.B., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.
- William B. Schober, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
- Benjamin Leroy Miller, Ph.D., Professor of Geology.
- Frank P. McKibben, S.B., Professor of Civil Engineering.
- Winter Lincoln Wilson, C.E., M.S., Professor of Railroad Engineering.
- Walter W. Davis, Ph.D., Professor of Physical Education.
- Paul Bernard de Schweinitz, M.E., Professor of Machine Design.
- Robert W. Hall, A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biology.
- Harry M. Ullmann, A.B., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Quantitative and Industrial Analysis.
- John Hutcheson Ogburn, C.E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
- Barry MacNutt, E.E., M.S., Assistant Professor of Physics.
- Walter S. Landis, Met.E., M.S., Assistant Professor of Metallurgy.
- Myron J. Luch, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English.
- Percy Hughes, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Psychology and Education.



- James Warren Miller, B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
- John E. Stocker, B.S., M.S., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
- Stanley S. Seyfert, E.E., Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.
- Arthur Warner Klein, M.E., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
- Charles Shattuck Fox, A.B., LL.B., A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.
- Leon D. Conkling, C.E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.
- Frank Richmond Ingalsbe, B.S., S.B., Assistant Professor of Geology.
- Joseph Daniels, S.B., M.S., Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering.

## LECTURERS.

- Edward H. Williams, Jr., A.B., E.M., A.C., F.G.S.A., Lecturer on Mining and Geology.
- William L. Estes, M.D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
- Alexander Macfarlane, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., Lecturer on Mathematical Physics.

## INSTRUCTORS.

- Natt M. Emery, A.M., Instructor in Public Speaking.
- Emil Celhaar, Instructor in Freehand Drawing.
- Alpha A. Diefenderfer, A.C., M.S., Instructor in Assaying and Qualitative Analysis.
- George C. Beck, A.C., Instructor in Chemistry.
- Clarence E. Clewell, E.E., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.
- Charles F. Woods, A.B., Ph.D., Instructor in Modern Languages.
- Charles K. Meschter, B.S., A.B., Instructor in English.
- Edward L. Jones, M.E., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
- Sidney J. Lockner, A.M., Instructor in Mathematics and Astronomy.

Sylvanus A. Becker, C.E., Instructor in Civil Engineering.  
 Vahan S. Babasinian, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor in Chemical  
 Philosophy and Organic Chemistry.  
 Frederick S. Beattie, Ph.B., Instructor in Chemistry.  
 James Hunter Wily, E.E., Instructor in Physics.  
 Joseph B. Reynolds, B.A., Instructor in Mathematics.  
 John A. Veazey, A.B., Instructor in Physics.  
 Rollin A. Charles, B.A., Instructor in Physics.  
 Edward S. Foster, E.E., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.  
 Newton W. Buch, A.C., Instructor in Metallurgy.  
 Dunlap J. McAdam, Jr., A.B., M.S., Ph.D., Instructor in  
 Physical Chemistry.  
 Kearney E. Hendricks, S.B., Instructor in Civil Engineering.  
 Ralph J. Fogg, S.B., Instructor in Civil Engineering.  
 H. A. S. Howerth, Ph.B., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.  
 Frank Thurman Leilich, E.E., Instructor in Physics.  
 Edgar T. Wherry, A.B., Instructor in Mineralogy.  
 Chester Garfield Gilbert, Ph.B., E.M., Instructor in Mineralogy.  
 Arthur Edgar, A.C., M.S., Assistant in Chemistry.  
 Walter K. VanHaagen, B.S., Assistant in Chemistry.  
 Edwin E. Reinke, B.A., Assistant in Biology.  
 John Milton Toohy, Assistant in French and German.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

Henry S. Drinker.....*President*  
 Joseph F. Klein.....*Dean of the Faculty*  
 R. Morris Gummero.....*Treasurer*  
 John L. Stewart.....*Director of the Library*  
 Charles L. Thornburg....*Secretary of the Faculty*  
 Matt M. Emery.....*Registrar*  
 Frederick R. Ashbaugh.....*Bursar*

#### COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION.

Professors Thornburg, Thayer, Franklin, Stewart, Blake,  
 Goodwin, Palmer, N. M. Emery (*Secretary to the  
 Committee*).

## LIBRARY.

John L. Sewart, A.B., Ph.B.....*Director*  
 Peter F. Stauffer.....*Cataloguer*

## PACKER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Stewart U. Mitman, Ph.D.....*Chaplain*  
 T. Edgar Shields.....*Organist*

## PART II.

**Yeates School.****THE REV. HENRY A. COIT, D. D.**

In the month of September, 1852, The Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D., opened the St. James' Parochial School for boys, which was, at first, held in the basement of St. John's Church. Having continued this school for two years and two months,

The Rev. Dr. Coit resigned on November 17th, 1854. In this small beginning Miss Catherine, daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, saw the possibilities of a school of this kind. And being a lady of considerable means she conceived the idea that she could erect a no better monument to the sacred memory of her father than by the establishment of such a school. In accordance with this idea she had the following agreement drawn up: "Whereas, The said Catherine Yeates, desiring to promote the cause of religion, piety and learning, and at the same time to manifest her veneration and love for the memory of her honored father, Jasper Yeates, and brother, is willing to devote the whole of her interest in the aforesaid devise to the founding and establishing of a Seminary in the County of Lancaster, to be called the Yeates Institute of Lancaster. Application has been made to the Common Pleas Court of said County. It is further agreed to give yearly the sum of eight hundred dollars, the same to be continued until the above mentioned devise shall take effect in possession and become available to the said Catherine Yeates and her assigns." In accordance with this action Yeates Institute was incorporated on August 18th, 1857, by the Lancaster County Courts. A Board of Trustees, having been appointed, held its first meeting on September 22nd, 1857, in the Vestry-room of St. John's Church. At this meeting the Board elected The Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins Head-Master of Yeates Institute. Although it is not definitely known, yet it is presumed that the Institute was opened some time during the month of October, 1857. The school was at first held in a room on the second floor of what was then known as the Sprecher Building, opposite the Court House, on Duke Street. While the number of students was at first small, yet it had a steady growth from the beginning. In the early part of the year 1859 the Conyngham residence, located about half a block from Centre Square, on South Queen Street, was procured for the accommodation of the boarding students. Here the school was conducted, by The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, for some time. It seems evident from a letter written by the founder of this school, dated November 7th, 1859, that Miss Yeates was contemplating the advisability of establishing a department for Theological instruction.

This letter was addressed to the Board of Trustees, and is as follows: "Having felt uneasy for some time on account of the limited time allotted to the instruction of candidates for the ministry, for which object the Association was formed, I have come to the conclusion that it is now time to make some change, provided it meets the approbation of the Trus-



THE REV. THEODORE A. HOPKINS.

tees. I would propose that a Clergyman be sought out, who would devote himself to the instruction of young men in the Theological department, and that The Rev. Dr. Hopkins, who, I am told, gives great satisfaction, fill the Academic department, and until such arrangements shall be made I would further propose that the Trustees purchase three standard theological works, to be paid for out of the eight hundred dollars I have assigned for the use of Yeates Institute, so as

to furnish a useful mode of filling up the time and of laying up a stock of Ecclesiastical knowledge."

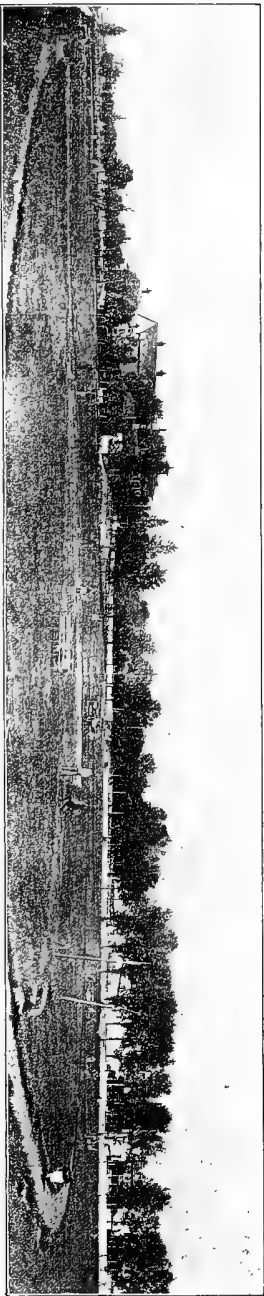
On receipt of this communication the Trustees took the following action:

*"Resolved*, That the Principal is hereby respectfully requested to devote three hours daily to the instruction of a Theological Class."

It was further determined, by the Board, to purchase the three standard Theological works. But evidently this did not meet the approval of The Rev. Dr. Hopkins. For, having sent a communication to the Board, a committee was appointed to confer with the Principal, and which committee was vested with the power of terminating his engagement at the end of the school year, September 1st, in case they thought it necessary. The Rev. Dr. Hopkins resigned on April 2nd, 1860, which was accepted by the Board of Trustees. In tendering his resignation, The Rev. Dr. Hopkins gave as his reason for doing so, that as the founder wished to form a Theological school and therefore add another professor to the teaching force, which the funds did not allow, he thought it best to take this action. The school had, at this time, fifty-two pupils and was in a most prosperous condition.

At a special meeting, held on August 23rd, of this year, the Board received word of the death of Mrs. Burd, of Philadelphia. By her death the legacy transferred to the Board by Miss Yeates became available. And as the Trustees were no longer dependent upon the eight hundred dollars given annually by Miss Yeates, they concluded not to elect a Theological professor at this time. In January 1861, Miss Yeates purchased the Franklin property, on the corner of Chestnut and Charlotte streets, for the use of Yeates Institute, and asked the Trustees to assume the responsibility of this property. From September 2nd, 1860, the date on which the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Hopkins went into effect, until November 1st, 1863, the school was closed. In order to settle for all time what shall be the design, or mission, of Yeates Institute, The Rev. Dr. Bowman, the President of the Board, at the request of said Board, prepared the following paper, which was read and adopted at a meeting held on September 23rd, 1862:

"The Yeates Institute of Lancaster is designed to be an



ATHLETIC FIELD, YEATES SCHOOL. BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND. OLD SITE.

Academy of learning for the instruction of youth in the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education. The maximum standard of attainment to be that required for candidates for the Freshman class in any of the best colleges. Special regard will be paid to the religious and moral training of pupils, according to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The Principal, who must be a Clergyman, will endeavor to direct the attention of the pupils to the subject of the Christian ministry, it being the founder's intention to make the Institute a nursery of the Ministry. The Principal engages to receive five pupils, to be nominated by the founder—subject to the approval of the President—to be prepared for the ministry, and the Board may set apart the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, or more, to be paid the Principal for their instruction."

In the mean time a Principal had been elected, and having accepted, The Rev. J. H. Babcock, D.D., opened the school on November 1st, 1863. At this time the school took possession of its new home, on the corner of Chestnut and Charlotte streets. And in order to further the interest of the Institution a Lectureship, on the Evidence of Christianity and Moral Philosophy, was created. This course required one lecture each week. The Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, who some time before had been made President of the Board of Trustees, was elected to this position. But about the close of the year 1863 the Board realized that they were again confronted with pecuniary difficulties, and the only way open to them was to terminate the relations existing between themselves, as Trustees, and The Rev. Dr. Babcock, as Principal. At a meeting of the Board held December 26th, 1863, it was further decided that on and after March 26th, 1864, Yeates Institute would be conducted on the basis here set forth:

*"First*, that the President of the Board of Trustees be Rector in chief of the Yeates Institute and charged with the general supervision and conduct of the same, and more particularly with the religious and moral training of the pupils.

*"Second*, that the President be requested to occupy the Institute buildings at a rental of two hundred dollars per year.



*“Third,* that the President be authorized to advertise for a master.

*“Fourth,* that the President be authorized to procure a janitor, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year.”

A special meeting of the Board was held March 1st, 1864, at which Mr. E. A. Warriner was elected tutor, with the President of the Board, The Rev. Mr. Mombert, exercising a general oversight over the Institute. Between this time and the latter part of the year 1866, another effort was made to divert the purpose of the school from a purely academic institution to one that would impart Theological instruction. This time it



YEATES SCHOOL. OLD SITE.

came from a communication made by Bishop Howe to the Board of Trustees. In this communication the Bishop requested the Trustees to allow, if possible, the funds of the institution to be used for maintaining Theological students. But the Board found, after investigation, that these funds could not be used otherwise than for an academic school in Lancaster county. Thereupon the Board decided, at a meeting held December 3rd, 1866, “that the money be allowed to accumulate until such time as the school could be again opened, and that the school shall be closed at the expiration

of the current engagements with pupils and teachers." At the advice of The Rev. Mr. Mombert, action was then taken disposing of the property, on the corner of Chestnut and Charlotte streets, to Mr. Thomas E. Franklin. But during this interregnum the Board met annually, in the month of January, to transact such business as might come before it.

It was at this time that an effort was made to establish a Diocesan school for boys within the bounds of Central Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed by the Convention to consider the advisability of establishing such a school. A similar committee was appointed by the Trustees of Yeates Institute to confer with the Diocesan committee, and lay before it the advantages of this Institution as being well adapted to carry into effect the objects and purposes contemplated in the Diocesan school. After a number of joint meetings were held, and the situation thoroughly examined, the Trustees decided to submit the matter to the Vestry of St. James' Parish. The Vestry decided, and so reported, that, in order to reorganize Yeates Institute and bring it under Diocesan auspices, it would be necessary for the present Trustees to resign, so that the Vestry might be able to elect a new Board, each member of which would be resident within the Diocese. On receipt of this report, the Board adopted the following action:

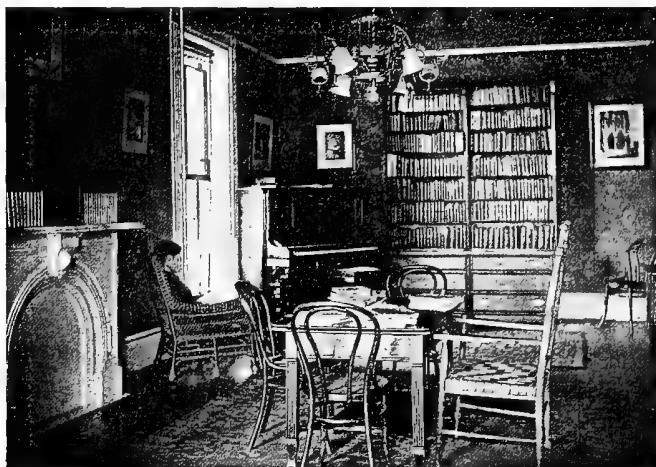
*"Resolved*, that we regret this action on the part of the Vestry, the effect of which would be, if successful, to deprive the Institute and the Church of the advantages which would result from the proposed opening of the Institute in Lancaster under the auspices of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese."

From this time forth, there was nothing further done until in 1877, when the Trustees made another attempt to enter into a compact with the Diocesan committee. But as this committee had no power to act, nothing could be done. The school had already been closed for nine years. In the mean time, however, the funds realized from the selling of the property, and others in the hands of the treasurer, had rapidly accumulated. The treasurer's accounts showed, in April 1875, that the market value of these funds amounted to forty-five thousand dollars, giving the Institution an annual

income of about two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. On June 8th, 1878, the Board took the following action:

"*Resolved*, that Yeates Institute be reopened as a school for boys, the school year to begin on July 1st, but the school to be opened the first Monday in September."

The Board then elected Mr. John G. Mulholland, Principal, who accordingly opened the school on Monday, September 2nd, 1878. On the day of the opening, it was decided to divide the school year into three terms: *Christmas* term to begin the first Monday in September, and end December 23rd; *Easter* term to begin January 2nd, and end March 31st; *Trinity* term to begin April 1st, and end June 30th, and that



THE BOYS' PARLOR, YEATES SCHOOL.

the Easter vacation begin on Good-Friday and end the following Saturday one week. The former action of the Board, making the Institution a school preparatory to entering the Freshman class of the best American Colleges, was, at this time, reiterated. The students were arranged into seven classes, and the tuition was first at from twenty-five to sixty dollars per annum. A building on North Duke street was leased from J. Philip Lebzelter, by the Board, for the use of the school. This lease was to run until March 31st, 1880. By August 1879, the school had grown to such an extent that

it became necessary to elect an assistant teacher. The Board, therefore, elected Mr. Oscar F. Adams to this position for a period of one year. In November, of the same year, the Trustees purchased the Bitner property on the Northeast corner of Duke and Walnut streets, for two thousand dollars cash, in addition to assuming the payment of the mortgage held against the property. At the opening of the Christmas term 1880, the school took possession of its new property. The dining hall and parlors were used for the school, while the remainder of the building, save one room which was reserved for the use of the Board, was offered to the Principal for the accommodation of himself and boarders. The necessary changes to the building were made, at an expenditure of five thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-two cents. This work was completed on November 8th, 1880. By June 25th, 1881, the school had grown to such proportion that the Board of Trustees felt justified in still further increasing the teaching force, and hence elected Mr. Lucius M. Hardy an additional assistant teacher. Mr. Mulholland having tendered his resignation toward the close of the academic year, the Board, at a meeting held on July 1st, 1883, elected Lucius M. Hardy to the position of Principal; and Mr. W. T. Goodale succeeded Mr. Hardy. The terms of Messrs. Wood and Goodale having expired, the Board, at its meeting in July, 1884, elected Messrs. Rooe and Jones to succeed them. The school under the Principalship of Mr. Hardy was in a prosperous condition, and the relation between the Principal and Board of Trustees was most cordial. Upon the resignation of The Rev. Mr. Hardy, in the year 1886-7, the Board selected The Rev. J. K. Boyd to fill the vacancy. The Rev. Mr. Boyd, however, only remained one year, when he was succeeded by The Rev. Montgomery R. Hooper. Under the leadership of The Rev. Mr. Hooper, Yeates school was in a most healthful and prosperous condition. He continued to labor most faithfully in this capacity until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1897. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of The Rev. William F. Shero, who entered upon the work the same year, and continued until May 1899, when he resigned. The Board having elected The Rev. Frederick Gardiner to succeed The Rev. Dr. Shero,

the newly elected Principal took charge at once. In the fall of 1899 the school was moved to its present beautiful site in the country, a short distance West of the city of Lancaster. Its group of buildings, painted yellow with red roofs, occupies a commanding position in the midst of a mass of trees.

The buildings consisted of the "*Main House*," which is a large square three-story brick building with an L, standing in the midst of a beautiful, well shaded, campus. The building is surrounded by broad, attractive, verandas. The dining rooms, parlors, and The Rev. Mr. Gardiner's home are in this building.

Another building is the "*School House*," the capacity of which was doubled during the summer of 1905. In this Institution every pupil must study under the immediate supervision of a master.

Every day is opened with Morning Prayer, in the *Chapel* at nine o'clock, and closed with a simple, but hearty service in the evening.

There is also a *Gymnasium*, which is a two-story frame building, well arranged and equipt for all indoor exercises and sport. This building also contains the art room.

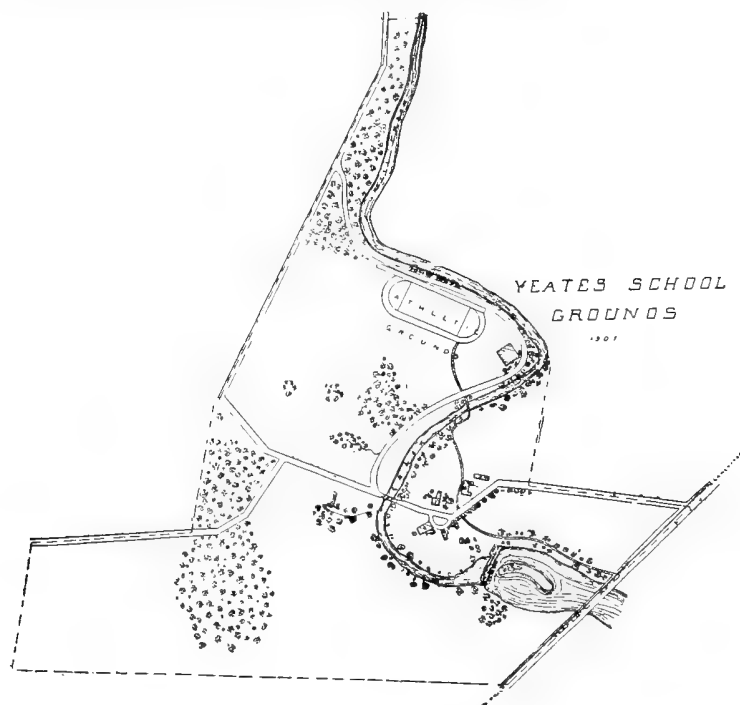
On the opposite side of the pike are six cottages, well shaded with trees, in which from eight to twelve boys sleep, under the care of a teacher.

There is also an athletic field connected with the school, which has two foot-ball fields, two base-ball diamonds, a quarter mile track, and numerous tennis courts. Athletic exercise, in one form or another, is required of every pupil. Prizes are awarded to those who excell in the different games, and also to those who attain the best all around development and the greatest increase of strength during the year.

Every boy who enters this school is taught that the highest standard attainable by any pupil is faithfulness to study, and that lessons, like everything else, should be prayerfully worked out. Prizes are given, not to one or two bright boys who lead their classes, but to every boy who by faithful work attains a certain average. Outside of perhaps a few of the larger cities, Yeates School is the only Institution in this country that teaches what is known as the Tadd System, that is, Manual Art Work.

In 1905 a valuable addition was made to the library, through a gift of five hundred dollars, given by Mrs. Cumming, of Mauch Chunk, in memroy of her father—Judge Asa Packer.

At this time (1909) *The Rev. Frederic Gardiner* still continues to be the head of this Institution, which is doing most excellent work and is in a flourishing condition.



YEATES SCHOOL GROUND.

Next to the Principal is *Prof. William McCleary Hall, C.E.*, a graduate of both Franklin and Marshall College, and Lehigh University. Prof. Hall has charge of the department of Mathematics, of which he is an unusually skillful teacher.

The third member in the corps of teachers is *Prof. Newell A. Barker*, a graduate of Harvard, and teacher of the Classics, and French.

*Prof. S. M. Gardiner*, is in charge of the department of English and French.

*Dr. John L. Atlee*, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and an M. D., has charge of the boys' health, and lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

*Prof. W. W. H. Stansfield*, A.B., (Oxford), French and German.

*Prof. Charles L. Miller*, A.B. (Harvard), English and History.

*Prof. Samuel W. Coons*, A.B. (Trinity) Greek and Latin.

*Prof. S. Jessup*, Mus. Doc. Music



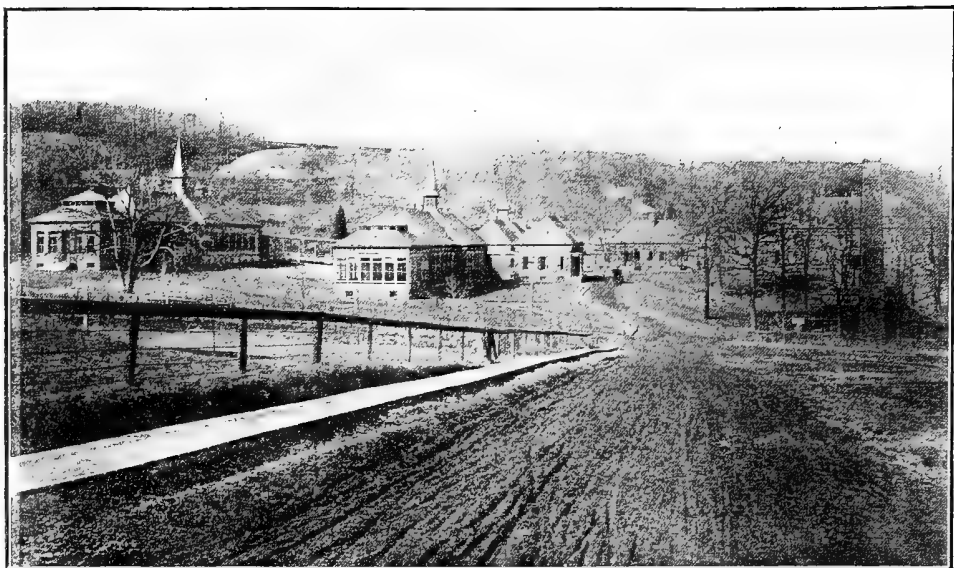
NEW SITE OF YEATES SCHOOL.

*William B. Weidler*, M.D. (Univ. of Pa.,) Lecturer on Eye, Ear, and Nose.

*Dr. P. R. Byerly* (Univ. of Pa.,) Gymnasium Director.

*Prof. John A. Pfister* is the teacher of Manual Art, and was educated at the Manual Training School, in Philadelphia, and later graduated from the Industrial Art School, of the same city. Prof. Pfister spent several years in the studios of J. Liberty Tadd, who regards him one of his best students.

According to a stipulation set forth in the charter all the Diocesan Bishops within the State of Pennsylvania are official visitors of this School.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

### PART III.

#### **St. Luke's Hospital.**

An effort having been put forth to establish an Institution under the name and title of "St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem," an application was made to the State Legislature for a charter, which was granted on March 29th, 1872, and amended by the Court of Northampton County in 1873, and again by the Court of Lehigh County in 1880. The purpose of this Institution is clearly defined in the Act of Incorporation, which is as follows:

"The object of said Corporation shall be the care, nurture and maintenance of the sick, injured, maimed, insane, infirm, aged and indigent persons, and of orphans, half-orphans and destitute children; the providing for their temporal and spiritual welfare, and the erecting, building, or otherwise procuring a suitable building or buildings for the purposes aforesaid.



"No distinction shall ever be made in the reception or treatment of patients on account of creed, race or nationality, and while the ministrations of the Christian faith, according to the doctrine and use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be freely offered to all the inmates of the Hospital, they shall not be obtruded upon any who are unwilling to receive them; and also, any patient may, under proper regulations, have the privilege and benefit of such religious ministrations as he may request."

In addition to this it also provides that the Bishop of the Diocese shall always be the President of the Board of Trustees; and further, that a majority of its members shall always be members of the Episcopal Church, and that the stated daily and other ministrations shall be those of the doctrine and ritual of this Church. The custom of devoting the Thanksgiving Offering of the Parishes and Missions, within the Diocese, to this Institution was inaugurated as far back as Thanksgiving Day, 1871. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees, under the Presidency of Bishop Howe, was held on May 2nd, 1872. At a meeting of the Trustees held on January 27th, 1873, action was taken to negotiate for a double brick dwelling, three stories high, on Carpenter, now Broad, street, South Bethlehem. The following March this property was purchased for the sum of nine thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and forty-eight cents. This entire sum was contributed by friends of the Institution. As this building was being erected at the time it was purchased, it was finished with reference to the use to which it was to be put, as a hospital. Some of the rooms of this building were furnished by Parishes and Sunday Schools in the vicinity. On October 18th, 1873, St. Luke's Hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients. The hospital was, at this time, in charge of a matron—Mrs. Elizabeth Rock—and a male nurse, while Mr. George Steward occupied the position which bears his own name. The medical and surgical treatment was in the hands of a medical board, which consisted of Abram Stout, M.D., F. Fickardt, M.D., R. J. Hess, M.D., and H. W. Sheetz, M.D. The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, was the first Chaplain. A very important factor in the success of

this Institution has always been the Ladies' Aid Society, which was first organized on August 6th, 1874. To show the usefulness of this Society to the Hospital it need only be said that from the time of its organization up to October 18th, 1898, it added fifty-nine thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-two cents to the treasury. In the fall of 1875 this Institution received the munificent gift of ten thousand dollars from Mr. I. V. Williamson, of Philadelphia. It was not long, however, until it became evident that a different and more suitable location, for an Institution of this kind, was needed. Hence on December 8th, 1875, the Board of Trustees were enabled, through the generosity of a number of friends, to purchase what was known as the "Water-Cure Property," for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. This property consisted of almost twenty-one acres of ground, upon which there stood a large three-story frame building, well adapted to the immediate demands of the Hospital. For situation this property is unsurpassed for beauty, health and retirement. On May 24th, 1876, St. Luke's Hospital moved into its new home. The Hospital had at this time seventeen beds. The organization of the Hospital in its new home was the same as before, save an additional nurse. In April, 1877, a resident house physician was employed. Owing to the increased receipts from the annual excursions given by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Glen Onoko, for the benefit of the Hospital, St. Luke's was able to enlarge its work in the spring of 1879. It was during this year that the "Fruit and Flower Mission" was organized by a number of young ladies, whose self-imposed duty has ever been to carry ice cream and flowers to the ward patients every Wednesday. By the will of Judge Packer the Hospital, at this time, came into possession of an endowment of three hundred thousand dollars. In the summer of 1880 a permanent building was erected for this Institution, the cost of which was met by a portion of the income from the endowment left the Hospital by the Hon. Asa Packer. During this year an additional house physician was appointed. The following year (1881) the Men's Pavilion, the Operating Pavilion, the Kitchen and Laundry Pavilion were erected.

October 18th, 1881, William L. Estes, M.D., was appointed

Superintendent of the Hospital, with charge of its internal affairs. The following action was taken by the Convention of 1882:

*"Resolved*, That the Convention has listened with pleasure to the opinions of our Bishop in regard to the establishment of a Sisterhood in connection with the Hospital and other Church work of this Diocese, and hereby request him to consult with the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, and if their co-operation be obtained, take the necessary action for the establishment of the same at an early day.

*"Resolved*, That in the efficient services of trained nurses, in connection with the late affliction at South Bethlehem, we recognize a special call of Providence, demanding our serious consideration and immediate action."

The office of visiting physician and surgeon was abolished on October 18th, 1883, and Dr. Estes appointed Superintendent and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief.

The Training School for Nurses was established on December 1st, 1884. The term of study was at first but two years, later on it was increased to three years. The first Principal of this School was Miss M. J. Merritt. Up until the year 1885 there were no accommodations for women patients. At this time Mr. Robert Lockhart erected a Woman's Pavilion in memory of his wife, which was opened by Bishop Rulison on June 17th, with solemn prayer and blessing. It was during this year that the Central Heating Plant was erected, and an ambulance purchased. In 1886 the Yoder property, containing a little over sixteen acres, and adjoining the Hospital grounds, was purchased. The following year "St. Luke's Place"—a roadway fifty feet wide connecting the Hospital grounds with Delaware Avenue—was bought. With a few other small additions of land, and the loss of four acres and a half, there are between thirty-three and thirty-four acres within the Hospital grounds.

The next building to be erected was the Administration Building, which was completed and occupied in 1888. Mrs. M. S. Banks was at this time Principal of the Nurses' School, but was succeeded in 1889 by Miss J. A. Hopkins, who in the following year (1890) was succeeded by Miss F. E. Buxton. The Children's Pavilion was built in 1890, by Mr. E. P. Wil-

bur in memory of his son—Merritt A. Wilbur. The first appropriation made by the State to St. Luke's Hospital was in 1891. The amount at this time was five thousand dollars. This appropriation has from time to time varied—in 1897 it was twenty-five thousand dollars, while in 1907 it had dropped to eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. On April 13th, 1891, Dr. Estes was appointed Director and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief. During the same year Miss Victoria White was elected Superintendent and Principal of the Training School for Nurses. A commodious stable was built in 1892. After The Rev. Dr. Nelson had served as Chaplain from 1882 until 1892, he was succeeded by The Rev. Gilbert H. Sterling, D.D., who continues to the present time, 1909.

The following year (1893) the Isolated Pavilion, for contagious diseases, was added to the group of Hospital buildings. A very important addition was made to the equipment of St. Luke's in 1903, when the Operating Pavilion was given by Mr. Samuel Thomas, as a memorial to his wife. The Sayre Pavilion was built by Mr. Robert H. Sayre, and opened in 1904. During this year a number of repairs and improvements were made. The plumbing of the entire Administration Building received a thorough overhauling, and an additional bath-room, with all the latest improvements, was put in. A new reservoir was built on the property, for the storage of spring water, to supply the Pavilions. The Children's Pavilion was thoroughly repaired and painted. A bed in the Men's Ward was endowed by the late B. F. Barge, and in accordance with the terms of the bequest a handsome brass tablet was placed over the bed selected. The Kitchen and Laundry were thoroughly repaired and painted. The four Pavilions were connected with the Operating Pavilion by an enclosed corridor. The Pathological Pavilion was erected by the Sayre Estate in 1908, as was also the Lehigh University Pavilion for Contagious Diseases of Students.

Thus the buildings connected with St. Luke's Hospital are, a Steam Heating Plant, Kitchen and Laundry, Stable and Keeper's House, Administration Building, Rebecca M. Thomas Memorial Operating Pavilion, Isolation Building, Men's Pavilion, Annie P. Lockhart Memorial Pavilion for Women,

Merritt A. Wilbur Memorial Pavilion for Children, Robert H. Sayre Pavilion for Men, the Pathological Pavilion, and the University Isolated Pavilion for Students.

It was about this time that the Steam Heating Plant was reconstructed and repaired, and the roadways within the Hospital grounds re-surfaced with two sizes of crushed stone, which was a gift of The General Crushed Stone Company, of South Bethlehem.

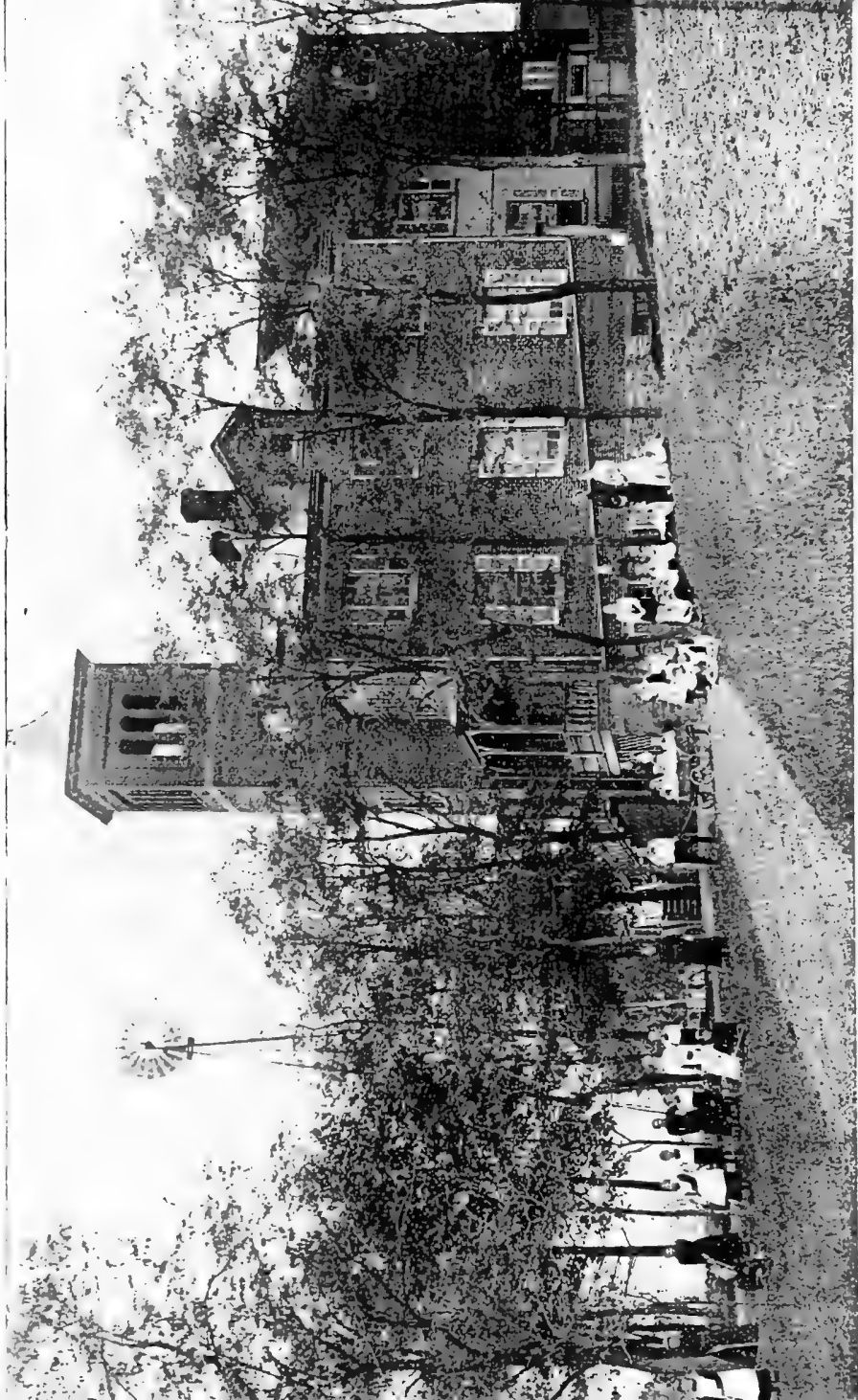
This Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, State appropriations, and the income from the following investments:

The Nurses Training School Fund.....	\$ 51,000 00
The Williamson Fund.....	8,958 36
Annie Lewis Wiley Memorial Fund.....	5,000 00
E. B. Leisenring Fund.....	11,000 00
Children's Ward Fund.....	12,000 00
S. M. Duglison Fund.....	3,000 00
Benjamin F. Barge Fund.....	5,000 00
Mary Lewis Brodhead Free Bed Fund.....	5,000 00
Samuel Thomas Fund.....	5,000 00

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Making a total of.....\$105,958 36

This Institution has grown from one Pavilion to eight, and increased in capacity from twenty-four to eighty-three beds. During its history the Training School has graduated one hundred and twelve nurses, fifty of whom have married, and five died. Since the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital over thirty-one thousand patients have been treated free of charge, besides a large number who only paid a nominal charge. In this way St. Luke's has been instrumental in relieving a vast amount of physical and financial suffering. The Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Sterling—visits the Hospital wards every Thursday afternoon, save during August, and gives a service, with an address, in the Solarium on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. After a service of about seventeen years Miss Victoria White resigned as Principal of the Nurses' School in 1908, and was succeeded by Miss Marie S. Brown.



CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN. JONESTOWN, PA.

## PART IV.

### Church Home for Children.

A goodly number of years ago Judge Rank, who owned a farm north of what is now Jonestown, upon which there was a high elevation known as "Bunker Hill," suggested that this would be a most desirable spot upon which to erect a much needed Academy of advanced standing. Out of this suggestion grew the Swatara Collegiate Institute, the corner-stone of which was laid in the month of August, 1858. This building, however, was not erected on "Bunker Hill," but on an eminence directly north of the town. In the spring of 1875 this building was destroyed by fire. It was afterwards rebuilt, owned, and conducted as a boarding school for boys by The Rev. E. J. Koons, until finally it was closed.

The conception of establishing a Church Home for Children was entirely due to a most noble Christian woman—*Mrs. William Coleman*, of Cornwall, Pennsylvania. As early as 1872 this estimable Church woman became instrumental in leasing a suitable building in Lebanon, in which to start a small Parish School for some of the neglected children of the town, and to provide accommodations for a *Church Home*. But under the inspiration of one so devoted to loving charity, the Church Home idea was crowded out by the increased number of schools which soon filled the building to its utmost capacity. About this time her attention was directed to the above school property, near Jonestown. After due consideration Mrs. Coleman purchased this property, on May 29th, 1878, for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars. The property consisted of four acres of ground, upon which there stood a large, substantial, brick building. Immediately upon its purchase, Mrs. Coleman had the property conveyed in trust to the Bishop, to be by him converted into a "Church Home for Orphan and other Desolate Children." But as Mrs. Coleman was not able, at this time, to start the Home, the property remained idle, in the Bishop's hands, for several years. The first offering ever made to this

Institution was by the small Mission in the mining town of Centralia, through The Rev. Charles E. D. Griffith, about the year 1879. Bishop Howe in his annual address to the Convention, in June, 1881, made the following statement:

"An estate at Jonestown, Lebanon County, which was heretofore leased as a Boarding School for Boys, and which consists of four acres of land, having upon it a large, substantial brick building, is now in my possession for use as a 'Church Home for Orphan and other Desolate Children.' The property is clear of all incumbrance, and is held in trust by me for a Diocesan Institution. It is now in my power, if the requisite funds can be provided, to secure as Chaplain and House Father a Presbyterian formerly of this Diocese, now in the far West. The female head of his house is admirably qualified to take charge of such an establishment. In my judgment it is best that every Institution of a beneficent character have a small beginning. Many could never exist at all unless they were begun in such a way. When a good project is once embodied, it draws to itself the attention and interest of the public. While it continues to be a mere speculation, people may acknowledge it to be very fine, but they do nothing to give it reality. It is my desire to begin this 'Church Home' on a very humble scale. I would furnish only a small part of the house, and receive in the first year only a limited number of orphans. To carry out this project I think two thousand five hundred dollars, contributed during the year, would suffice. Of this sum, I have five hundred dollars pledged already, and shall be happy if the remainder can be assured before this Convention shall adjourn. The Reverend Brother under whose pastoral care I hope to inaugurate the Home would also take charge of St. Mark's Church, Jonestown."

In response to the Bishop's appeal, subscriptions to the amount of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars were made, by this Convention, to the proposed Church Home and Orphanage. This enabled the Bishop to make the necessary alterations to the building, and secured the support of the Home for the first year. Shortly after this the Bishop extended a call to The Rev. Alfred M. Abel to become Chaplain and House Father of this newly established Institution.



Having accepted the call, The Rev. Mr. Abel and Miss A. I. Conklin, who was to act as Matron of the Home, took possession on Thursday, November 10th, 1881. On December 16th the first two children, a brother and sister from Lewistown, were received into the Home. Three days later, the 19th, two more, also a brother and sister, were received from Lebanon County. The Home was formally opened on December 29th, 1881, with supplication and benediction by Bishop Howe. The Bishop's formal service in opening this Institution was thus expressed:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"I now declare this House set apart and opened for the care and nurture of destitute orphans and other desolate children; and to be known henceforth as 'The Church Home for Orphans and other Desolate Children of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania'; and I invoke upon it the blessing of God, and the favor and support of his people. Amen."

Upon this occasion another boy was received, from Birdsboro, and hence the Home was opened with five beneficiaries—three boys and two girls.

In his address to the Convention of 1882, the Bishop thus expressed himself concerning the opening of the Church Home:

"On the 29th day of December the Institution known as 'The Church Home for Orphans and other Desolate Children of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania,' was formally opened. The weather was most unpropitious, but every other aspect of the day was very cheering. A goodly number of the Clergy came to manifest their interest in the gracious work, and other friends from Lebanon, Reading and Harrisburg braved the storm to witness its inauguration. The Burgess and Selectmen of Jonestown greeted us with a welcome, and the ladies of St. Mark's Mission made bountiful provision for the refreshment of all who came, and dispensed their good cheer with a cordial hospitality. The Rev. Mr. Abel, the Housefather, and Miss Conklin, the Matron, had set in order the appropriate furniture which the ladies of some of our leading Parishes had provided, and the house already occupied by five little beneficiaries, had at once a most inviting

and home-like appearance. The choir and organist of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, were present to conduct the music of the occasion; and their earnest Rector, who had rendered the Home invaluable service in representing its wants to the ladies of several Parishes, by whom it was furnished, was there to smile on his accomplished work, and to join in presenting it to the Lord.

"And so, in presence of a goodly company, with prayer and other holy rites, we set apart the commodious and substantial structure, with its adjacent grounds, ample for all present use, to its beneficent purpose—a shelter for such as Jesus took in His arms and blessed.

"None, surely, was so happy on that auspicious day as the generous yet shrinking donor of the estate, who sat undistinguished in the assemblage, and witnessed the inauguration of a noble and enduring charity, due for its inception to her pious maternal heart and liberal hand. May God bless and reward her bounty!"

The Home, by subsequent purchases, embraces more than twelve acres of good farm land. By June 1st, 1882, the number of children in the Home had already increased to thirteen—seven girls and six boys. The building had been conveniently divided into separate dormitories, play-rooms for the girls and boys, a temporary but comfortably furnished Chapel, etc. A separate play-ground was provided for the boys and girls. The children were instructed during the regular school hours by a competent teacher, who lived in the Home. And as to their religious training, they have ever been under the supervision of the Chaplain. One of the requirements of the Home has ever been that the children attend the Sunday morning service in St. Mark's Church, Jonestown, of which the Chaplain is the Rector. In addition to this, most of the children have such light household duties, or out-door work, assigned them as their years are capable of, and the opportunities of the Home permit, with ample time left for play. Although this Institution was the child of the Diocese, yet the support received from the Parishes and Missions, outside of Lebanon, soon dwindled down to only a few hundred dollars. But so great was Mrs. Coleman's interest in the Home, and so strong her desire that it

should become permanently established, that she practically assumed its support, which she continued up to the time of her death, which occurred on Friday, April 22nd, 1892. On May 31st, 1883, eighteen months after its establishment, the Home had twenty children, received from various parts of the Diocese. This was the full capacity of the Home, at this time. The daily life of this Institution was made to conform as nearly as possible to that of a well-regulated family. While it is the object of the Home to train the heart and instruct the mind, yet it is not the aim of the Institution to give a high-class education. The Convention of 1888 took the following action:

*"Resolved, That each Sunday School in the Diocese be requested, through the Rector of the several Parishes, to make an offering at their Christmas Festival for the Church Home, Jonestown."*

In accordance with this action, the first offering made, for this object, by the Sunday Schools of the Diocese, was at their Christmas service, 1888. Starting at this time, this practice has become an established custom throughout the Diocese. During the Conventional year ending May 31st, 1889, the capacity of the building was considerably increased by raising the roof, and turning the attic into a commodious dormitory. Bath rooms and other conveniences were also added at the same time. These improvements doubled the capacity of the Home, and contributed to the permanent improvement of the property.

From the day this Institution was opened for the reception of children until May 31st, 1890, there were fifty-one orphans admitted into the Home. The support of the Home was dependent upon offerings from Parishes, Sunday Schools, individuals, a few subscriptions, and the interest on a small (\$1,000) investment. For the year ending May 31st, 1891, the income from these various sources, and the expenditures were as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

From fifteen Parishes.....	\$ 461 86
"    thirty-five Sunday Schools.....	322 63
"    individuals .....	374 29
"    subscriptions .....	2,606 44

" (interest on) Investment.....	25 00
Total receipts .....	\$3,790 22
Balance from the year previous.....	280 57
Grand total .....	\$4,070 79

## EXPENDITURES.

For current expenses.....	\$3,150 00
" improvements .....	111 00
" other objects.....	3 50

Making the total expenditures.....\$3,264 50

Which left a balance on hand of.....\$ 806 29

Upon the death of Mrs. Coleman the generous gifts the Home received from her, for its support, were continued by her sister—Mrs. Archibald Rogers, of Hyde Park, New York. But in the summer of 1893 Mrs. Rogers' circumstances became such as to compel her to withdraw this support. This brought on a crisis in the affairs of the Home. It now became necessary either to close the Home and disperse the children, or to find its support from other friends in and out of the Diocese, and from the Parishes and Sunday Schools of Central Pennsylvania. In the confidence that the Home would be sustained, the latter alternative was decided upon. Action was, therefore, taken to secure, if possible, one-half of the required three thousand five hundred dollars from individual offerings, and depend, for the remaining portion, upon the offerings of the Parishes and Sunday Schools of the Diocese. As a result of the appeals then made, the receipts, from August 1st, 1893, to March 24th, 1894, from individual donors, amounted to one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars, and from the Sunday Schools and Parishes one thousand eighty dollars and five cents, making the total receipts, during this time, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and five cents. About this time Mr. Richard Sharpe, of Wilkes-Barre, presented the Home with one thousand dollars, as an endowment fund, the interest of which was to be used toward meeting the current expenses. Thus the support of the Home was assured up to June 1st, 1894. And it is upon this basis that

the Home has ever since been maintained. At this time there were twenty-nine children in the Home—fifteen boys and fourteen girls—with one or two applicants awaiting admission. The Home was, at this time, capable of accommodating from thirty to thirty-five children.

Owing to this change in the financial status of the Home, it was thought best that the Institution should, at this time, be re-organized, so as to bring it into still closer affiliation with the Diocese. A meeting of all the original members of the Board of Trustees yet living was, accordingly, held at the home of Bishop Howe, in Reading, on December 14th, 1893. At this meeting the Board was considerably enlarged, by adding to its present members Bishops Howe and Rulison and the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, as *ex-officio members*, and other of the Clergy, besides several Laymen from Lebanon and Cornwall. This new Board held its first meeting in St. Luke's Rectory, Lebanon, on January 3rd, 1894, at which a number of changes were made to the Constitution, which were embodied in the form of amendments to the Charter. These were, by the Court of Lebanon County, made a part of the Charter of the Church Home, and which is as follows:

#### IMPROVED, AMENDED AND ALTERED CHARTER OF THE CHURCH HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

BE IT KNOWN, That the subscribers having associated themselves together for the purpose of the maintenance and education of orphans and other destitute children, and being desirous of becoming incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and its supplements, do hereby declare, set forth and certify that the following are the purposes, objects, articles and conditions of their said association for and upon which they desire to be incorporated, with the improvements, alterations and amendments added to the original charter:

I. The name of the Corporation shall be THE CHURCH HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

II. The purpose for which the Corporation is formed is the maintenance and education of orphans and other desolate white children, and for the management of an Institution or Church Home for said purpose. Such children to be received either gratuitously, or at such moderate charge as the circumstances of their parents or guardians may render expedient.

III. The place where said Corporation is located is Lebanon County, and its business is transacted therein.

IV. The Corporation is to have perpetual existence.

V. The Corporation has no capital stock. The membership thereof shall be composed of the persons named in Section VI, and of such other persons as may from time to time be admitted by vote of the Board of Directors, in such manner and upon such requirements as may be prescribed by the By-Laws; *Provided*, That the number of members shall never be less than twelve (12); and *provided also*, That no person shall be eligible to membership who is not in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; this Corporation recognizing itself as a religious and charitable association, organized to bring up children in accordance with the Faith, Worship and Discipline of said Church.

VI. The management of the affairs, property and concerns of said Corporation shall be conducted by, and the corporate powers granted by this Charter, are hereby vested in a Board of Directors, who shall have power to fill vacancies, and also to increase their number or diminish the same, not, however, below the number prescribed in Section V, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the Home so require, in such manner as the By-Laws shall provide; and the Bishop of the Diocese in which said Church Home shall be situate, the Assistant or Coadjutor Bishop of the same, if there be one, and the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, shall be *ex officio* members of said Board; and the Convention of the Diocese in which the Church Home is situated may elect annually two clergymen and three laymen, who, by virtue of such election, shall be members of the Board.

The first Board of Directors under this Charter as amended, are declared to be—

Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, Reading, Pa., *ex officio*.

Nelson Somerville Rulison, South Bethlehem, Pa., *ex officio*.

James Powers Hawkes, Lebanon, Pa., *ex officio*.

Robert H. Coleman, Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pa.

Edith E. Coleman, Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pa.

Anne C. Rogers, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York.

Charlotte Green Hare, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred M. Abel, Jonestown, Pa.

J. Edward Pratt, Lancaster, Pa.

James F. Powers, Pottsville, Pa.

Leroy F. Baker, Harrisburg, Pa.

Benjamin F. Thompson, Birdsboro, Pa.

Arthur Brock, Lebanon, Pa.

Eliza W. Howe, Reading, Pa.

Bella Ida Funck, Lebanon, Pa.

Annie W. Lemberger, Lebanon, Pa.

Louisa Boyd, Cornwall, Pa.

Josiah Funck, Lebanon, Pa.

VII. The Corporation shall have power to hold, purchase and transfer such real and personal property as its purposes may require, not exceeding the amount limited by law, and all the property thereof shall be taken and held to enure subject to the control and disposition of the members of this Corporation.

VIII. Said Board of Directors and their successors shall have power to make such Statutes, By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, and to amend, alter and repeal the same, as they may deem from time to time necessary or expedient for the government of said association, and for the better carrying out of the purposes for which it is formed. *Provided always*, That the said Statutes, By-Laws, Rules and Ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, to the Constitution and laws of the State of Pennsylvania, or to the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, or to the instrument upon which this Corporation is framed and established.

The *Officers* at this time (1894) were:  
THE RIGHT REVEREND M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, D.D., LL.D.,  
*President of the Board of Directors.*  
THE REV. BENJ. F. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*  
JOSIAH FUNCK, *Treasurer.*  
THE REV. JAMES P. HAWKES, *Warden of the Home.*  
THE REV. ALFRED M. ABEL, *Housefather and Chaplain.*  
MISS A. I. CONKLIN, *Matron of the Home.*  
MISS B. W. TODD, *Assistant Matron.*  
MISS JENNIE M. JACKSON, *Teacher.*

During the early fall of 1895 Ophthalmia broke out among the children, which necessitated the removal of a part of them to Lebanon. This made it necessary to maintain a double household for several months. Shortly after their return a case of scarlet fever developed. But the child was promptly isolated under the care of a nurse, and soon recovered. About one month later the Ophthalmic trouble appeared again, which made it necessary to return some seven or eight girls to Lebanon, under the care of one of the ladies of the Home. But under the fostering care of those in charge, and the bright and invigorating air, with the blessing of God, the health of the children has been, during the entire history of the Home, remarkably good, so that this instance was a rare exception. In the summer of 1896 a new room was added to the Home, in order to accommodate a number of new applicants. A room was also fitted up, at the same time, for the Matron. These improvements were made at a total cost of five hundred dollars. Miss Conklin, after having served the Home as Matron for about fourteen years, resigned on March 1st, 1896, and was succeeded by Mrs. A. M. Brady. The Home had, in 1897, two endowment funds of one thousand dollars each.

The rule of the Home, at this time, was to receive no child under five years of age, and to retain the boys until they reached the age of fourteen and the girls eighteen. The thirteen acres of land belonging to the Home had been, all along, subject to a small ground-rent. In the summer of 1897 the Home secured its full release from the same by the payment of sixty dollars. The first time in the history of the Home that it was visited by an epidemic of a serious char-



acter was in the early part of the year 1898, when eleven children and one adult were taken with scarlet fever. This made it necessary to convert one of the dormitories into a temporary hospital, and to secure trained nurses to care for the children. But notwithstanding the number of severe cases among the children, there was but one death—a boy, George Edward Dwyer, from Birdsboro, who died April 15th, at the age of seven years. A few months before this, however, the Home sustained a great loss in the sudden, and unexpected, death of Miss Bridget W. Todd, who had been a faithful assistant in the work of the Home for about five years.

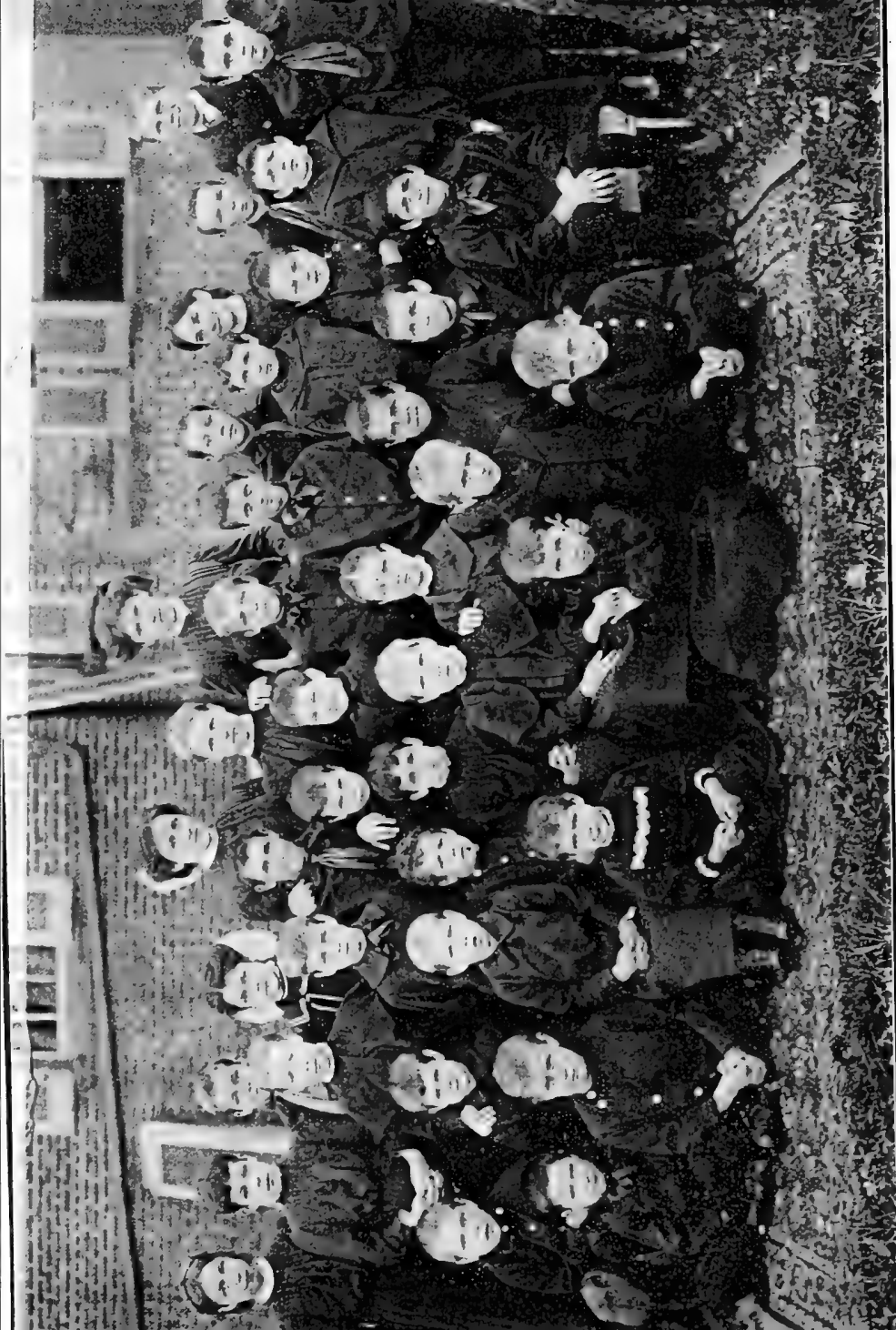
Improvements were made to the laundry in the early part of the year 1900, amounting to four hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-five cents. The number of children in the Home on May 31st, 1903, was thirty-nine—eighteen boys and twenty-one girls.

Upon division, the new (Harrisburg) Diocese, at its Primary Convention held on November 30th, 1904, adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That this Convention hereby expresses its hearty endorsement of the work of the Church Home for Children at Jonestown, Pa., and appreciating the special claim which the Home has on the Churchmen of this Diocese, by reason of the fact that nearly one-half of the present inmates come from within our borders, commends the Home to the cordial sympathy and generous benefactions of all our people."*

The Convention of 1906, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, having received a communication from the Board of Trustees of the Church Home requesting said Diocese to elect at each Diocesan Convention three persons, one Clergyman and two Laymen, as members of the Board of Directors, the Convention of 1907 took the following action:

*"Resolved, That the President of the Convention annually appoint three persons, members of this Diocese, of whom at least one shall be a Clergyman, to serve on the Board of Directors of the Church Home for Children at Jonestown, and that this action be printed among the Standing Orders on the second page of the Journal."*



Thus the Home, although located within the borders of Central Pennsylvania, was, by action, made the Institution of both Dioceses.

By this time the Home had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to add five large rooms to the building, while, at the same time, a part of the third floor was converted into an isolated infirmary. These improvements were made at a cost of about three thousand dollars, all of which was paid. In addition to this a new heating plant was installed, at a cost of about one thousand dollars more.

During all these years the entire support of the Home, with all the improvements made, have been met by individual gifts, the offerings of Parishes, Missions, Sunday Schools, the Woman's Auxiliary, and the interest of an invested fund of two thousand dollars.

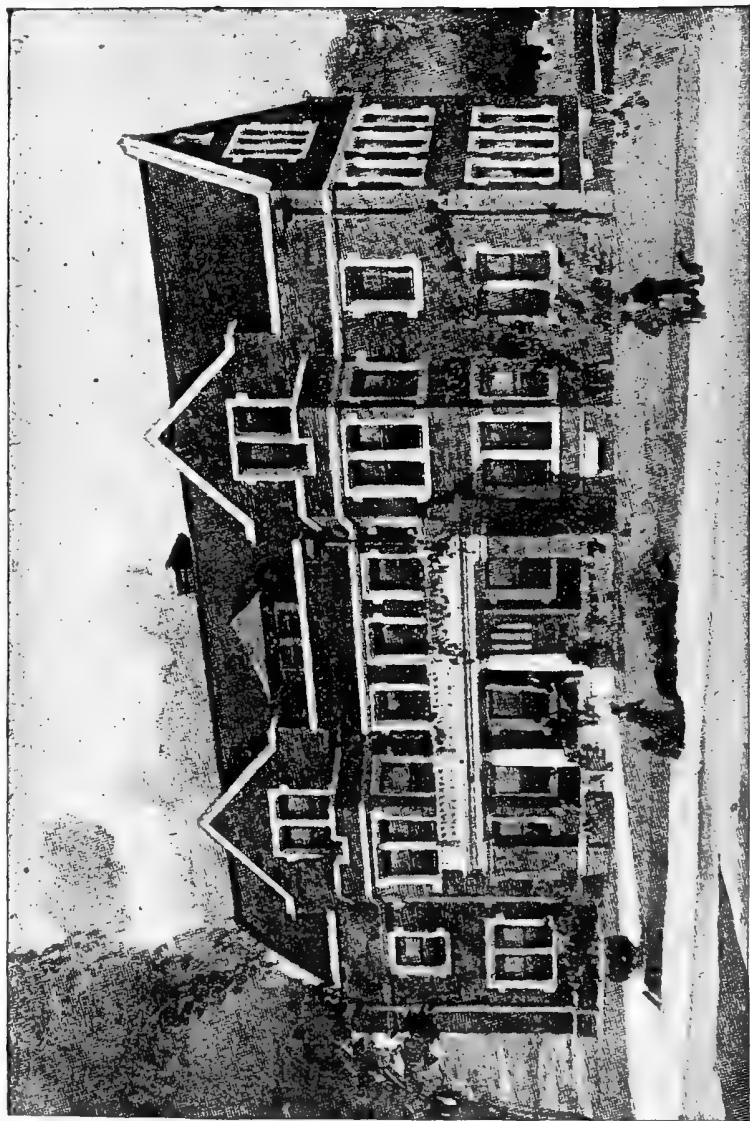
After having served the Home, as Matron, for ten years, Miss Rose Wilson, because of ill health, resigned in 1907, and was succeeded by Mrs. Schauch. Having served the Home faithfully for almost twenty-seven years, as Chaplain and Housefather, The Rev. Alfred M. Abel was called to his eternal home in the summer of 1908, and was succeeded as Housefather and Chaplain by The Rev. S. G. Morton Montgomery.

## PART V.

### Leonard Hall.

This is the youngest Institution in the Diocese, having been inaugurated by The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese, in the year 1907. The object for which this Institution has been founded was that the Church in Central Pennsylvania might have a source and centre of Missionary supply for the entire Diocese. This is intended to be accomplished by making use of Leonard Hall as a home

*First*, for such young men as are pursuing their academic studies in Lehigh University, with a view of becoming candidates for Holy Orders. By way of remuneration for the advantages thus offered them, these young men will be required



LEONARD HALL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

to employ their Sundays in such Church work as the Bishop may direct. The Associate Mission, however, has no connection whatever with Lehigh University, but simply avails itself of the advantages thus offered by the proximity of the University;

*Second*, for young unmarried men, especially Deacons, already in the active ministry, who will live here, from whence they will be sent forth, under the direction of the Bishop, to the numerous towns in the Diocese as yet unoccupied by the Church; and

*Third*, for that class of men who, having been engaged in the ministry of one or other of the religious bodies, apply for admission into the Church. As such men are by Canon required to wait at least one year before receiving Holy Orders, there is, for them, no means of financial support. But with the Associate Mission the Bishop will be able to accept such applicants at once, by placing them in Leonard Hall, and assigning them to Missionary work in the Diocese. The Church will thus be able to assist these men, not only by providing them with a living during their Canonical probation, but also by surrounding them with a Churchly atmosphere, which those not reared in the Church stand so much in need of.

The support of this Institution will be derived from three different sources:

*First*, every place thus supplied with services will be expected to give annually, according to their ability, toward the support of this work;

*Second*, the Board of Missions will appropriate, to each place thus served, an amount proportionate to what is given by the station itself;

*Third*, from an endowment of at least fifty thousand dollars. This endowment shall be placed in the hands of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese, who shall safely invest the same, and pay the interest, alone, over to the Board of Missions to be by them used for Church extension in the Diocese.

Incidentally Leonard Hall will also furnish the Bishop an admirable place for meeting his Clergy and Laity in conference.

The beautiful and valuable lots, on the corner of Delaware and Flot Avenues, South Bethlehem, upon which Leonard Hall is built, were the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Linderman.

The corner-stone of Leonard Hall was laid by Bishop Talbot, assisted by his two Archdeacons—Coxe and Thompson—on Tuesday afternoon, May 28th, 1907. In his address following the laying of the corner-stone, the Bishop gave his reasons for naming this building after his friend, the late Right Reverend Abiel Leonard, D.D., LL.D., in these words: "Bishop Leonard and I were born in the same little town, Fayette, Mo.; were baptized as children together, started to school the same day and sat on the same bench; subsequently attended the same fitting school and prepared for college together. While I had set my heart on going to Yale, when the time came I could not separate from my old friend, and followed him to Dartmouth, which college had been the Alma Mater of his distinguished father. Rooming together at Dartmouth and graduating there in 1870, both entered the General Theological Seminary the following September. After a three-years course in theology we graduated together and were Ordained at the same time as Deacons in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City. We then returned to Missouri, our native State, and served as Clergymen in neighboring towns. We were Ordained to the Priesthood together in the Church, St. Mary's, Fayette, where we had been baptized and confirmed. At the time of my marriage he performed the ceremony, and I officiated at his wedding, and we baptized each other's children. We were elected Missionary Bishops within a year of each other, he being sent to Utah and Nevada and I to Wyoming and Idaho. At my Consecration, which came first, he was one of my Presenting Presbyters, and at his I preached the sermon."

Therefore the name "*Leonard Hall*."

This building, which was completed in the early part of April, 1908, when the keys were handed over to the Bishop, was the most generous gift of Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr. Architecturally this building follows that phase of English Renaissance commonly known as the "English Collegiate" style, and is constructed of dark red brick, trimmed with limestone. It

is rectangular in shape, eighty-seven feet in length, and thirty-five feet wide, with each facade broken by two bays running up two stories high. The building will accommodate from twenty to twenty-five men. In addition to these accommodations there is a Common Room, an office for the Superintendent, a library running the full width of the building, and quarters for the Matron. There is a well-lighted basement in the rear, in which is located the kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. One of the features of the building is the brick-paved covered porch, and an open entrance hall. A great portion of the first floor can be thrown into one large general assembly room, for special occasions, by means of moving partitions. This building is well furnished throughout, and amply provided with bath rooms and lavatories, and is heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

In the spring of 1908 the Bishop appointed The Rev. Geo. W. Van Fossen, of Tamaqua, the first Warden of Leonard Hall, and Mrs. Van Fossen Matron, both of whom took charge at the opening of the Institution in May of this year. Already in the fall of 1908 Leonard Hall had become a veritable centre of Missionary activity in the Diocese. Three Deacons were already in residence, who, under the direction of the Warden, opened up services at Emaus, Nazareth, Bangor, Pen Argyl, and several other points, all of which are more or less promising. Thus it is intended to prosecute this aggressive Missionary work until there is not a town or village in the Diocese where the Church is not represented.

## PART VI.

### Selwyn Hall.

By action of the Convention of 1872 a Committee was appointed to carry into effect the recommendation of the Bishop with reference to a property which the Diocese might be able to secure for the establishment of a Boys' Boarding School. This Committee, after making its report to the Convention of 1873, was discharged. But in its stead a similar Committee was appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a Diocesan School for Boys. At the Convention

of 1874 this Committee reported that considerable interest was manifested throughout the Diocese in this important project, and that several offers had been made them:

The *First* was that of a valuable property situated in the borough of York, known as the "Cottage Hill Seminary," consisting of six acres of ground upon which stood a large building. The stipulation made was that the School be permanently located in that town:

The *Second* was that of the Trustees of "Yeates' Institute," who offered to make that the Diocesan School, provided the Convention would recognize it as such. The Trustees agreed to have the Charter amended so as to double the number of Trustees, and permit the Convention to elect one-half of them.

The *Third* proposition was from the Church people of Columbia. In this town there was located a fine property, consisting of a brick school-building, of fair size and appointments, and five acres of beautifully laid out grounds. A Seminary for Boys had been conducted here, for a considerable length of time, by a Presbyterian minister. This School had considerable home patronage. The property, however, belonged to the citizens of what was known as "Old Columbia," and was under the management of a Board of Trustees. These Trustees were willing to lease the whole property to the Diocese on very liberal terms.

Because of the location, its readiness for immediate use, the favorable terms upon which it could be obtained, and the probability of at least a portion of the pupils remaining, the Committee recommended the Columbia proposal to the Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Convention of 1874 the Committee, to whom was entrusted this work, met in Columbia for the purpose of arranging as speedily as possible a location for the School. And while in session here, the Committee received an overture from Christ Cathedral, Reading, inviting them to locate the School in this city. This overture was soon followed by a pledge, on the part of the Vestry of Christ Cathedral, to the amount of five thousand dollars toward the purchase of a suitable property, provided the School would be located in the vicinity of Reading. There-



upon the Committee and a deputation from the Vestry of Christ Cathedral concluded to purchase, with the approval of the Bishop, what was known as the "Deininger Property," two and one-half miles distant from Reading, on the western slope of Penn Mountain. This property consisted of three acres of ground upon which stood a large and well built mansion, capable of extended enlargement, should it at any time become necessary. This property was bought for \$14,860 to be paid in annual instalments. The cash payment was made out of the five thousand pledged by the Vestry of Christ Cathedral, and yet there remained a sufficient amount, from this sum, to meet the first two annual payments. The third year, from the time of purchase, a payment of four thousand dollars, with interest, had to be made, and from this time an annual payment of one thousand dollars, with interest, for five years. The Bishop had secured five thousand dollars, in cash and pledges, which were used for repairs, furniture and other things necessary for equipping the building. During the interval between the Convention of 1875 and the following autumn a number of necessary alterations and improvements were made to the property. In the meantime the services of The Rev. J. Everett Johnson were secured as Head-Master. The School was formally opened, by Bishop Howe, on October 7th, 1875. The Convention of 1876 created a Board of Trustees, to consist of six Clergymen and six Laymen, to be elected annually by the Convention, and to be known as the "Trustees of the Diocesan School for Boys," of which the Bishop was *ex officio* President. The School was at this time indebted to the Bishop to the amount of two thousand eight hundred dollars. When the School opened on September 12th, 1876, The Rev. Joseph M. Turner was at the head of the Institution. During the Scholastic year 1878-9 there were but fifteen scholars in attendance, of whom five were day pupils. As this Institution had no endowment, it had to receive its entire support—salary of teachers, the maintenance of the house, the taxes, the interest on a mortgage of eight thousand dollars—out of the receipts from the pupils for board and tuition. The Bishop was so thoroughly convinced of the need of this School, and so hopeful of its ultimate success, that he em-

barrassed himself to prolong its existence. A year later the outlook for this School was so much brighter that the Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting held on Thursday, June 26th, 1879, took measures inaugurating a Junior Department. The discouraging feature, however, was that out of the thirty-three pupils there were only sixteen boarders. And as this Institution was never intended to be a day school this feature was most unfortunate. The mingling of these two elements made it impossible to carry out the original plan upon which the School was founded. And, further, to accomplish this required many things, which the resources of the Institution did not warrant. To develop the boy to the best advantage his animal nature, which is of necessity held in check during his hours of study, must have free scope, for its proper exercise, during the hours of recreation. While this can be readily done in the out-of-door sports during the fine weather of summer, yet in the storms of winter this becomes an impossibility. Therefore a gymnasium was one of the pressing needs of the School, at this time. In addition to this a music room and a library were greatly needed. But as this was a Church School there was no more urgent need than that of a Chapel, where the dignity of the service could be maintained. Regular Morning and Evening Prayer, and a service with sermon every Sunday afternoon, were conducted by the Chaplain. Besides this the pupils were required to attend Sunday morning service at Christ Cathedral. To meet these demands required money, which the School did not have. And what made its condition still more hopeless was the fact that no one seemed to care for it, or believe in it, save the Bishop. Perhaps no school ever had better and more conscientious teachers than this one. Besides those already mentioned we should also name Mr. Edward Carroll, who stood by the Institution in its dark and struggling days when it was already a forlorn hope. Mr. A. N. Arms, who had charge of the Junior Department during the scholastic year 1879 and '80, introduced into the School the military discipline, which was regarded a most valuable adjunct. The Rev. George Herbert Norton was a most successful teacher of the Classics, and at the same time the Chaplain of the Institution. The department of Mathematics was in

charge of Prof. Walter Briggs, a graduate of Lehigh University, and who, while a student, stood high in his class. Miss Clara F. Hicks, an English lady of large experience, taught Music and French. In September, 1880, the School opened with thirty-nine pupils—twenty-five boarders and fourteen day scholars. The ages of the pupils, at this time, ranged from ten to twenty years, and were dressed in uniform, having daily military drills. During this year the School was not only able to meet all its running expenses, but bought, and paid for, an omnibus, and spent some three hundred dollars in furnishings. A play-room was also made in the basement of the building, the expenses of which were met by St. Luke's Parish, Lebanon, which appropriated its offering at the Consecration of its new Church to this purpose. As the increased number of students demanded larger accommodations, and a few devoted Laymen had provided the means, the Trustees, at their meeting in June, 1881, decided to enlarge the main building, and erect a gymnasium and drill-room.

At the opening of the fall term of 1882, Selwyn Hall had the following corps of teachers:

THE REV. JOSEPH M. TURNER, *Head-Master, Chaplain, and Professor of Classics.*

L. C. BISHOP, *Commandant of Cadets and Professor of English and Drawing.*

W. L. BENNETT, *Professor of Mathematics.*

MISS M. F. BASSET, *Teacher of Music.*

DR. W. M. WEIDMAN, *Physician and Surgeon.*

MISS MARY LUCKENBACH, *Matron.*

The Rev. Mr. Turner resigned as Head-Master of this School at the end of the scholastic year 1883. This was due to the hard struggle which the School was constantly subjected to because of a lack of patronage. Having patiently waited through six years for the patronage which the Institution deserved at the hands of the Diocese, and worn by the anxieties incident to a struggling enterprise, he felt he owed it to himself and the Church to retire from the Institution. The Rev. Mr. Turner was succeeded, in the position of Head-Master, by Professor Lot Clark Bishop. The number of boys in attendance during the year 1883-4 was but

twenty-three, upon whom four accomplished teachers lavished their instructions.

The scholastic year 1884-5 was the most encouraging in the history of this Institution up to this time. With twenty boarding and five day scholars enrolled, its moral tone was sustained, its educational standard continued high, and the current expenses of the year were fully met, by the income from tuition fees. In the fall of 1886 the building was fitted up with a steam heating plant, and a gas machine, with fixtures, was put in place. The year following, 1887, there were forty-three pupils, the highest number the Institution could accommodate. In the spring of 1888 Howe Hall, a handsome school building, was erected, which contained the main school room, four large recitation rooms, two master's rooms, and a large, airy dormitory, all of which was heated by steam, lighted with gas, and supplied with hot and cold water. Owing to ill health, Professor Bishop resigned in the fall of 1889, and was succeeded by The Rev. William J. Wilkie. Under this new management the School was fairly successful. It was, however, considerably hampered by an old floating debt, which was incurred in the building of Howe Hall. The standard of the Institution was raised, at this time, and the scholarship advanced. The much needed gysnasium was built during the year 1891-2. This building was equipped and opened for use shortly after the School opened in September, 1892. To meet the expenses of this building, and to pay the debt remaining upon the other buildings, the Trustees borrowed six thousand five hundred dollars, which The Rev. Wm. P. Taylor undertook to raise by appealing to a number of persons known for their liberality. Mr. Andrew Oliver became teacher of Greek in the fall of 1892, and was a valuable addition to the corps of Instructors. The year 1893-4 was a very trying one for Selwyn Hall. The Rev. Mr. Wilkie, who had for five years successfully filled the position of Head-Master, resigned. A debt was still resting upon the property; and owing to a general depression of business, many parents were unable to send their sons away to school. Besides this the prevalence of smallpox, in Reading, hindered others from coming.

In view of these facts, the Trustees entered into an agree-

ment with Dr. Samuel W. Murphy, a teacher of large experience and high reputation, to take the School on his own financial responsibility, for a specified length of time. This arrangement, however, did not change the relation of the Institution to the Church, or Diocese.

But scarcely had the new Head-Master entered upon his duties than he was made to feel that the community had lost all confidence in the financial ability, if not honesty, of Selwyn Hall to pay its bills. When ordering uniforms for the boys, he was asked to furnish security for their payment. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company refused to fill his order for the winter supply of coal, without first paying the bills already standing against the Institution. The entire indebtedness of Selwyn Hall, at this time, was \$28,633.78. In view of these and a number of other discouraging facts, Dr. Murphy tendered his resignation on October 29th, 1894, to go into effect at the end of the half-year. In a letter accompanying his resignation Dr. Murphy said: "The only encouragement I have had to continue this work is the love and respect of my boys. It causes me pain to give them up; but I can not sacrifice my all and perhaps my life upon this hopeless and thankless task." But having been urged, by the Board, to withdraw his resignation and continue the School, with the assurance that the fixed charges of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars for the present year be remitted, he withdrew his resignation on December 6th. Two days later he again wrote to the Board: "It seems to me I can hold out no longer. My strength is all gone. My money and my sister's money is gone, buried in the ruins of Selwyn Hall. It will be suicide morally and physically if I continue the work under existing circumstances." Hence in January, 1895, Dr. Murphy again resigned, which he declared to be "positive and final." This resignation went into effect on February 10th. From this time there was nothing left for the Trustees but to close the School. Hence the doors of Selwyn Hall were locked on February 14th, 1895, and the buildings placed in the hands of a keeper. The following Convention, therefore, took this action:

*Resolved*, That the Trustees be empowered to wind up the affairs of Selwyn Hall.

After having listened to the report of the Trustees, the Convention of 1896 made final disposition of Selwyn Hall by adopting the following action:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention, in view of the statements made by the Bishop and the Chancellor, that this Convention is in no sense legally or morally liable for any of the indebtedness resting upon Selwyn Hall, and that this Convention declines to assume this indebtedness or to make any provision for taking the title to the property to hold it for future advancement.

## PART VII.

### Bishopthorpe Manor.

This Institution was founded in South Bethlehem in 1867, as a Church School for young ladies, and was under the control of a Board of Trustees, of which the Bishop was President. At the time of the organization of the Diocese, on November 10th, 1871, it had an efficient corps of teachers, at the head of which was Miss F. S. Walsh, as Principal. During the Conventional year 1871-2 the Trustees succeeded in purchasing the property in which the School was held. This is a most beautiful and well adapted property, located on high grounds, a short distance back of the Bishop's residence, in South Bethlehem. The capacity of the School, at this time, was twenty-eight boarding pupils. But with the addition of some children from the neighborhood, as day scholars, there were a total of thirty-four in attendance.

In the year 1874 the corps of Instructors consisted of the following persons, with the subjects taught by each:

MISS FANNY S. WALSH, *Principal, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and English Literature.*

MISS SOPHIE S. KELLOGG, *Mathematics and Latin.*

MISS MARIA C. CARPENTER, *English Branches.*

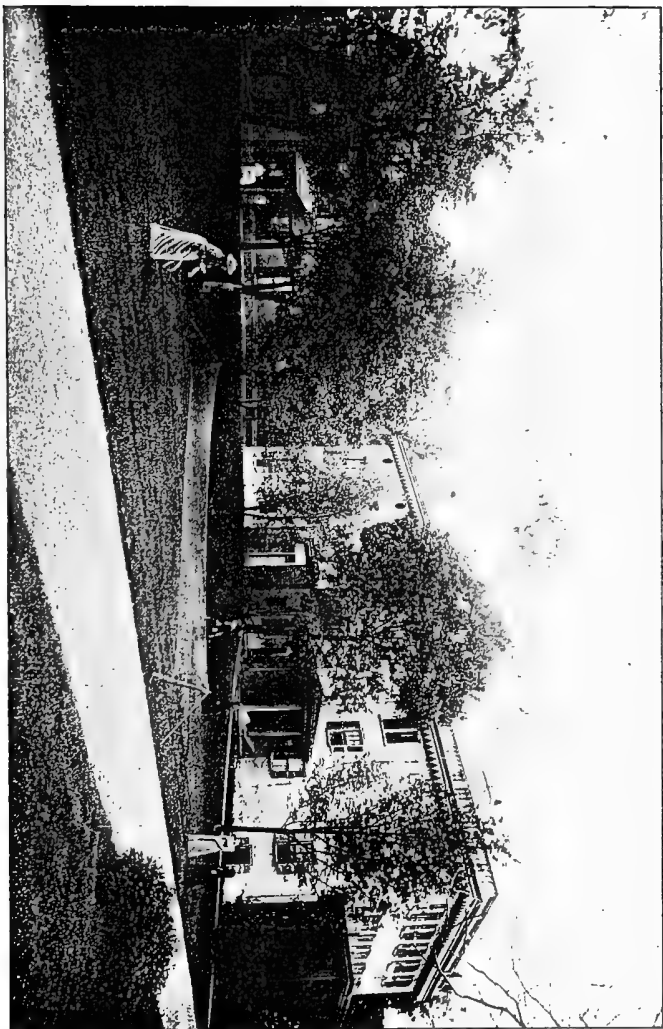
MISS MARIA L. SHACKELFORD, *Music.*

M'LE EMELIE ALAINE, *French and Drawing.*

THE REV. CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD, *Chaplain, English Composition and Rhetoric.*

MRS. JENNIE T. STONE, *Matron.*

During the academic year 1882-3 this School had forty-



THE MANOR HOUSE, BISHOPTHORPE.

one students. The Institution was considerably enlarged and improved during the year 1885-6, by the addition of a kitchen, laundry, gymnasium, music and art rooms, and several bed-rooms. Although Bishopthorpe had not been directly under the control of the Convention, yet it had always been the intention of the Trustees to make it, in a true sense, a Diocesan School. During the scholastic year 1893-4 this In-



FRONT VIEW IN SPRING, BISHOPTHORPE, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

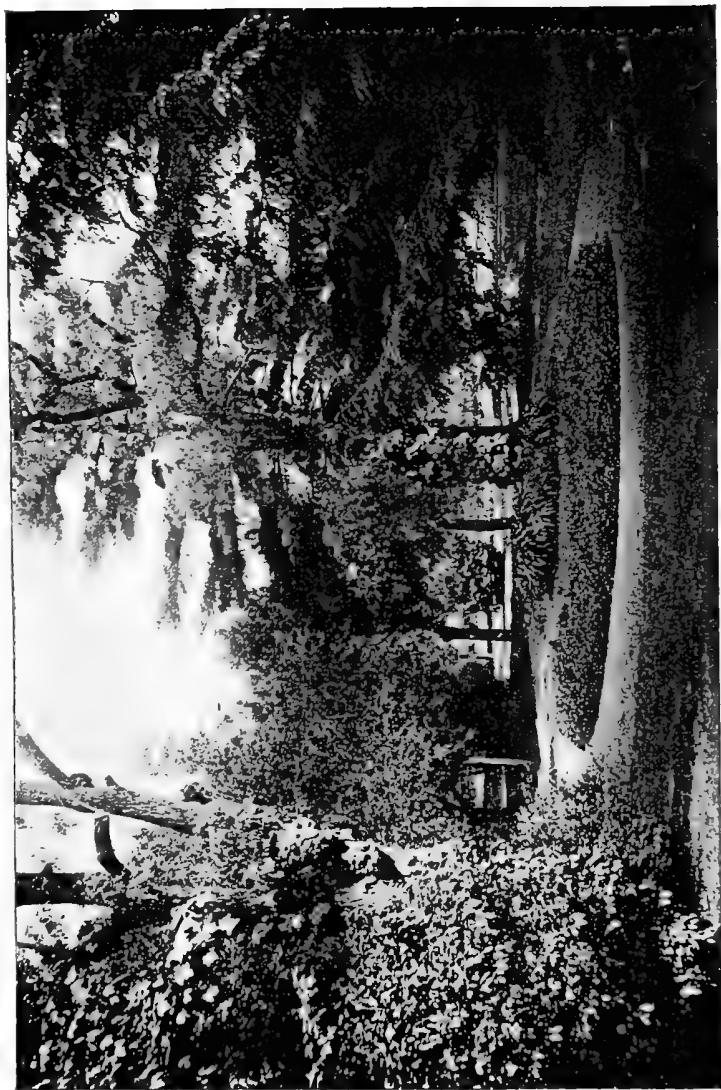
stitution sustained a great loss in the death of its Principal—Miss Fanny S. Walsh. Miss Walsh had been at the head of this Institution for almost twenty-five years, and during all that time its financial and educational work was a success.

The vacancy thus caused in the Principalship of the School was filled by the election of Miss Alberta Oakley. During the year 1895-6 the curriculum of the School was broadened,



GYMNASIUM, STUDIO AND CLASS ROOMS, BISHOPTHORPE, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.





A BISHOPTHORPE VISTA.

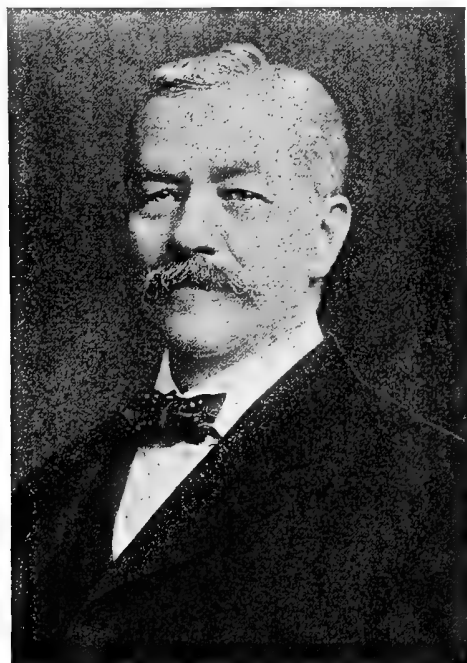


A FAVORITE OUTLOOK,  
BISHOPTHORPE, SOUTH PETHLEHEM, PA.



O'ER MOOR AND FEN, BISHOPTHORPE, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

and its high standard of character and scholarship maintained. But owing to a general depression of business, in 1896-7, throughout the entire country, there began to be a marked falling off in the number of pupils in attendance. At the close of the School year 1898 Miss Oakley resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Frances M. Buchan. In his annual address of 1899 Bishop Talbot had this to say of the School: "The beautiful grounds, the happy and contented



PROF. C. N. WYANT.

home life of the girls, the spirit of glad obedience which is evinced everywhere, and above all, the Christian influence of the place, if generally known, would bring to the School many of our girls now sent elsewhere." As this School did not have one dollar of endowment, it was dependent for its support upon the receipts from its pupils for board and tuition. And as the number of pupils continued to decrease, by 1902 the outlook of this School for the future had become

most discouraging. Therefore because of this lack of patronage on the part of the Church people of the Diocese, it was decided, in 1903, to discontinue this School, at least for a time.

Bishopthorpe School has had a long and honorable history. A large number of true-hearted Christian women have been educated within its walls.

After being closed for about five years, it was decided, in the early part of 1908, to again reopen Bishopthorpe in the fall of this year. Hence the Board of Trustees elected two most capable and experienced educators—Professors C. N. Wyant and Frederic Townsend—as Principals. These are assisted by a Preceptress and a corps of teachers, selected for their special training, aptitude and experience in Board-



PROF. FREDERIC TOWNSEND

ing Schools for Girls. The supervision of the household and the social side of the School's life are under the direction of Mrs. Wyant and Mrs. Townsend. While the pastoral care of the Institution is in charge of The Rev. Gilbert H. Sterling, D.D., and The Rev. Stewart U. Mitman, Ph.D. All the buildings having been freshly painted and decorated, and newly furnished throughout in the best taste, all plumbing renewed, and the grounds set in good order and beautified, this most home-like School for Girls was opened on October 1st, 1908. The course of study is divided as follows:

*Primary Department*, corresponding to the third and fourth grades in public schools.

*Preparatory Department*, corresponding to the grammar grades in public schools.

*Academic Department*, corresponding to the best high schools.

*Collegiate Department*, corresponding to Freshman and Sophomore years at college.

In addition to these, Music, Art and Elocution are taught.

This is one of the most desirable Institutions in the land to which parents can send their daughters for a thorough Christian education.

## PART VIII.

### Minor Institutions.

In addition to the Institutions whose histories have just been given, there were a number of smaller Schools which had an existence at one time or another since the formation of the Diocese in the fall of 1871. And while they were more or less individual, or Parish, enterprises, yet they were in a sense Church Institutions. The first of these whose history is here chronicled was

THE MARY INSTITUTE, CARLISLE, PA.—This Institution was founded, as a Home and Day School for Young Ladies, in 1860, and incorporated, under the name of "*The Mary Institute*," by an act of the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania in 1865. The School was at once placed under the supervision of a Board of Trustees composed of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church, Carlisle, of which the Rector was *ex officio* President. At the opening of the School in the fall of 1871 there were seven teachers, of whom Mrs. Mary W. Dunbar was Principal, while during the same year the number of pupils (boarding and day) was fifty-seven. Up until this time thirty-five young ladies had graduated from this Institution. At the end of the scholastic year 1873 Mrs. Dunbar resigned, and was succeeded by Mrs. S. H. Windsor. In the fall of 1873 the corps of Instructors, with the studies taught by each, was as follows:

THE REV. WILLIAM C. LEVERETT, A.M., *Chaplain*.

MRS. S. H. WINDSOR, *Principal*.

MRS. M. R. BARKER, *Vice Principal, and Teacher of French.*

THE REV. H. EGGERS, *Teacher of German.*

MISS S. K. EGE, *Teacher of Mathematics.*

MRS. M. M. EGE, *Teacher of Instrumental Music.*

MISS EMMA WINDSOR, *Teacher of Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting.*

The local patronage, upon which this School was largely dependent for its support, was, from the fall of 1873, in a measure diverted by the starting of a rival school under the auspices of another religious body. As the community was unable to support two such Schools, the effect was such that in the fall of 1874 "*The Mary Institute*" was forced to close its doors.

The second Institution belonging to this class was

THE COTTAGE HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, YORK, PA.—This was a chartered Institution, and became the property of the Church, in the fall of 1873, through the generous liberality of a member of the Church, who bought and presented it, as a free gift, to the Diocese. The property was located on the outskirts of the city of York, and consisted of six acres of ground, beautifully laid out, set with trees and shrubbery, and upon which stood a large and well appointed building—with ample outbuildings—all in good repair. It was opened as a Church School, for young ladies and children, in the fall of 1873. Along with his duties as Rector of St. John's Church, York, The Rev. O. Perinchief became the first Principal of this School. But after serving in this capacity for one year he resigned in the fall of 1874, and was succeeded by The Rev. Henry L. Phillips. The courses of study were divided into Primary, Preparatory, Scientific and Collegiate Departments. In the fall of 1875 another change occurred in the Principalship, as will be seen from the corps of teachers then in charge:

Principals—MISSES S. E. THORNBURY and M. J. MIFFLIN,  
*Mathematics, Drawing and Modern Languages.*

MRS. A. BROOK, *Music.*

JANE KIMMEL CARVER, M.D., *Physiology and Hygiene.*

THE REV. E. L. STODDARD, *Chaplain and Teacher of Mental and Moral Philosophy.*



Finally, in the eighties, this Institution was also closed because of a lack of patronage.

The third of these Institutions to be noticed was the

**MUNCY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—This Seminary was first opened in 1850. After being closed for a number of years, it was again opened in 1869, by Miss Julia Ross, who became Principal of the School. A corps of competent and skillful teachers assisted Miss Ross in maintaining the character the School had established for the thorough and judicious training of girls. During the Scholastic year 1875-6 there were thirty pupils in attendance. But the number of students soon began to dwindle down until in 1878-9 it was thought best to close the School once more.

The fourth of these Schools was

**WILLOW HALL, WELLSBORO.**—This Institution was first started in the fall of 1891. A valuable property was purchased, in the centre of the town, by John L. Robinson and William Bache, both Wardens of St. Paul's Church, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and presented to the School. Other members of the Parish gave an additional one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars to furnish the building and make some further improvements to the property. Three teachers were employed during the first year, beginning September 14th, 1891, and ending with June 15th, 1892. During this year the School had thirty pupils. Willow Hall was closed during the latter part of the year 1892-3, with the hope that it would again be opened in the fall with increased facilities. But this hope was not realized.

The fifth, and last of the Institutions belonging to this class was

**THE BETHANY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**—When The Rev. T. P. Ege became the Missionary at Gettysburg, on September 1st, 1888, he at once set to work and organized The Bethany School for Girls. The Rev. Mr. Ege labored hard to build up this School, and make it a power for good in a community that knew but little about the Church. But when The Rev. Mr. Ege withdrew from Gettysburg, in the year 1897-8, its doors were closed, and it was numbered with the things of the past.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PART I.

#### **Cathedral Organization.**

In his annual address of 1873 Bishop Howe already gave expression to the desirability of having a Church in which he could appoint an Ordination, or other official service, and where the Diocese, in any of its organic forms, could meet at the Bishop's call, unrestricted by local authority. The Bishop, however, felt that perhaps the infant Diocese was not, at this time, sufficiently mature to enter into such an organization, yet he deemed it wise to avoid any legislation that might interfere with such an organization in the future. Upon this suggestion the Convention of 1873 authorized the Bishop to appoint a Committee of three Clergymen and three Laymen to take this matter into consideration and report to the next Convention. Whereupon the Bishop appointed the following as such Committee: The Rev. Messrs. J. M. Peck, A. A. Marple, William P. Lewis, D.D., and Messrs. A. Ricketts, R. A. Lamberton and Henry Coppee. The true idea of a well organized Cathedral is that it is the centre of Diocesan life, from which will radiate such thoughts and actions as will produce the most abundant and profitable results. Such a system would make the Bishop practically what we acknowledge him to be in theory—the centre of unity and strength, the bond of life and action in the Diocese. But in order that such a system may be most effective it must be under the control of Canon-law, so as to become the organic centre of the Diocese. The Bishop's residence, the educational and charitable Institutions, of the Diocese, should constitute a part of the Cathedral community. The clerical members of the Board of Missions should be the Canons of the Cathedral, and the Deans of the Convocations, with the Deacons of the Diocese forming a part of the staff, assisting in the unceasing worship of the Cathedral, and ever ready to be sent out by the Bishop on Missionary errands. Here the annual Conventions should always be held, as well as all Ordinations. And out of these Schools and Cathedral choir

there would doubtless come many candidates for Holy Orders, whom the Bishop would see rising about him as a father sees his children growing up to bless and make glad his declining years. Such was the substance of the report made by the above Committee to the Convention of 1874.

In their report to the Convention of 1875 the Committee emphasized the fact that, when the Diocese was prepared to establish such a Cathedral Organization, it would have to be recognized, provided for, protected, and regulated, by appropriate Canons. And that such laws would have to be the joint action of the "Committee on Constitution and Canons," and the Cathedral Committee, subject to the approval of the Bishop. This the Committee hoped to be prepared to inaugurate so soon as the Diocese was ripe for such a course of procedure. By its own request the Committee on Cathedral Organization was continued.

At the Convention of 1876 this Committee reported the following proposed Canon, which was referred to the "Committee on Constitution and Canons":

## CANON IX

### *Of the Cathedral Chapter.*

SECTION I. The Cathedral Chapter shall be constituted as follows:

(1) The Bishop of the Diocese, who shall be president of the Chapter.

(2) Two of the Clergy of the Cathedral Church, in Priests' Orders, who shall be appointed by the Bishop.

(3) The Presiding Officers of the Convocations of the Diocese

(4) Two Laymen of the Cathedral Parish appointed by the Bishop; and one Layman from each Convocation, elected annually by the Diocesan Convention, subject to the approval of the Bishop.

SEC. II. The Cathedral Chapter shall be empowered, by and with the consent of the Bishop, to make its own Statutes, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese.

SEC. III. The Cathedral Chapter thus constituted shall be the authorized Board of Missions of the Diocese.

SEC. IV. (1) The Cathedral Chapter shall make to each annual Diocesan Convention a report of its transactions and work, with such suggestions for future action as shall recommend themselves.

(2) The Chapter shall, each year, appoint one of the Laymembers of the Chapter to be the Treasurer for Diocesan Missions.

In the afternoon of the same day, Wednesday, June 14th, 1876, this proposed Canon was adopted, down to SEC. II. After this Section had been amended by adding the words, "In the arrangement of the ordinary services and Parochial work within the Parish of the Cathedral, the resident Clergyman shall not be subject to the Cathedral Chapter," this Section was also adopted, as amended. At this point the whole subject of Cathedral Chapter was recommitted to the Committee on Cathedral Organization.

Following the suggestion of the Bishop that "The American Cathedral must be a growth and not a creation," the Committee presented these resolutions to the Convention of 1877:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of six Clergymen and six Laymen, together with the Bishop of the Diocese as Chairman, be appointed to obtain a Charter for the Cathedral of the Diocese, these thirteen being named in said Charter as the first Corporators of said Cathedral, and follow the suggestions of this report as to the details to be embraced in the said Charter.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Cathedral Organization be continued, to prepare and report for the action of the next Convention a draft of a body of *Statutes* for the actual organization of Cathedral work; and that they be instructed to embody in that draft the following principles:

(1) That the Bishop of the Diocese be the head of the organization, legal and actual.

(2) That the Bishop have the right to use the Cathedral at his own discretion for all Diocesan and Episcopal services; and that he have also the general direction of all its services at other times, through the constituted officers and according to the Statutes of the same.

(3) That the nomination of all the Clergy of the Cathedral shall belong, of right, to the Bishop.

(4) That no such nomination be sufficient of itself, without a free election by ballot, by a separate and independent body of Clergy and Laity.

(5) That this electoral body consist of the following elected officers of the Diocese for the time being, to wit: The members of the Standing Committee, the Deputies to General Convention, the Board of Missions, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar and the Chancellor of the Diocese.

(6) That a certain number of Laymen, residing in or near the Cathedral city, be always members of the Cathedral Chapter, being chosen annually by the Convention of the Diocese, without nomination by the Bishop.

(7) That the more important of the Cathedral Clergy shall, like the Rectors of Parishes, hold their places until their tenure be ended by resignation, ecclesiastical discipline, or death.

(8) That provision be made, as soon as may be, for younger Clerical members of the Chapter, appointed only for a term of from three to five years.

(9) That the Bishop, acting with the electoral body, be the legal Visitor of the Cathedral, for the correction of all departures from the Statutes.

(10) That no Statutes for the government of the Cathedral be made or altered, but with the approval of the Convention of the Diocese.

The Committee called for in the first resolution, above given, prepared the following form of Charter, which was duly signed by all the members of the Committee, and sanctioned by the Courts, and thus, in its complete form, was presented to the Convention of 1878.

**THE CHARTER**  
of the  
**CATHEDRAL OF SAINT MARK**  
in the  
**CITY OF READING**

WHEREAS, The following named persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, to wit: Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, John

Milton Peck, John Henry Hopkins, Henry Lawrence Jones, William Pendleton Orrick, Charles Ghequiere Gilliat, Cortlandt Whitehead, Robert Jones Fisher, Edward Brooke, Robert Alexander Lamberton, Asa Packer, Henry Sweyer Eckert, and John Wesley Maynard, have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Cathedral Church, with its affiliated institutions, in and for the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and are now desirous to be incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to confer on certain Associations of the Citizens of the Commonwealth the powers and immunities of Corporations or bodies politic in law," and the supplements thereto; they therefore declare the following to be the object, articles, and conditions of their said Association, agreeably to which they desire to be incorporated, to wit:

*First.* The name of this Corporation shall be "THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT MARK IN THE CITY OF READING."

*Second.* No person shall be capable of acquiring or retaining an Office or Function in connection with the said Cathedral, who is not a Communicant in good and regular standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

*Third.* The object of this Corporation shall be to provide for the Worship of Almighty God and for the advancement of the Christian Religion, by the founding, erection, maintenance and management of a Cathedral Church and its appurtenances in the City of Reading, in accordance with the Doctrines, Discipline and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; together with such branches of educational, charitable and Missionary work as may conveniently, from time to time, be connected with the Cathedral.

*Fourth.* The persons hereinbefore named shall be, and are hereby, constituted the first members of the said Corporation, and they shall so continue, with power to fill vacancies in their own number, until their successors shall be appointed or elected in accordance with Statutes, or Rules,

By-Laws and Ordinances of the Cathedral, to be adopted as hereinafter prescribed; *Provided, however*, That the Bishop of the said Protestant Episcopal Church, exercising jurisdiction over the Diocese within which the City of Reading is situated, for the time being, shall always be, *ex officio*, a member of the Cathedral Corporation, and the Official Head, and the Presiding Officer, of the same.

*Fifth.* The Statutes or Rules, By-Laws and Ordinances of the Cathedral, as adopted, or thereafter duly altered or amended, by the Convention of the Diocese to which the City of Reading belongs for the time being, shall prescribe the number of the members of the Cathedral Corporation other than the said Bishop, of whom at least five shall be Laymen; and shall prescribe also the mode of their nomination, election or appointment; and also shall provide for the government, regulation and management of the said Corporation, its Officers, services, business, property and affairs, and those of its affiliated institutions, schools and charities; *Provided always*, That the said Statutes or Rules, By-Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or to the provisions contained in this Charter.

*Sixth.* All the property, real or personal, bequeathed, devised or conveyed to the Cathedral of Saint Mark in the City of Reading, shall not be otherwise taken and held, inure, than subject to the control and disposition of the Lay members of the said Cathedral Corporation for the time being.

*Seventh.* The net yearly income of the real estate as acquired by the Cathedral Corporation shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and the entire yearly income of all its property as acquired shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the said income shall be applied to the objects of this Corporation as above specified in Article Third of this Charter, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

*Eighth.* The seats for the worshipers in the said Cathedral Church shall always be free.

STATUTES  
of the  
**CATHEDRAL OF SAINT MARK**  
in the  
**CITY OF READING**

STATUTE I.

*Of the Chapter.*

SECTION 1. The Chapter of "THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT MARK IN THE CITY OF READING" is the legal Corporation proper, created by the Charter. It shall consist, when complete, of the following persons: The Bishop of the Diocese, eight Canons, of whom four shall be in Priests' Orders, and shall be known respectively as the Dean, the Precentor, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer; and six Laymen, of full age, and Communicants in good and regular standing.

SEC. 2. The Chapter shall be constituted whenever there is one Clerical member besides the Bishop, and the six Lay members are elected by the Convention of the Diocese.

STATUTE II.

*Of the General Chapter.*

SECTION 1. The following persons, together with the Bishop and the members of the Chapter, when the Chapter has been constituted, shall be *ex officio* the electors of the Cathedral, to wit:

The Secretary, the Treasurer, the Chancellor, and the Registrar of the Diocese. The Standing Committee of the Diocese, the Deputies to the General Convention, and the members of the Diocesan Board of Missions; and they shall be known under the name and style of "The General Chapter of the Cathedral of Saint Mark in the City of Reading."

SEC. 2. The General Chapter shall have power to elect, upon the nomination of the Bishop, all the Clerical members of the Chapter. They shall assemble, upon the summons of the Bishop, for such election, or to attend the Bishop as Visitor of the Cathedral as hereinafter provided. They shall also assemble, upon the summons of the Dean, to assist in the enthronement of a newly consecrated Bishop of the



Diocese, or to receive the Bishop on his return from a meeting of the Lambeth Conference, or from a session of the General Convention, or on such other occasions as may, in the judgment of the Chapter, justify the said summons.

### STATUTE III.

#### *Of the Meetings of the Chapter.*

SECTION 1. A regular meeting of the Chapter shall be held every month. Special meetings may be called by the Dean, and shall be called by him either on the written request of the Bishop or of any three members of the Chapter; such written request always containing a distinct statement of the reason therefor, otherwise it may be disregarded. If the request thus made be neglected or refused, the Bishop shall have the power to call a special meeting at such time and place as he shall choose. Each special meeting must be summoned at least three days before; the summons must be sent to all the members, and must distinctly state the object of the meeting, and no other business shall be considered except that which is thus named in the summons. No summons is needed for the regular monthly meeting. Every member of the Chapter is bound to attend all meetings, regular and special, unless hindered by urgent necessity.

SEC. 2. A majority of the members, duly convened, are a quorum for business; *Provided*, That either the Bishop, or one of the four principal persons, and also one of the Lay members, be present. In Chapter, each member shall have equal right of proposing motions, of free speech, and free vote, on all matters put to question, in accordance with the Rules adopted by the Chapter itself. The President, for the time being, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, besides his own vote as a member; but no question of election or dismissal of any one shall be decided by a casting vote in case of a tie. All elections must be by ballot; and also all votes on the dismissal or expulsion of any persons from his position in the Cathedral.

SEC. 3. The control and disposition given to the Lay members of the Chapter in matters of property shall be secured to them as follows: In every vote to decide whether any property, real or personal, shall be taken and held, or to

what particular branch of the Cathedral work it shall inure, the Lay member or members present shall vote separately, and their votes shall be separately recorded, and without their consent no decision of the Chapter can be made in any such matter.

#### STATUTE IV.

##### *Of the Meetings of the General Chapter.*

SECTION 1. The General Chapter meets upon the summons of the Bishop, issued ten days in advance, either for the election of any Clerical member of the Chapter, or for holding a visitation of the Cathedral. The name of each nominee shall be fully and clearly set forth in the summons. The subject matter for consideration shall always be clearly specified in the summons, and no other business than that thus mentioned shall be considered or acted on at that meeting.

SEC. 2. Any number including the Bishop or two of the Principal Persons, and three Laymen, shall be a quorum of the General Chapter.

SEC. 3. The consent of a majority of those present is necessary to the validity of any act of the body.

SEC. 4. All elections must be by ballot, and also all votes on the dismissal or expulsion of any person connected with the Cathedral.

SEC. 5. If any one of those entitled to be summoned as outside members of the General Chapter be also a member of the Chapter, he shall not have two votes in General Chapter, but shall in everything connected with the Cathedral be considered as a member of the Chapter only.

#### STATUTE V.

##### *Of the Bishop.*

SECTION 1. The Bishop of the Diocese is the head of the Cathedral Corporation, legal and actual, with the right to preside, if present, in Choir, and at all meetings of the Chapter and of the General Chapter. He shall have pre-eminence of outward honor, in Choir, in Chapter, and in all places, above all others attached to the Cathedral Church. He has the sole right of nominating the Clerical members.

of the Chapter. . He has the right to the use of the Cathedral at his absolute discretion for all Episcopal acts or Diocesan meetings; and also the general direction of its services at all times, through the constituted Officers, and according to the Statutes thereof. It shall be in his power to use the Cathedral, for Celebrating, or preaching, or both, whenever he shall send written notice of his purpose to the Dean or President, three days in advance.

SEC. 2. In the election of persons nominated by him, the Bishop shall have no vote whatever.

SEC. 3. On Christmas Day, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whitsunday, and also on the Feast of Saint Mark—which last is the dedication Festival of this Cathedral, and shall always be observed with great solemnity—the Bishop shall be expected, unless he give notice to the contrary, to minister in the Cathedral, either celebrating the Holy Eucharist, or preaching, or both. If Saint Mark's Day and Easter Day coincide, then the Dedication Festival shall be kept on the first Sunday after Easter.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Bishop officiates in his Cathedral, the Dean, or the highest official in rank then present, at his right hand, and the second in rank, at his left hand, shall assist the Bishop, and shall serve him as Gospeler and Epistoler respectively, when he celebrates the Holy Eucharist.

SEC. 5. No list of special preachers at the Cathedral shall be determined upon unless it is first approved by the Bishop. This shall not interfere with the employment of a substitute by a Canon on any single occasion.

SEC. 6. When a Bishop of the Diocese is Consecrated elsewhere than in Reading, and for the first time thereafter enters the City, he shall be formally received at his Cathedral, and enthroned with all due solemnity, by the General Chapter.

## STATUTE VI.

### *Of the Dean.*

SECTION 1. As soon as convenient after the election of a Dean, he shall be formally installed.

SEC. 2. Next after the Bishop, and at all times during the Bishop's absence, the Dean is the chief of the Chapter, a

*primus inter pares*. He is Ordinary, with immediate jurisdiction and cure of souls, over all other persons whatsoever attached to the Cathedral. Under directions from the Board of Missions, he is to assign Missionary work to the Clergy of the Cathedral, taking care that such of them as are not on duty in the Cathedral shall be regularly and constantly officiating in vacant Parishes and Missionary Stations in the Diocese. In the Bishop's absence he presides in the meetings of the Chapter and of the General Chapter. He receives all business to be laid before the Chapter; and by the counsel and vote of the Chapter, settles it.

SEC. 3. All subordinates connected with the Cathedral are to obey the Dean, showing him due reverence in Choir, Chapter and elsewhere.

SEC. 4. The Dean is bound to continue residence at the Cathedral, such absence only being allowed as is hereinafter specified. He shall take diligent care of the Church, and shall keep good hospitality.

SEC. 5. The excesses of Canons, Vicars, and Choristers, or any other servants of the Cathedral, he shall correct, with the assent and counsel of the Chapter. Notwithstanding his many duties, the Dean's conscience is to be charged that he absent not himself from Choir and Chapter, or anything pertaining to Divine Service, unless compelled by a just necessity; nor that he excuse himself fraudulently or needlessly from any part of this his duty; but that, as he is first in place and dignity in the Church, after the Bishop, he should be first in all good example, so that whatever he would wish others to do, this he should first do himself. Moreover, he shall love as brethren his co-residents; he shall cherish them, in God, as his own sons; and shall treat them with all gentleness and kindness, that he may rather be loved than feared.

SEC. 6. When the Dean is absent, his part shall in all ordinary things be taken by the next in rank who is present.

## STATUTE VII.

### *Of the Presentor.*

SECTION 1. As soon as convenient after the election of a Presentor, he shall be formally installed.

SEC. 2. He is at all times the chief in the Choir, his office

being, under the Bishop, to rule in all that concerns the service of song.

SEC. 3. It is his duty, with the aid of the Organist, to examine and test in advance those who are candidates for appointment by the Chapter to places in the Choir; and without their written certificate of competence in musical ability no person shall be eligible to any such position. He is to select and prescribe the music to be sung, and to arrange the *Routine* of musical service.

SEC. 4. Whenever any intonation is to be given or begun by the Bishop or any Clergyman officiating in the Cathedral, it shall be the duty of the Presentor to make it properly known to him beforehand.

SEC. 5. To him pertains the oversight of the musical instruction and discipline of the boys, and the power of admitting into the Choir such of them as are fit therefor. Moreover, he is to take care that the Boy Choristers are instructed in religion and in good morals, as well as in the art of music.

SEC. 6. He is to see to the care of the books of music belonging to the Cathedral, and provide for copying, binding and replacing them, or purchasing anew, according as funds may be voted by the Chapter.

## STATUTE VIII.

### *Of the Chancellor.*

SECTION 1. As soon as convenient after the election of the Chancellor, he shall be formally installed.

SEC. 2. He has the third place of dignity in Choir and Chapter, after the Bishop, and presides when the Bishop, Dean, and Presentor are absent. Under the Bishop he is chief in all that concerns sound learning and instruction in Divinity, in the training of Candidates for Holy Orders, and in the commissioning and registering of Lay-Readers.

SEC. 3. He is the chief preacher in ordinary at the Cathedral, after the Bishop, according to such order as may be made by the Dean.

SEC. 4. He shall have the general oversight of all the Church Schools in the Diocese, and shall report their condition, annually, to the Convention.

SEC. 5. In Chapter and General Chapter, it is his duty to keep the minutes of all their transactions, those of the Chapter being kept in one book by themselves, and those of the General Chapter in another book by themselves. He is to read whatever documents are to be read in Chapter, and to draft, engross and attest all documents executed by the Chapter.

SEC. 6. He has charge of the seal of the Cathedral, and sets it to such instruments as require it by vote of the Chapter, and to none other.

SEC. 7. He is also the Librarian of the Cathedral, having care of the books and of the Catalogue thereof. Assistance shall be afforded in this work as the Chapter may deem expedient. The Library shall be inspected during the first week in Lent, in each year, in presence of two persons appointed by the Chapter, who shall report the condition of the whole to the Chapter.

#### STATUTE IX.

##### *Of the Treasurer.*

SECTION 1. As soon as convenient after the election of the Treasurer, he shall be formally installed.

SEC. 2. He is the fourth in dignity, after the Bishop, and presides in case the Bishop and other three Principal Persons are absent.

SEC. 3. He is the custodian of the Altar Plate, Vestments, Books, Ornaments, and all other valuables of the Cathedral, bringing them forth when required in the performance of Divine Service. The place of deposit for any of these articles when not in use shall be determined by the Chapter. All things committed to his charge shall by him be entered and described in a book or Register, testifying of what sort they be; and of all these things he shall be a faithful keeper.

SEC. 4. He is to take care that the Cathedral building be repaired whenever it shall be needful; that the bells be properly rung at the appointed times; that the elements be furnished for the service of the Altar, both pure in quality and sufficient in quantity; that the lighting and warming of the Cathedral be carefully provided; and that everything shall be supplied that is needed for Divine Service.

SEC. 5. He shall have chief authority over the vergers, ringers, and other subordinate servants of the Cathedral.

SEC. 6. Under the Bishop, the Treasurer shall have special charge of works of charity undertaken by the Cathedral Corporation.

## STATUTE X.

### *Of the Four Principal Persons.*

SECTION 1. The Dean, Presentor, Chancellor and Treasurer are, after the Bishop, "the Four Principal Persons" of the Cathedral, and may be married men. Each shall occupy his own house and keep good hospitality in the Cathedral close. Except when lawfully hindered, or with the special leave of the Chapter, they shall all attend the greater Festivals and set occasions in the Cathedral.

SEC. 2. They shall not be absent from full residence more than two months in the course of the whole year *conjunctim aut divisim*; and no two of them ought to be absent from the Cathedral at the same time, except in discharge of duty assigned to them.

SEC. 3. It is their prerogative that, in all matters arising under these Statutes, they may be compelled to respond to the Bishop only in Chapter, and shall, in the said matters, be bound to obey the Bishop only when he acts with the advice and consent of the Chapter. But this does not apply to the Bishop's power as Visitor, which is elsewhere provided for; or to matters ruled by the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention or of the Diocese.

SEC. 4. "The Four Principal Persons" shall hold office during good behavior, their terms being terminable only by resignation, discipline or death. By discipline, it is meant that any one of the eight Clerical members of the Chapter may, at any time, after due examination and full opportunity of defense, be removed from office in the Cathedral, for sufficient cause shown under these Statutes, or under the Constitution and Canons of the Church, General or Diocesan; the said removal to be made only by the vote of a majority of the whole General Chapter, with the written and recorded approval of the Bishop.

## STATUTE XI.

*Of the Other Canons.*

SECTION 1. Each of the four other Canons shall be formally installed as soon as convenient after his election.

SEC. 2. They shall not be eligible to a first appointment unless they are either Deacons or Priests, under thirty years of age and unmarried. Their term of office shall not exceed four years, though at the end of the term they may be eligible for re-election, they remaining unmarried; and so on for each successive four years.

SEC. 3. They must all be competent to take their part in the choral service. They shall live in common, in one Clergy-House; and their connection with the Cathedral will at any time terminate, *ipso facto*, on their marriage.

SEC. 4. They will rank according to seniority of nomination and appointment, reckoning from the beginning of their service as Canons in the Cathedral.

SEC. 5. They shall not be absent from full residence more than one month in the year, *conjunctim aut divisim*, nor should any two of them be absent at the same time, unless for special cause, approved by the Chapter.

SEC. 6. Touching their obligation to respond to the Bishop, and their liability to removal before their term expires, they stand on the same ground as "The Four Principal Persons."

## STATUTE XII.

*Of the Laymembers of the Chapter.*

SECTION 1. At each meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, six Laymembers of the Cathedral Chapter shall be chosen, from among the male Communicants of full age, and in good and regular standing, who live in the City of Reading or its vicinity.

SEC. 2. They shall be freely chosen by the Convention itself, by joint ballot of both Orders, without nomination by the Bishop.

## STATUTE XIII.

*Of the Organist.*

SECTION 1. The Organist, under the Presentor, is the



head of the Choir. His election, on nomination of the Bishop and Presentor conjointly, is in the hands of the Chapter. He shall be formally inducted into office, as soon as convenient after his election.

SEC. 2. He shall assist the Presentor in the preparation of the Choir for Divine Service. He shall be present at all full rehearsals preceding the services at which he is to officiate. He shall give to any Clerical member of the Chapter any instruction in music which the latter may need and desire in order to the better performance of his duty in the service of song.

SEC. 3. Unless providentially hindered, the Organist shall serve in person on all greater Festivals and set occasions; but may serve by competent substitute on ordinary occasions, within such limits as may be set by the Chapter. He shall never, under any circumstances, introduce music of a light, frivolous or secular character; but only that which has been composed especially for sacred purposes.

#### STATUTE XIV.

##### *Of the Vicars Choral.*

SECTION 1. Each of the eight Canons in the Chapter shall have the right to nominate one of the Vicars Choral.

SEC. 2. To be eligible as a Vicar Choral a man must be a Communicant of the Church in good and regular standing; must have a good natural voice and ear, with a fair musical training, so as to sing fluently by note; and must lay before the Chapter a certificate, signed by the Presentor and the Organist, that he is musically well qualified to fill the place that may be vacant in the Choir, and has a voice of the requisite character, tenor or bass. It is hereby made the duty of the Presentor and the Organist to give such certificate, according to the facts as they shall ascertain them by personal examination. Besides the eight nominated by the Canons, four others, of like qualifications, may be added, on nomination of the other Vicars Choral, and with like certificate from the Presentor and the Organist.

SEC. 3. All elections of Vicars Choral are in the hands of the Chapter, and may be held at any regular meeting. If, after six days' notice, from the Organist, of a vacancy, any

Canon shall suffer a regular meeting of the Chapter to pass by without a nomination, his right to nominate shall lapse to the Organist.

SEC. 4. At the earliest convenient time after their election, each Vicar Choral shall be inducted into his office.

SEC. 5. The Vicar nominated by the Presentor shall be called the Succentor. He shall be chief of the Vicars, and assist the Presentor and Organist in the government of the Choir. The rank of the rest shall follow the rank of the Canons by whom they are nominated. Those not nominated by Canons shall rank in the order of their appointment.

SEC. 6. The Succentor shall act as Monitor, keeping a correct list of those Vicars and Choristers who are present and those who are absent at any service; and for the greater accuracy he shall call the roll of their names before each service, while they are yet in the Sacristy. He shall likewise mark the names of the Canons who may be present, and of those who may be absent. A general report of the attendance of all officials shall be made weekly to the Dean, as he may direct.

SEC. 7. The Succentor is to take care that his companions, the Vicars, and also the Choristers, behave rightly and decently in Divine Service, in conduct and dress, with the seriousness and piety fitted for the sacred work committed to them; and this, too, whether in Choir, Sacristy, or elsewhere. If any disregard his admonitions, he is to report them to the Presentor, to be duly dealt with.

SEC. 8. The Vicars are permitted to regulate, by private rules or customs of their own, their rights and duties; *Provided*, That nothing be ordained contrary to or inconsistent with, these Statutes as they are now, or may at any time be duly amended.

SEC. 9. The term of service for Vicars Choral shall be for the period of continued professional competence and good behavior, unless a shorter period may have been stipulated for at the time of entering upon the Vicar's office.

SEC. 10. A Vicar Choral may be suspended, for cause, by the Presentor; but may not be expelled from the Choir without the consent of the Chapter.

## STATUTE XV.

*Of the Choristers.*

SECTION 1. The number of twenty-four Choristers shall be kept full by selecting from the baptized boys in the Cathedral School those whose voices and musical skill and general good conduct entitle them, in the judgment of the Presentor, to such promotion.

SEC. 2. When a Chorister has been appointed, he shall be formally admitted into the Choir.

SEC. 3. The term of service for Choristers shall be during the period of their ability to assist in the singing, and of their good behavior; unless special stipulations for a more definite period are made at the time of entering the Choir.

SEC. 4. The Choristers shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Cathedral School so long as they are members of the Choir. Boys may remain in the School after becoming unable to continue their singing, at the discretion of the Presentor.

SEC. 5. The discipline, suspension or expulsion of the Choristers is left absolutely to the discretion of the Presentor.

## STATUTE XVI.

*Of the Services.*

SECTION 1. The Daily Morning and Evening Service of the Church shall be offered without interruption, together with the Holy Eucharist on every Sunday and Feast Day; and Sermons on all Sundays and High Festivals and Fasts; with such additional services as may at any time be sanctioned by the Chapter.

SEC. 2. The mode of Celebration may be such as has been sanctioned during the past three hundred years, by Canon and custom, in the Cathedrals of the Church of England.

## STATUTE XVII.

*Of Forms of Installation.*

The Bishop shall provide a form or forms for the proper enthronement, installation, induction or admission of the various Cathedral Officials into their respective offices. These

forms shall continue to be used, as occasion may require, until they have been in like manner altered.

### STATUTE XVIII.

#### *Of the Routine.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Dean, before the close of each month, to arrange the routine in which the several Clerical members of the Chapter shall become responsible for conducting the various public services, ordinary and extraordinary, that may be appointed to be held during the month next ensuing. Notice of such arrangement shall be furnished to each one of these members, and a copy thereof shall be posted in the Cathedral Vestry.

SEC. 2. Any duty in the Celebration of Divine Service, assigned to a particular member of the Chapter who is unexpectedly absent, shall be performed by the direction of the one who presides in the Choir at that service.

SEC. 3. The several Canons shall each have the undisputed right to occupy his own particular stall in the Choir of the Cathedral, on all occasions of public worship.

### STATUTE XIX.

#### *Of Residence.*

SECTION 1. By residence is meant the inhabiting of a home within the Cathedral Close, when provided, and attendance in Choir, assisting at the two chief services of the day. Except on the greater Festivals and on set occasions, this attendance in Choir may be in person or by proxy, within such limits as may be fixed by the Chapter, with the written approval of the Bishop.

SEC. 2. If there be lawful cause for absence, such absence shall be counted residence. Such lawful cause shall be, on the part of any Canon, his attendance, when a member, on the Convention of the Diocese, or on Convocation, or on the Federate Council, or Synod of the Province, or on the General Convention, or on the Board of Managers of the (General) Missionary Society, or on the Board of Missions of the Diocese, or on the Board of Trustees of any Church Institution, or on any Ecclesiastical Court; or attendance upon the duties of the Parish or Mission to which he has been assigned,

or other Church duty properly imposed upon him, or ill health, superior force, or other serious hindrance, the sufficiency of which is to be determined by the Chapter.

#### STATUTE XX.

##### *Of the Bursar.*

SECTION 1. The Chapter shall elect a Lay Communicant as Bursar, who shall give bonds, in the amount fixed by the Chapter, for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall have charge of all moneys, rents and income of the Cathedral, except sums offered upon the Altar during Divine Service; and he shall safely keep and disburse the same as he may be directed by the special vote of the Chapter.

SEC. 2. His books shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Chapter; and at any time when called upon by the Chapter he shall bring before them a statement of his accounts, and of the general financial condition of the Cathedral.

#### STATUTE XXI.

##### *Of Real Estate.*

SECTION 1. No lease shall be made of Real Estate belonging to the Cathedral for a longer term than twenty-one years at the furthest, without a fresh appraisal of value and rent.

SEC. 2. The Dean himself, with one other Clerical and two Lay members of the Chapter, appointed by ballot by the Chapter, shall, once a year, in Easter-tide, visit and carefully inspect, all and singular, the lands, tenements, houses, edifices, and other Real Estate belonging to the Cathedral Corporation; in which visitation the necessary buildings, repairs, and rebuildings shall be made or ordered. And of all these things a full account in writing shall be rendered, by the Dean and his colleagues, to the Chapter, at the first regular meeting after their return.

#### STATUTE XXII.

##### *Sales or Mortgages.*

Selling or mortgaging any real estate belonging to the Cathedral Corporation, or selling any personal property yielding

revenue, is prohibited, unless as a change of investment for the purpose of increasing the revenue.

### STATUTE XXIII.

#### *Of the Management of Revenue.*

SECTION 1. All rents, income, or other moneys belonging to the Cathedral Corporation, shall, immediately on the collection thereof, be deposited in such bank of the City of Reading as shall be designated for that purpose by the Chapter. No such moneys shall be drawn from such bank except by check signed by the Bursar, in pursuance of a vote of the Chapter.

SEC. 2. All bills, or other claims, or demands against the Cathedral Corporation, shall, before the same are paid, be submitted to, and be allowed by, the Chapter. A statement of all such bills, claims, or demands, so allowed, shall be furnished by the Chancellor to the Bursar, as his authority for the payment thereof.

SEC. 3. At least once in six months, at the regular meetings of the Chapter in the months of January and July, the Bursar's account shall be audited by two persons, one appointed by the Bishop and the other by the Chapter, by ballot; and the register of the treasures of the Cathedral shall by them be compared with the articles contained in the appointed places for their deposit, in the custody of the Treasurer.

SEC. 4. All annual accounts shall run from January to January.

### STATUTE XXIV.

#### *Of Visitation.*

SECTION 1. The Bishop exercising jurisdiction over the Diocese in which the City of Reading is situated for the time being, is the sole Visitor of the Cathedral Church of Saint Mark. Whenever he shall be requested in writing by the Dean, or any two of the Canons or Lay members of the Chapter—the request containing a declaration of personal knowledge that there is a neglect or violation of the Statutes of the same which requires correction—and also, at any rate, once in every three years, within the week before or after

Saint Mark's Day, and with the right to adjourn from day to day until the work is complete, the Bishop of the Diocese shall solemnly visit this his Cathedral Church, and diligently inquire whether the Statutes thereof are carefully and conscientiously observed. He shall give ten days' notice of his intended Visitation, to the Dean and Chapter, and shall at the same time summon the outside members of the General Chapter to attend him at the time appointed. After his solemn reception and entrance into the Church, and the offering of the Holy Eucharist, he shall assemble in the North Transept the Dean and all the Canons and Lay members of the Chapter, and all other persons whatsoever who are in the service of this Cathedral Church; and each one of them who is present shall make true and full answer to the Bishop in everything that he shall ask, touching the observance, or the neglect, or breach of these Statutes. The careful observance thereof he shall openly commend. And all neglect or violation thereof he shall then and there, openly and impartially correct, punish and amend, with summary and supreme authority, so far as the measure of the Statutes extends, and no further; his judgment being in every particular given with the advice and consent of the outside members of the General Chapter then and there present with him.

SEC. 2. If there be serious question as to the interpretation of any part of these Statutes, involved in such a decision, an appeal may be made, by the party affected, within ten days, through the Bishop of Pennsylvania, to the Bishops exercising jurisdiction within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose decision, given in writing, after hearing both sides in the presence of each other, shall be final; *Provided*, that, if such appeal be not heard and decided within six months, the original decision shall stand.

## STATUTE XXV.

### *Of the Interim.*

Inasmuch as these Statutes can not go into full effect until the Cathedral Chapter is constituted in its completeness, and as this can not reasonably be expected for some years to come, it is hereby left to the discretion of the Bishop and Chapter

to dispense with the observance of such parts of these Statutes as may in the Interim be found impracticable; this power of dispensation to cease entirely so soon as the Chapter is complete in numbers and strength.

Thus the above Charter became an accepted and legal document of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, while the twenty-five Statutes, above given, were duly adopted by the Convention of 1879.

When the venerable Bishop Howe transferred the administration of the Diocese to his Assistant—The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., in November, 1889, one of the oldest and strongest Parishes in the Diocese offered him its Church for a real Cathedral, and two other Parishes offered their Churches for Episcopal acts. But as an Assistant Bishop could not rightly have a real Cathedral, for that and other reasons Bishop Rulison declined the first offer, and accepted the offer made him by the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, under the limitations just referred to.

## PART II.

### **Episcopal Residence.**

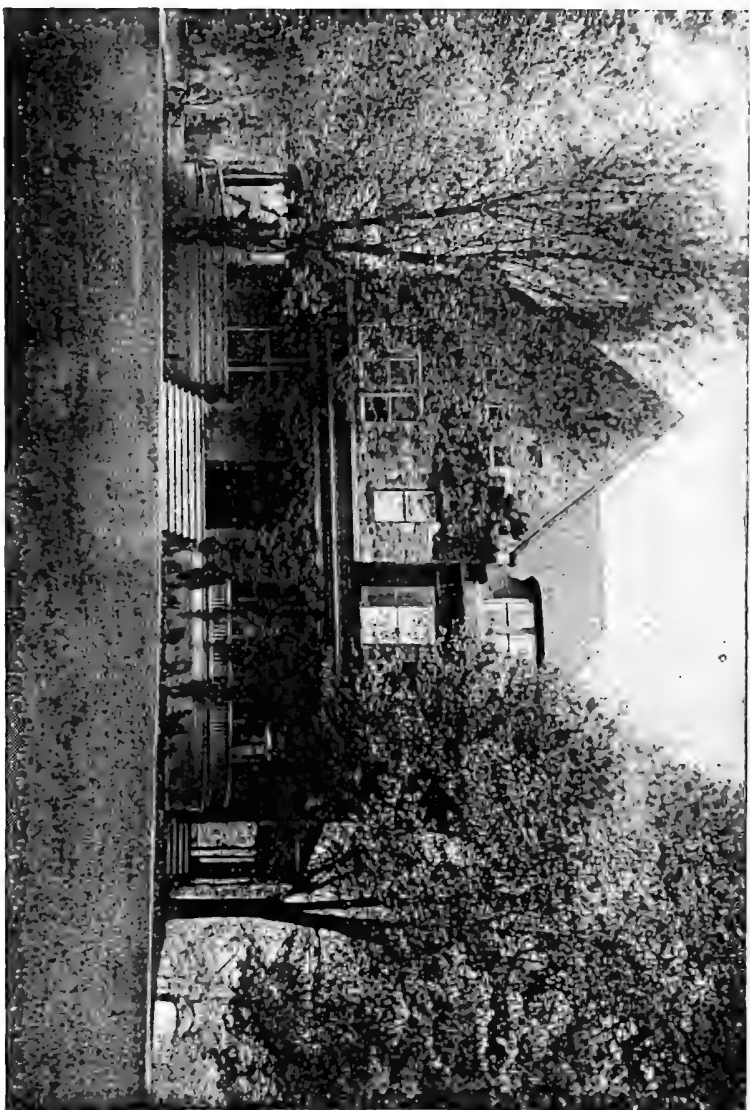
In his first official address, delivered to the Convention of 1890, Bishop Rulison strongly expressed his preference of having a Home rather than a Cathedral. He believed that the Diocese was able, and therefore under obligations to provide its Bishop with a home. And owing to the fact that the largest and most important Church Institutions are located at South Bethlehem, he expressed himself strongly in favor of making that his permanent place of residence.

Upon this suggestion, the whole matter of an Episcopal Residence was referred to a special Committee of five Clergymen and five Laymen. The following action was then taken by the Convention:

*Resolved*, That this Convention will cordially co-operate with its Committee in any effort to provide for the establishment of an Episcopal Residence at such place as Bishop Rulison may appoint.

In connection with the above the following was also agreed





BISHOP'S HOUSE, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

to: That gifts for the Episcopal Residence may be made, subject to return to the offset portion in case of any future division of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

On May 31st, 1891, the Treasurer of this fund had in cash and pledges six thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. The Committee in charge of this work recommended that an additional sum of from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars be secured, if possible. The Assistant Bishop, at this time, notified the Committee that, in view of the increase in his salary, he would relieve the Convention, in the future, from the payment of his rent, which amounted to seven hundred dollars per year. During the following year (1891-2) there was raised, by subscriptions, an additional sum of four thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, making a total amount of eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-nine cents, which did not include the interest received during the year and premium on bonds sold. It was during this year that the Committee, with the full approval of the Assistant Bishop, purchased a beautiful piece of ground on Delaware Avenue, South Bethlehem, for which they paid eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. At this time Bishop Rulison voluntarily offered to give one thousand dollars of his salary annually, in addition to the seven hundred dollars he was already giving by assuming the rent of the house in which he lived, said one thousand dollars to be used first to pay the interest on the mortgage to be placed upon the Episcopal Residence, and second toward liquidating the indebtedness of the Diocese for said residence.

During the Convention of 1892 the following action was taken:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopal Residence be continued, with instructions to proceed with the building of the same, and that "The Incorporated Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania" are hereby authorized and instructed to place a mortgage, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, upon the property already acquired and the building to be erected thereon. The amount to be raised by said mortgage shall be determined by the Committee on

Episcopal Residence, and the sum realized placed in the hands of their Treasurer.

*Resolved*, That this Convention expresses its purpose to cordially co-operate with the efforts of its Committee to raise the full amount essential for the completion of the Episcopal Residence.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Episcopal Residence is hereby authorized to accept the liberal offer of the Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, so far as it refers to the payment of the interest on the mortgage is concerned.

After being considered seriatim, these resolutions were adopted in the following order—First, Third and Second.

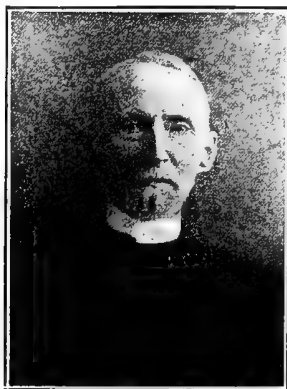
Plans for the Bishop's House, presented by Architect Thos. Padmore, were accepted on September 15th, 1892, and the contract for its erection awarded, the same day, to Mr. J. S. Allam, of South Bethlehem, for the sum of twelve thousand three hundred and seven dollars, which did not include the heating and plumbing. Whereupon the work of building was at once begun. "The Incorporated Board of Trustees" were, on December 12th, 1892, authorized to secure not less than twelve thousand dollars by bond and mortgage on the property, in accordance with a resolution passed at the previous Convention. The total cash received from subscriptions and interest on investments up to May 31st, 1893, was eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-three cents.

In due time this building was completed, and thus the Diocese came into possession of, and still (1909) owns, a most complete and beautiful Episcopal Residence, on Delaware Avenue, South Bethlehem.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which met and organized on November 9th, 1871, was composed of the following Clergymen and Laymen :



THE REV. A. A. MARPLE.

The Rev. A. Augustus Marple, Scranton.....	<i>President</i>
The Rev. William P. Orrick, York.....	<i>Secretary</i>
The Rev. William C. Leverett.	Mr. R. A. Lamberton.
The Rev. William Paret, D.D.	Mr. Asa Packer.
The Rev. Daniel Washburn.	Mr. V. L. Maxwell.
Mr. E. O. Perry.	

One of the first acts performed by this Committee was to appoint a Board of Missions, which continued for a goodly number of years under the control and supervision of the Standing Committee. At this same meeting the Committee appointed The Rev. R. J. Keeling, D.D., to send the testimonials of The Rev. Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, to the Standing Committees of the Dioceses throughout the United

States, asking their consent to his Consecration. On December 27th this Committee gave official notice that a majority of the Standing Committees had given their consent to the Consecration of The Rev. Dr. Howe as Bishop of this newly organized Diocese.

At a meeting held on January 9th, 1872, a resolution was adopted assessing each Communicant of the several Parishes and Missions within the Diocese one dollar to meet the Episcopal and Convention Fund, for the current year. This method of raising these Funds was continued until March 3rd, 1874, when it was changed to eighty cents per Communicant for the Episcopal Fund, and fifty cents for the Convention Fund. As the Board of Missions was, during these early years of the Diocese, appointed by, and under the control of, the Standing Committee, the vacancy caused in the Board by the death of The Rev. William R. Gries was filled by the Committee, at this meeting, by the appointment of The Rev. William P. Orrick. At the same time consent was given to the Vestry of Christ Church, Reading, to exchange their Rectory for a lot adjoining the Church, and to encumber said lot to the amount of three thousand dollars. The Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro, was also granted the privilege of placing a mortgage of two thousand dollars upon the Rectory, which, however, was never done.

On June 2nd, 1874, application having previously been made, Christ Church, Lykens, was given the right to dispose of certain unimproved property belonging to it. Trinity Church, Chambersburg, was also granted leave to mortgage their Church property so as to secure a loan of ten thousand dollars. At a meeting held two days later the Standing Committee directed that this loan should be so made as to place a mortgage of six thousand dollars upon the Church and lot, and the remaining four thousand upon the Rectory. At the meeting held July 16th, The Rev. William P. Lewis, D.D., was appointed, by the Committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Board of Missions by the resignation of The Rev. Leighton Coleman.

The Standing Committee, on March 2nd, 1875, made arrangements for the proper care of Grace Church, Cressona, by requesting the Chancellor of the Diocese to apply to the

Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County for the appointment of Trustees to hold the above named property according to the provisions of the Ninth Section of the form of Charter adopted by this Diocese. Permission was granted, by the Lay-members of the Standing Committee, on June 8th, to the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, White Haven, to effect an exchange of certain lots of ground, and also to the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, to sell their Rectory, *Provided*, the money arising from said sale shall be appropriated to the purchase of a Rectory, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever. The vacancy occasioned in the Board of Missions by the resignation of The Rev. William P. Lewis, D.D., and The Rev. A. A. Marple, was filled on December 7th, 1875, by the Standing Committee electing thereto The Rev. Alfred M. Abel and The Rev. Henry L. Jones.

Another vacancy having occurred in the same Board by the resignation of The Rev. Thomas B. Barker, the Committee, on March 10th, 1876, elected in his stead The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard. A vacancy having occurred in the Standing Committee, by the resignation of The Rev. William Paret, D.D., the Committee filled said vacancy on December 5th by the election of The Rev. Charles Breck, D.D.

The Rev. C. E. D. Griffith presented a proposal to the Standing Committee, on March 6th, 1877, with reference to the publishing of a Diocesan Missionary Paper, which was referred to a sub-committee, with the result that action upon the whole matter was indefinitely postponed. Action was taken at the meeting of the Committee held on September 4th, authorizing the Treasurer of the Diocese to pay the expenses of the Delegates to the General Convention.

During the absence of the Bishop in England, in the summer of 1878, the Standing Committee acted as Ecclesiastical authority in the dismissal and reception of several Clergymen.

On May 6th, 1879, the Committee acted as council of advice to the Bishop in the matter of an application from certain members of Trinity Church, Easton, asking for a dissolution of the relation between the Rector and Parish, as prescribed in Title II, Canon 4, Section 11. At his request the Standing Committee, on December 2nd, gave advice to the

Treasurer of the Diocese with regard to paying the traveling expenses of the Bishop.

The Lay-members of the Committee gave their consent, on March 2nd, 1880, to the request of the Rector and Vestry of St. John's Church, Ashland, to place a mortgage of six hundred dollars on the Rectory in order to enable them to remove certain liens placed against said Rectory by workmen and dealers for material furnished. The following May 10th the Committee acted as council of advice to the Bishop with reference to a petition asking consent to the formation of a new Parish in Scranton against which there was a protest by the Rector and Vestry of St. Luke's Church.

On March 6th, 1882, the Lay-members of the Committee gave their consent to the sale of the Rectory of Trinity Church, Athens, in order to enable the Parish to purchase another, more suitable to their needs. At the same meeting the Charters of Trinity Church, Antrim, and Trinity Church, Chambersburg, were examined and approved. The Committee also recommended that all Parishes proposing to become incorporated had better adopt the form submitted by the Convention, as printed in the Journal, with only such changes as local causes require; and that in all cases such Charter be submitted to the Convention before submitting it to the Courts. Consent was given by the Lay-members of the Committee to the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church, Ashley, to transfer their Church property to the custody of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

The Standing Committee, on January 10th, 1883, authorized the Treasurer of the Diocese to pay the traveling expenses of the Bishop incurred in attending to his Episcopal duties in the Diocese. During these years the Committee also recommended a goodly number of young men to the Bishop as candidates for Holy Orders.

In addition to a number of other official acts performed by the Committee during the year 1884, the Lay-members granted several Parishes and Missions permission to place mortgages on their respective Church properties.

On the 13th day of April, 1885, the Treasurer of the Diocese was instructed, by the Committee, to transfer to Trin-

ity Church, Bethlehem, a subscription, made to the Endowment Fund, heretofore credited to St. James' Church, Eckley. The Charters of St. James' Church, Drifton, and St. Gabriel's, Sugar Loaf, were, at the same time, examined and approved. At a meeting held on October 30th, a communication was placed in the hands of the Committee, from the Bishop, in which he offered to relinquish five hundred dollars of his salary, in addition to the amount—two thousand dollars—already given up, which offer the Committee unanimously declined to accept.

Consent was given, in writing, on June 8th, 1886, by the Lay-members of the Committee, to St. John's Church, Marietta, to sell certain lots belonging to the Parish.

A like privilege was granted St. Paul's Church, Columbia, on January 4th, 1887, to dispose of certain properties, with the proviso that the money realized from said sale be used for no other purpose than the erection of a Church, Rectory and Sunday School building. At the same time consent was also given to place a mortgage of ten thousand five hundred dollars upon the Diocesan School for Boys, at Reading. This sum was to be used in taking up the mortgage already resting upon the property, and the remainder for certain necessary improvements. The Committee, on March 15th, requested and authorized the Trustees of the Endowment Fund to sell the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad General Mortgage Bonds.

On March 6th, 1888, the Committee gave consent to the placing of a mortgage on the property of the Diocesan School for Boys, at Reading, to secure Bishop Howe for the amount advanced by him to said School. At the same time permission was given to the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pottsville, "to negotiate a loan for the benefit of said Church, to be secured by a judgment or judgments as liens against the real estate of the Corporation." It is a matter worthy of note that the Conventional year 1888-9 was the only year in the entire history of the Diocese, from its organization in November, 1871, down to the present time (1909), that The Rev. William P. Orrick, D.D., was not a member of the Standing Committee, and its Secretary.

The Charter of the Mission at Delano was, on December 3rd, 1889, examined and approved, by the Committee. The



Treasurer of the Diocese was, at this time, authorized to pay the expenses of the Bishop and Clerical Delegates to General Convention. It was at this meeting that the Committee received and acted upon the following communication:

BRISTOL, R. I., November 11th, 1889.

*To the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania:*

MY DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: The time has come when in the wise providence of God I am no longer able to administer the affairs of our great and growing Diocese.

Accordingly, on the first day of November—five years having elapsed since my beloved Assistant came to my aid—I did, under the provisions of Section 5, of Canon 13, of Title I, of the Digest, assign to him the care and oversight of the Diocese, and empowered him with full authority to administer the same.

This, I need not remind you, is not a resignation of my office as Bishop—only a delegation of the work of administering the Diocese to my worthy Coadjutor. A formal resignation can be effected only with the consent of a majority of all the Bishops.

Dear Brethren, my heart is knit to the Diocese, and can never cease to long for its welfare till it ceases to beat. To its administrator I shall be always ready to give counsel whenever he thinks it desirable, and to help according to my ability, in any ministration in which he may request me to partake. Whatever strength may be given me, I regard as due to the service of God in the work of His Church.

The great Head of the Church, having thus in His wise providence set me aside from those duties of oversight to which I was Consecrated, while His patience yet prolongs my season of probation. I submit regretfully to His allotment, and withal surrender the portion which I have hitherto drawn from the resources of the Diocese as recompense for services rendered. I hope still to hold my residence within the bounds of the Diocese, that I may abide among mine own people, to whom I owe so much for their appreciation of my efforts, and for their patience with my shortcomings; and that I may with more convenience help him on whom I have devolved so much.

To the Standing Committee of the Diocese, which has in its personnel continued in great part unchanged through the eighteen years of my Episcopate, I can not fully express my sense of obligation for the constancy with which they have upheld my administration, and the wise and loving counsel with which they have favored me in times of perplexity. For the broad and catholic spirit which has from the beginning characterized this Diocese—for the wholesome harmony in opinion and worship which has distinguished its ministers and congregations for the fraternal sympathy which has bound the Clergy together as one household, and for the measure of prosperity which has given this Diocese a position of eminence in the great Sisterhood, none realizes like myself to what extent it is indebted to the constant fidelity, the large intelligence, and the staid Churchmanship of its Standing Committee.

I crave your approving judgment upon the action which, under the leading of Divine Providence, it has seemed my duty to take, and of which I hereby give you official notice.

God bless the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Faithfully and affectionately your Friend and Father in God,

M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE,

*Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.*

Upon the above communication the Standing Committee took the following action:

*First.* Acting under the authority given them by the Diocese, they declined to assent to the relinquishment of salary, as proposed by the Bishop.

*Second.* Recognizing the fact that one who had reached the age of fourscore years was no longer equal to the labors and cares which the administration of so large and growing a Diocese involved, the Standing Committee reluctantly and with sorrow of heart gave their "approving judgment" according to the Bishop's request.

And as Bishop Howe had thus transferred the entire administration of the Diocese to his Assistant, the Standing Committee, in this same connection, assured Bishop Rulison of their earnest sympathy in his manifold labors, and pledged him their cordial co-operation and support.

At its regular meeting held March 4th, 1890, the Commit-

tee gave permission to the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Columbia, to dispose of the lot on which their old Church stood. Consent was also granted to the placing of a mortgage on a lot belonging to the Corporation of St. John's Church, York. St. David's Church, Hyde Park, was given permission to sell its lot in order to purchase another more advantageously situated. On September 11th consent was given, by the Laymembers of the Committee, in writing, to the placing of a mortgage of six thousand five hundred dollars upon the property of the Diocesan School for Boys, Reading, in order to meet an indebtedness that was due, and to erect a drill hall and gymnasium. To enable St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven, to complete its Parish House, permission was given to place a mortgage of one thousand five hundred dollars upon the Rectory. A similar request was granted to the Mission at Gettysburg to sell the lot on which the wooden Chapel stood, and the money to be used toward the erection of the new Church building, "or other advantage of the Parish."

On June 9th, 1891, the Lay members of the Committee were appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Diocese. Acting under the authority of the Convention of the Diocese the Committee, on the following day, exonerated four Parishes from amounts due the Episcopal and Convention Funds. At a meeting held December 1st the Committee examined and approved the Charter of St. John's Church, East Mauch Chunk.

Permission was given to Trinity Church, Shamokin, on April 5th, 1892, to place a mortgage on its property. At the same meeting, permission was also granted Trinity Church, Pottsville, to place a trust mortgage upon its Rectory, and to convey a small property at Fishbach. Similar requests were, at the same time, granted to the following Parishes: St. Paul's, Troy, to sell their Church lot and Rectory—the money to be used toward the building of a new Church and Rectory; the Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, to sell their Church and Rectory, the proceeds to be used toward the purchase of a new property, and also the right to place a mortgage upon the property thus acquired; Christ Church, Milton, to sell certain cemetery lots belonging to said Church; St. John's Church, York, to sell part of the lot on which the

Rectory stood; and also granted an application of the Chancellor of the Diocese—The Hon. John G. Freeze—to sell the property of Grace Church, Cressona.

The following year (1893) the Committee took action re-conveying certain property in Selinsgrove to Miss Snyder, by whom it had been given to the Church. The amount due the Treasurer of the Incorporated Board of Trustees was, by the Committee, authorized to be paid. At the first meeting held, by the Committee, after the death of Mr. H. Stanley Goodwin, of South Bethlehem, who had been a faithful and active member of this body for eighteen years, the following minute was presented and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

DEAR BRETHREN—We come together with saddened hearts today. Since our last meeting death has entered our band and removed one of our most faithful and beloved members. It is fitting that our first act should be to enter on our Minutes a tribute to the memory of Mr. H. Stanley Goodwin.

He had been connected with the Standing Committee of the Diocese for the last eighteen years. Rarely has he been absent from any meeting, stated or special. His calm judgment, wise counsel, kindly expression, and genial presence, have added very much to the effective work of our Committee and to the pleasure of our meetings. Sorely will he be missed by us in our official duties, as he surely will be in every sphere of his manifold and honored relations to his Parish, his Diocese, and the Church at large. The whole community of South Bethlehem mourns his sudden departure. His friends everywhere rise up to bless his memory and thank God for his good example. Among them all, none lament his loss more deeply and sincerely than his brethren of this Standing Committee.

WM. C. LEVERETT,

*President of the Committee.*

A similar action was taken at a meeting of the Committee held on November 2nd, 1893, with reference to the death of The Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., which is as follows:

Since our last meeting death has again entered our band and removed one of the most prominent members of this Committee. The Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., was made

a member of the Standing Committee of this Diocese at the Primary Convention held in Harrisburg in 1871. Annually since that time he has been re-elected and has served the Diocese in this connection with constancy and zeal. During the greater part of these many years the meetings of the Committee have been held by his invitation at his home, first in Harrisburg and later at South Bethlehem. His cordial, generous hospitality has always been a delightful feature of our pleasant meetings. We may not here recall how distinguished he has been in the councils of this Church, both Diocesan and General; nor recount the service which he rendered for twenty consecutive years as Secretary of our Convention; nor allude to his eminently successful career as President of our foremost institution, the Lehigh University. It remains for us at this time to limit ourselves to that which we have known of him as a member of this Standing Committee, to testify that in all these years no professional duties, however pressing, at the Bar or in the College, found him unready to welcome the meeting and attend to the claims of this Diocesan body; to bear witness to his cheering presence, his wise counsels and valued influence; to record our sense of the great loss which we have sustained by his removal; to express our appreciation of his worth, and to lay our tribute of high esteem and loving fraternal remembrance upon his grave.

For the Committee,

WM. C. LEVERETT, *President.*

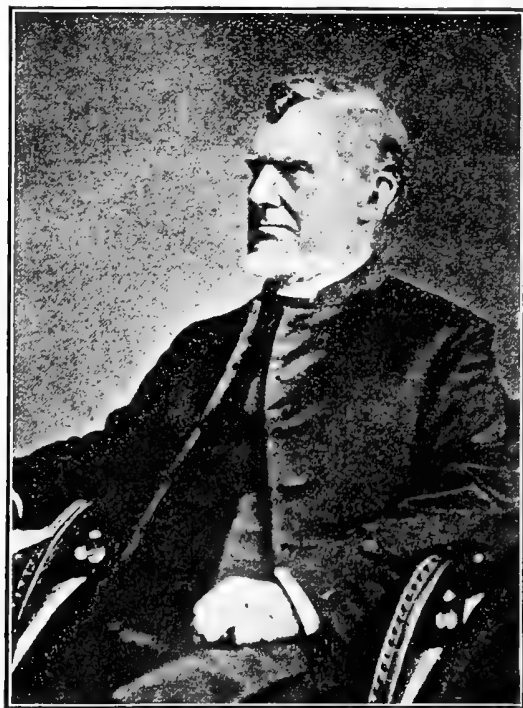
In 1894 consent was given, in writing, by the Lay-members of the Committee, to the following applications:

1. From the Rector and Vestry of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Green Ridge (Scranton), to place a mortgage upon their new Rectory, for the purposes named in the application.

2. From the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, Easton, to place a mortgage upon the business block belonging to said Church, for purposes named in application. At a meeting held on September 26th, the Committee gave consent to the election of an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Iowa, on the ground of extent of territory. On December 18th permission was granted to Trinity Church, Easton, to change

their Charter, so as to add four more members to the Vestry.

The Committee, at a meeting held May 7th, 1895, gave consent to the Consecration of The Rev. John Hazen White, as Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana. On June 11th a similar privilege was granted for the Consecration of The Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Kansas. The Venerable and Right Reverend Bishop Howe, D.D., LL.D., having died on the 31st day of July, of this year, the Standing Committee, at its first meeting after this sad event, adopted the following Memorial:



BISHOP HOWE.

The removal, by death, of our venerated and beloved Father in God, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has gone in and out among us as our Bishop, our counsellor and friend, causes a sorrow and sense of loss which we cannot well express in words. The Church, the Diocese, and those

who have been associated with him in his work have lost an honored and valued member, a wise and devoted leader, a sincere and warm-hearted friend. Bishop Howe united in himself many gifts and qualities which fitted him for his high office and which won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him—the strong affection of all who knew him intimately. A dignified and courteous gentleman, none could fail to feel the charm of his manner, and his well-stored mind and powers of conversation drew to him a wide circle of friends.

It was his privilege and one which he deemed the highest given to man, to spend many years—nearly sixty-four—in the work of the sacred ministry, nearly twenty-four of which were occupied with the duties of its highest office. In all these years he had the satisfaction of seeing “the work of the Lord prosper in his hand.” As first Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, he laid a foundation broad and strong, upon which he and his energetic Coadjutor have, by God’s blessing, builded wisely and successfully. He was wise and far-seeing in forming his plans, and of tireless energy and perseverance in executing them. He estimated highly the Apostolic Office, and believed in an Apostolic ministry, but he “magnified his office” only as involving heavier responsibility and more self-sacrificing labor. He was thoroughly consecrated to his work, asking nothing better than to spend and be spent in the service of Christ and His Church.

His love to his Diocese was such as only strong natures can feel. The expression with which he closed a communication to the Standing Committee, “God bless the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania!” came from the depths of his heart, and was illustrated in his life. He was, in reality as well as in name, a “father” to his Clergy, and gave them freely sympathy, counsel, and help. He won the esteem, and confidence, and the regard of the Laity of the Diocese by his courtesy, his manliness, and his good sense; while Clergy and Laity alike felt the influence of his sincerely Christian character.

He believed in, and loved with all his heart, the Church in whose service his life was spent; he believed in her min-

istry, her doctrine and her worship. He counted it a high privilege to have been brought up and to minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, yet he ever maintained kindly and pleasant relations with Christians of other names, showing to them unfailing courtesy and ready to join with them, so far as he deemed it lawful and expedient, in every effort to pull down "the kingdom of sin, Satan and death," and to gather in the "dispersed sheep" of Christ.

We cannot but mourn the loss of such a Bishop, who, by the intimate associations of many years, is endeared to us as our "Father in God." Yet, we see a beautiful completeness in such a life. He has been gathered as a "sheaf of corn fully ripe." His life reached many years beyond the fourscore assigned as the utmost limit to man; full of well-deserved honors and of labors, which God's blessing crowned with abundant success. To him, waiting and willing to be gone, death was but a translation. The impress of his wisdom, his devotion, and his catholic spirit will remain to bless the Diocese which he loved so well. His work will abide, although he now "rests from his labors."

For the Committee,

(Signed)

M. A. TOLMAN, *President.*

WM. P. ORRICK, *Secretary.*

The following year (1896) the Committee instructed the Treasurer to pay the widow of the late Bishop Howe one thousand dollars per annum, the same to be made in monthly payments. This offer Mrs. Howe, most thankfully, declined to accept. During this year the Committee made an effort to secure a settlement of several accounts due the Episcopal and Convention Fund from a number of Parishes and Missions.

The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., the much loved Bishop of the Diocese, having died on September 1st, 1897, the Standing Committee, on the 14th of the same month, unanimously adopted the following Memorial:

The Divine summons which has taken from us our friend and Bishop creates a sense of loss too deep for fitting utterance. The scattered Churches of this Diocese will gratefully acknowledge his unwearied labor. To the last moment of his ability, in fact, far beyond it, he insisted on the discharge of



his public duties. The painful conviction that he could be no longer useful was among the strong considerations that drove him from his home to seek for health in a distant land and find the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

The early years of his administration as Bishop-Coadjutor were marked by faithful co-operation with, and filial consideration for, his honored Chief. The brief period that has elapsed since he assumed sole executive charge, has but deepened the conviction of his faithfulness and zeal. His ingenuous frankness and unostentatious kindness knit him, in bonds which death cannot sever, to all with whom his private or



BISHOP RULISON.

official intercourse was held. The memory of a cultured scholar, thoughtful preacher, loyal Churchman, and most lovable man, is our priceless heritage. His own language to the bereaved Diocese committed to his care, conveys the best expression of our sorrowing thought: "We mourn their departure and thank God for their good example and their immortality."

At the same time the Committee resolved to call a special meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, for the purpose of electing a Bishop, and adjusting his compensation. Since,

in the case of the death of the Bishop—and there being no Bishop Coadjutor—the “Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese” falls upon the Standing Committee, action was taken empowering their President—The Rev. Marcus Alden Tolman—to act for the Committee in all matters coming before it as the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese. The Special Meeting of the Convention was appointed, by the Committee, to be held in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on November 9th, 1897. At this special meeting of the Convention, the Standing Committee arranged for the settlement of the amount due the estate of the late Bishop Rulison, by authorizing the Treasurer of the Diocese to satisfy the interest and taxes due upon the Episcopal Residence, and to pay to the Executor of the late Bishop the sum of two thousand dollars in full of all demands upon the Diocese.

On February 2nd, 1898, the Committee arranged for the removal of The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., and family, and for the transportation of his household goods to the Episcopal Residence in South Bethlehem. They also authorized the necessary improvements and repairs to be made to the Episcopal Residence, and instructed the Treasurer to pay the bills incurred.

At the regular meeting of the Committee, held on December 5th, the following minute on the death of The Rev. J. Edward Pratt was unanimously adopted:

Since our last meeting our friend and fellow-member, The Rev. J. Edward Pratt, has been called from the labors of earth to the rest of Paradise. We, his colleagues, express our sorrow at this unlooked-for removal of one for whom many years of earthly life and service might have been expected. We have lost a fellow-member who was always faithful to his duties, and a brother and friend whom we loved to meet.

Mr. Pratt was a member of the Standing Committee from June 10th, 1891, and during those years was most faithful in his attendance of its meetings and ready to discharge any duty required of him. Because of his fairness of mind and his well-balanced judgment, his counsels had much influence with his fellow-members. His gentle, courteous and kindly spirit won our strong affection and regard. His high and

pure Christian character could not fail to impress all who knew him. We miss and mourn our brother, although we know that for him "to depart" from this life is "to be with Christ."

(Signed)

MARCUS ALDEN TOLMAN,  
HENRY L. JONES,  
WM. P. ORRICK,  
A. D. HOLLAND,  
GUY E. FARQUHAR,

*For the Committee.*

At the meeting held on March 6th, 1899, the Committee authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Diocese to pay the traveling expenses already incurred by the Bishop, and requested the Bishop to present semi-annually his account for such expenses to the Treasurer, whom the Committee authorized to pay the same. On the 27th of the same month the Lay-members of the Committee gave their consent, in writing, to the sale of certain property held by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, for the benefit of Christ Church, Jerseytown, the proceeds of said sale to be paid to the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, to be held in trust, by them, the same as the property had been. Both on October 4th and December 19th the Committee acted as council of advice to the Bishop.

On March 6th, 1900, the Committee took the following action:

*Resolved*, That, the Bishop concurring, the date of the assembling of the Diocesan Convention be Tuesday, May 15th. The Committee at its meeting on May 15th authorized certain improvements and repairs to be made to the Episcopal Residence, and the driveway on the grounds of the same to be repaired, the total cost of which was not to be over one thousand dollars. At the meeting of the Committee, on October 23rd, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Committee that it is inexpedient, save in very special cases, to shorten the time of Candidateship for Holy Orders of service in the Diaconate, and we are of the opinion that when the ministrations are called for in Parishes or Mission Stations served by a Dea-

con, such need should be met through the agency of the several Archdeacons.

The architect's bill for certain changes made to the Episcopal Residence was, on April 9th, 1901, ordered, by the Committee, to be paid. Meetings were held, by the Committee, on May 22nd and November 21st, at which consent was given to the Consecration of several Clergy to the Episcopate, and to the placing of mortgages upon several Church properties within the Diocese.

At the meeting held on May 27th, 1902, the Committee gave consent to the Consecration of six of our Priests to the Episcopate. The Lay-members having acted as auditing



EVERETT WARREN, ESQ.  
SCRANTON, PA.

Committee, at this time, reported the Treasurer's accounts as correct, and in accordance with the accompanying vouchers. On September 18th, consent of the Lay-members was given, in writing, to the Vestry of Trinity Church, West Pittston, to convey to Mrs. Mary L. White, of Rock Island, Illinois, a piece of ground belonging to the Parish, in order that she might build thereupon a Rectory, as a memorial to her father, and then reconvey the entire property to the

Vestry of said Church upon conditions agreed to by them. The Committee, on November 20th, examined and approved the following Articles of Association, viz.:

Of the Mission of Christ Church, Frackville.

Of the Mission of St. James' Church, Greencastle.

Of the Mission of Christ Church, Slatington.

On the 3rd of March, 1903, the Committee examined certain bills against the Diocese, which, on motion, were approved, and ordered paid. At the same time the President of the Committee was authorized to examine and, if he saw fit, to approve all Charters and Articles of Association presented to him. Consent was given, on November 4th, to the Consecration of four Priests to the Episcopate.

May 17th, 1904, the Committee gave consent, and advised the Bishop to agree, to the request of the Vestry of St. James' Church, Pittston, for permission to sell their Church property on Water Street.

The personnel of the Standing Committee immediately before the division of the Diocese, which occurred this year, was as follows:

The Rev. Marcus Alden Tolman, Bethlehem . . . . . *President*

The Rev. William P. Orrick, D.D., Reading . . . . . *Secretary*

The Rev. Henry L. Jones, D.D.,

The Rev. Charles Morison,

The Rev. Charles J. Wood,

Mr. Guy E. Farquhar,

Mr. Hugh M. North, LL.D.,

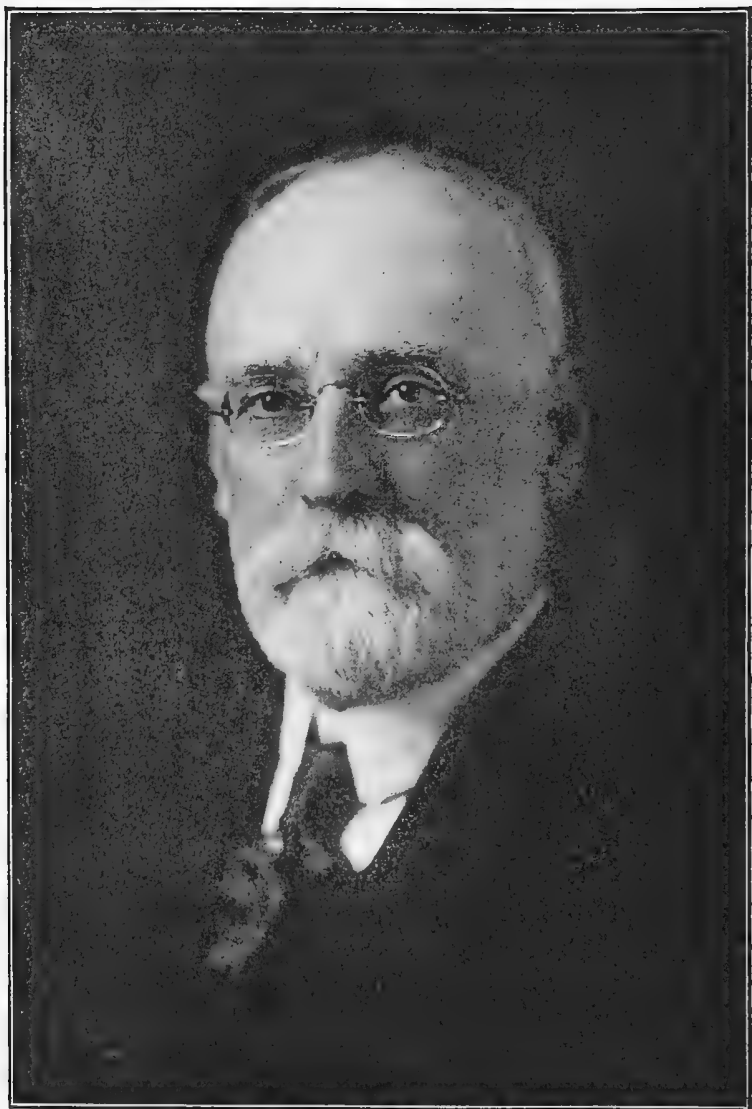
Mr. H. B. Meredith, M.D.,

Mr. Everett Warren,

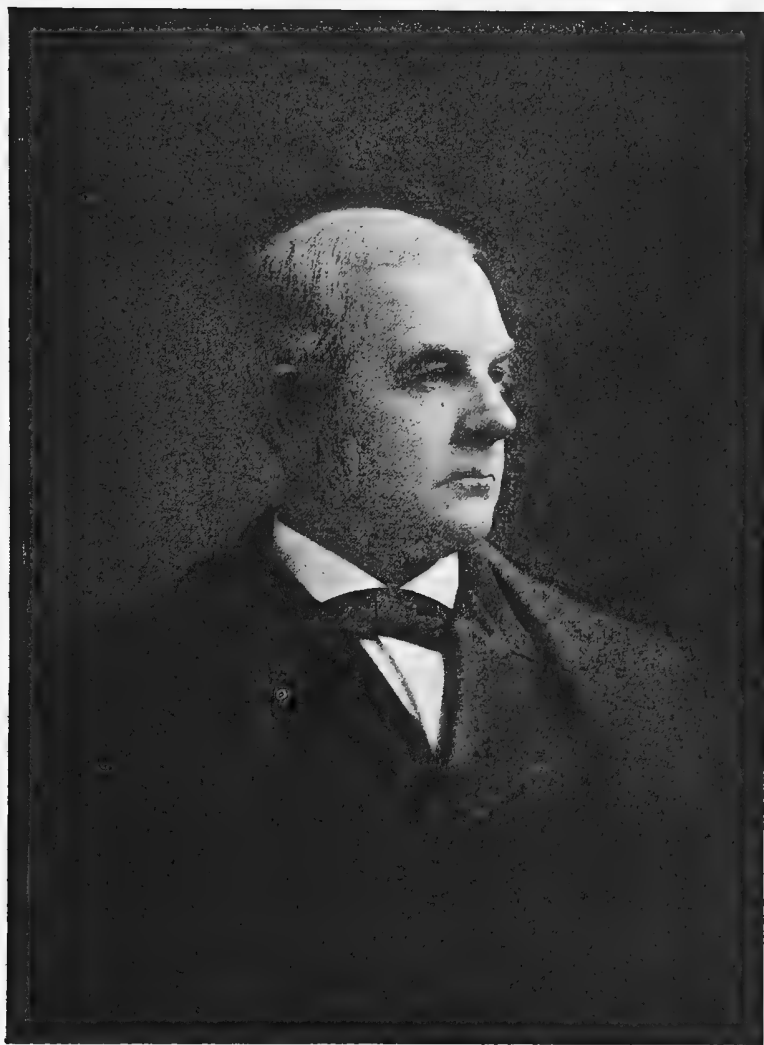
Mr. A. N. Cleaver.

The expenses of the Committee on Endowment Funds, both of the old and new Dioceses, was, on September 20th, authorized, by the Standing Committee, to be paid. On December 22nd the date for the meeting of the annual Convention was changed to June 6th, 1905.

At the meeting held on January 5th, 1905, the officers of the Diocese and members of the Standing Committee, whose residence was within the limits of the Diocese of Harrisburg, tendered their resignations. Those who thus resigned were The Rev. Charles Morison and The Rev. Charles James Wood,



A. M. CLEAVER.



THE HON. H. M. NORTH, LL. D.

Mr. H. M. North, LL.D., and Dr. H. B. Meredith, of the Standing Committee; Col. Charles M. Clement, Secretary of the Convention, and The Hon. John G. Freeze, Chancellor. Thereupon the Committee filled the vacancies thus occasioned by electing Oscar C. Foster, Esq., Secretary of the Convention; The Rev. James P. Buxton, The Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, and Messrs. Edward G. Mercur and Henry Z. Russell as members of the Standing Committee. Unanimous consent was given on March 14th to the Consecration of The Rev. James H. Darlington, D.D., Ph.D., Bishop-elect of the new Diocese of Harrisburg. On April 7th the time for the holding of the annual Convention was again changed from June 6th to May 23rd.

At a meeting held on March 6th, 1906, the Committee, acting under the authority of Section 2, of Canon VIII, examined and approved certain bills again the Diocese, and authorized their payment. The Rev. James P. Buxton having died, the Committee, on December 17th, filled the vacancy thus occasioned by the election of The Rev. James P. Ware. The report of the Treasurer of the Diocese was referred to an auditing committee composed of two lay members of the Standing Committee, and was found to be correct. On April 24th, 1908, consent was given by the lay members of the Committee, in writing, to the request of the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Frackville, to place a mortgage of five thousand dollars upon their new property in order to enable them to complete their new Church building.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

At the Primary Convention of the New Diocese, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on November 30th, 1904, the following were elected the members of the first Standing Committee:

The Rev. Charles Morison, Sunbury.....*President*  
 The Rev. William F. Shero, Ph.D., Lancaster....*Secretary*  
 The Rev. George I. Browne, Mr. Benjamin F. Meyers,  
 The Rev. Walter R. Breed, D.D. Mr. H. B. Meredith, M.D.  
 Mr. Levi B. Alricks, Mr. Hugh M. North, LL.D.,  
 The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, Mr. Ivanhoe S. Huber.

About the first official act performed by this Committee was.



the issuing of the notice of the election of The Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., a Presbyter of the Diocese of New York, on December 5th, 1904, to be Bishop of the New Diocese. While on February 4th, 1905, a similar notice was issued with reference to the election of The Rev. James Henry Darlington, D.D., a Presbyter of the Diocese of Long Island,



BISHOP DARLINGTON.

to be Bishop of this Diocese. On November 8th, 1905, permission was given to St. James' Parish, Lancaster, to sell the property known as St. James' Chapel. Articles of Association and applications for incorporation from Trinity Church, Tyrone, and St. Andrew's, Harrisburg, were approved May 1st, 1906. Applications for forming organized

Missions at Berwick and State College were, on June 5th, approved by the Committee. The Committee also recommended quite a number of persons to the Bishop for Holy Orders, Ordination to the Diaconate and advancement to the Priesthood. On February 12th, 1907, the Committee approved the Articles of Association of the Missions of the Incarnation, York; St. George's, Hanover; and St. John's, South Williamsport. The following May 14th it took a similar action with reference to Calvary Church, Beartown. Two days later, on May 16th, the Committee again met, and organized by the election of The Rev. Charles Morison, President, and The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, Secretary. On December 10th, the Committee gave advice and consent for a dispensation from the study of Greek in the case of Mr. John Costello, and recommended him to the Bishop for Ordination to the Diaconate.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Primary Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, by the adoption of a resolution, authorized the Standing Committee to create and constitute a Board of Diocesan Missions. In compliance with this action the Standing Committee on January 20th, 1872, appointed the following as such Board:

The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., *Ex Officio*  
*President of the Board.*

The Rev. William R. Gries, *Secretary.*

Robert H. Sayre, Esq., *Treasurer.*

The Rev. William Paret, D.D.      The Hon. Thos. E. Franklin.

The Rev. T. B. Barker.              Mr. Wm. L. Conyngham,

The Rev. A. A. Marple.              Mr. William Buehler.

The Rev. Leighton Coleman.      Mr. Wm. L. Dungleison.

The first meeting held by this Board was on Wednesday, February 7th, 1872, in St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk. There were at this time sixteen Missionaries, in as many different fields, within the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. The Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania agreed to continue to them their stipends until November 7th, 1872. These Missionaries, with their respective fields, were

The Rev. N. Barrows.....Mansfield.....Tioga Co.

The Rev. V. H. Berghaus...Lykens.....Dauphin Co.

The Rev. R. H. Brown....Salem and Sterling...Wayne Co.

The Rev. Jno. T. Carpenter..Minersville.....Schuylkill Co.

The Rev. C. E. D. Griffith..Allentown Furnace...Lehigh Co.

“ “ “ “ “ “ Catasauqua.....Lehigh Co.

The Rev. Chandler Hare...Tamaqua.....Schuylkill Co.

The Rev. Benj. Hartly....Blossburg.....Tioga Co.

The Rev. Wm. G. Hawkins..Chambersburg....Franklin Co.

The Rev. W. S. Heaton....Manheim.....Lancaster Co.

The Rev. Geo. H. Hopkins..	Troy.....	Bradford Co.
The Rev. H. C. Howard...	Pleasant Mount.....	Wayne Co.
" " " " "	Dundaff.....	Tioga Co.
The Rev. William Jarrett...	Bedford.....	Bedford Co.
The Rev. John A. Jerome...	New Milford...	Susquehanna Co.
" " " " "	Great Bend....	Susquehanna Co.
The Rev. J. H. Mac El-Rey..	Ashley.....	Luzerne Co.
The Rev. Jos. H. Murphey..	Mahanoy City...	Schuylkill Co.
The Rev. C. H. Van Dyne..	Hazleton.....	Luzerne Co.

A second meeting of the Board was held in Philadelphia on April 18th, 1872. At this meeting the Board took action approving the suggestion of the Bishop to appoint two Circuit Missionaries, and appropriated a sum not to exceed eight hundred dollars toward their support. An appropriation of three hundred dollars was also made to aid in the support of a Missionary at Shippensburg and Mechanicsburg. Cries for help, at this time, came from every part of the Diocese. From the very beginning the most difficult problem for the Board was how to secure sufficient funds to successfully prosecute the Missionary work of the Diocese. The first plan adopted by the Board was the pledge system. Seven thousand forms of pledges were distributed throughout the Diocese, and each Communicant was asked to pledge a certain amount for Missions, one-fourth of which was to be paid every three months. There were but few Parishes, however, that became sufficiently interested in the plan to make it a complete success. At the annual Convention of 1872 Messrs. Thos. E. Franklin, Josiah Funck and R. A. Lamberton were appointed a Committee to apply for an Act of Incorporation, and report to the Convention of 1873. At the designated time this Committee submitted a draft of a Charter, which was referred to the Diocesan Board with power to amend, and to take such action as was necessary to become Incorporated.

On October 24th, 1872, a vacancy occurred in the Board, through the death of its Secretary—The Rev. William R. Gries—whereupon The Rev. Leighton Coleman became acting Secretary of the Board. When this Diocese was organized there were sixteen Missionaries within its territory to be provided for, all of whom had been sent to their respective

fields by the Board of the Mother Diocese of Pennsylvania. Hence this Board most generously paid their stipends in full until November 7th, 1872, and in part up to May 1st, 1873. The sum total thus paid by the Mother Board, to the Missionaries of this Diocese, was eight thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-one cents. This assistance, so generously bestowed, enabled the newly formed Board of Central Pennsylvania to perfect its organization before the large pecuniary demands of the Missionary Work of the Diocese fell upon their shoulders.

In addition to those Missions already receiving support from the Board, the following nine were taken under its care during the Conventional year 1872-3:

The Rev. C. B. Mee—St. Clair, Schuylkill Haven.

The Rev. G. F. Rosenmiller—Montoursville, Watsontown.

The Rev. C. G. Adams—Northumberland, Selinsgrove.

The Rev. Thomas H. Cullen—Tioga.

The Rev. Wm. B. Hooper—Milford.

The Rev. J. H. Mac El-Rey—Susquehanna Depot, Oakland.

The Rev. G. W. Southwell—Green Ridge.

The Rev. T. Burrows—Paradise, Gap Mines.

The Rev. Peter Russel—White Haven, Lehigh Tannery.

During the same year Bedford, Altoona, Ashland and Harrisburg received more or less aid from the Board, while the following Stations were adopted: Plymouth and Kingston, Gettysburg, Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg, Huntingdon and parts adjacent, Newport and parts adjacent, Shippenburg and Mechanicsburg. The amount the Board asked of the Diocese, at this time, to meet these obligations was eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. At the end of the Conventional year, May 31st, 1873, the Treasurer's report showed the financial condition of the Board to be

Balance on hand, June 1st, 1872.....\$1,601.46

Total receipts during the year..... 7,446.23

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Making a total of.....\$9,047.69

Total expenditures for the year..... 3,838.88

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Balance on hand, June 1st, 1873.....\$5,208.81

This was a most encouraging condition in which the Board

found itself at the end of the first sixteen months of its organization. It is no more than just, however, to state that of this amount the following Parishes contributed

St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre.....	\$ 751.73
Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem..	688.20
St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk.....	595.34
St. James', Lancaster.....	577.64
St. John's, York.....	400.00
St. Stephen's, Harrisburg.....	396.57
St. Luke's, Lebanon.....	340.90
Trinity, Pottsville.....	328.64

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Total .....\$4,079.02

The following Parishes made use of the "Pledge System," urged by the Bishop and endorsed by the Board, for raising their Missionary apportionment:

Christ Church, Reading; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk; Holy Trinity, Centralia; St. John's, Carlisle; Christ Church, Lykens; Christ Church, Leacock; Grace Church, Allentown; St. James', Eckley; Nativity, South Bethlehem; St. Matthew's, Sunbury; St. Luke's, Blossburg; Grace Church, Honesdale; St. Paul's, Bloomsburg; St. James', Muncy; St. Barnabas', Reading; St. Stephen's, Harrisburg; St. James', Lancaster; St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre; St. Paul's, White Haven; Trinity, Bethlehem; Church of Faith, Mahanoy City; St. Andrew's, Tioga; St. James', Mansfield; Christ Church, Towanda; St. Luke's, Scranton.

Although this plan was commended by the Bishop and the Board to all the Parishes and Missions, yet there were twenty-four that contributed nothing. And when it is known that these twenty-four Parishes and Missions reported nearly one-eighth of the whole number of Communicants in the Diocese the condition was rather serious. The very fact that a Parish, however weak, receives aid from the Board places it under a two-fold obligation: first, by the general law of Christian duty; and second, it is in honor bound to sustain the Board's action, promote its work and faithfully observe its rules. "If thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly to give of that little," is a divine command. No true Churchman will ever say, "I will contribute to Missions according to

my own private plans," provided these are not in perfect harmony with those of the Board of Missions. On March 3rd, 1874, the Standing Committee filled the vacancy which existed in the Board of Missions, ever since the death of The Rev. William R. Gries, by the election of The Rev. William P. Orrick. At the regular meeting of the Board in April, 1874, The Rev. Leighton Coleman, who was about to leave the Diocese, tendered his resignation, which was with deep regret accepted. The Secretaryship thus made vacant was filled by the election of The Rev. Thomas B. Barker. The Board had, during this time, been meeting regularly every quarter, in Reading. The embarrassing condition of Trinity Church, Chambersburg, in the year 1874-5, gave the Board a great deal of anxious consideration. This interesting Mission was, at this time, found to be involved in a debt of over ten thousand dollars. In the spring of 1874 the creditors began to press their claims. Owing to this condition of things, the Board appointed a special Committee, consisting of The Hon. Thos. E. Franklin and Mr. William Buehler, who were authorized to go to Chambersburg and take such action as to them seemed necessary to save the property, and to report to the Board. But with all that could be done, this beautiful property, consisting of a lot, stone Church, and Rectory, was finally sold by the Sheriff on the 25th day of May, 1875. Acting with the concurrence of the Bishop, the property was, however, bought in by The Hon. Thos. E. Franklin and Mr. Isaac Diller, two prominent Churchmen from Lancaster, for the sum of seven thousand six hundred dollars, including the one thousand dollars already advanced. It was thereupon agreed that so soon as the above seven thousand six hundred dollars would be paid to Messrs. Franklin and Diller they would convey the property, by deed, to trustees for the use of the Church. In order to accomplish this to the best advantage, and as soon as possible, it was decided to create a loan to that amount, issued in bonds of convenient sums, to run for ten years at six per cent per annum, and to secure the same by placing a mortgage upon the entire property. At the same time the Vestry agreed to make themselves individually responsible for the payment of the interest, taxes and insurance.

Toward the close of the year 1874 it became very evident to the Board that in order to meet the stipends due the Missionaries on December 31st the Treasurer would be required to borrow five hundred dollars. But to avoid this, if possible, the Lay-members of the Board issued a circular, making a personal appeal for aid. This appeal asked the individual Churchmen of the Diocese to make an annual pledge, which should be independent of any contribution or pledge made by the Parish, and to be paid quarterly. In order to be able to meet their obligations the Board required eleven thousand dollars annually, but in no one year, since the organization of the Diocese, did the receipts reach eight thousand dollars. As a result of this appeal the Board avoided the painful necessity of reducing the stipends of the already too poorly paid Missionaries. The Board in its report to the Convention of 1875 strongly urged that some measure be taken to secure to the Missionaries their stipends, and at the same time enable the Board to occupy new territory, and thus enlarge and strengthen the Church within the Diocese.

On May 31st, 1875, the Treasurer, Mr. Robert H. Sayre, reported having received during the Conventional year just closed twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents, and paid out during the same time eleven thousand thirty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, which left a balance in favor of the Treasurer of one thousand ninety-four dollars and twenty-seven cents. And yet there were sixteen Parishes and Missions in the Diocese from which no contributions were received.

At the close of the Conventional year 1875-6 there were over fifty Missions and Mission Stations within the Diocese, served by thirty-seven Missionaries. From this it will be seen that a large proportion of the work of the Diocese was Missionary work. The Board in its report of this year suggested the dividing of its Mission Stations into two classes: first, the grouping together of those that can not be reasonably expected to become self-supporting, so that one Missionary might be able to give frequent services to as many as possible; second, those that give promise of ultimately becoming self-supporting Parishes. It was also the sense of the Board that when a place was once occupied, it should



never be entirely abandoned, as much harm is liable to result from such fitful efforts. Calvary Church, Tamaqua, and St. James', Derry, secured to themselves the distinction of being the first Missions in the Diocese to declare themselves self-supporting, having taken this action during the Conventional year ending May 31st, 1876. Owing to the financial distress of the country, during the first few years of our Diocesan life, the Board at times found it a painful struggle to maintain the Missions committed to its care. But to the credit of the Board be it said, that with untiring effort it succeeded not only in maintaining, but also in enlarging, its work, and that without reducing the stipends of the already too poorly paid Missionaries.

The Board of Missions up until 1876 had no Constitutional or Canonical existence, but, in accordance with the action of the Primary Convention, was under the authority of the Standing Committee. Therefore one of the most important actions of the Convention of 1876 was the placing of the Board of Missions under the authority and direction of its own laws, by the adoption of the following Canons:

#### CANON IX.

##### *On Convocations and Diocesan Missions.*

As the first eight Sections of this Canon relate exclusively to Convocations, they will be found in the Chapter on Arch-deaconries. We therefore begin here with Section nine under this Canon.

SEC. 9. The Board of Missions shall consist of the Bishop, who shall be President, the Presidents of the several Convocations, four Laymen, one from each Convocational District, to be elected annually by the Diocesan Convention, on nomination by the Bishop, and a Treasurer to be elected annually by the Convention.

SEC. 10. To the Board thus constituted shall be entrusted the Missionary work of the Diocese, with power to make such rules and regulations as they may judge necessary, subject, however, to revision by the Diocesan Convention.

SEC. 11. On the evening of the second day of the annual Convention, the Board of Missions shall present through the Treasurer a statement of receipts and expenditures; and

through their Secretary, or some other member of the Board whom they may appoint, they shall state the condition of the work committed to their charge; and they shall propose such measures for the action of Convention as will in their judgment promote the prosperity of that work.

SEC. 12. All funds contributed for Diocesan Missions shall be promptly paid into the hands of the Treasurer, and shall be paid out by him only upon the order of the Board. Special contributions, however, shall be applied as designated by the donors.

Upon the adoption of the above Canon as a whole, the Bishop nominated as Lay-members of said Board:

Mr. C. M. Conyngham,                      Mr. Wm. L. Dunglison,

Mr. William Buehler,                      Mr. Peter Baldy, Jr.,

who were duly elected by the Convention.

#### CANON X.

##### ..                      *On Organized Missions.*

SEC. 1. The power to establish an Organized Mission in any town or district is hereby vested in the Board of Missions. An Organized Mission is, for the purposes of this Canon, an incipient organization over which a Missionary may at any time be placed by the authority of the Board of Missions. But the Board of Missions shall not establish an Organized Mission in any town or district until they shall have received an application from not less than ten adult persons, declaring their attachment to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and their purpose to sustain the services of said Church; they shall furthermore pledge the quarterly payment of a specified sum for the maintenance of the Missionary whom the Board may appoint. The Missionary shall appoint a Warden and a Treasurer, and these three persons shall constitute a Missionary Committee to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of said Mission.

SEC. 2. All property of an Organized Mission shall be vested in the Board of Missions, who shall hold the same for the benefit of said Mission, until such time as it shall be duly organized as a Parish, when the said property shall be transferred to the Parish Corporation.

SEC. 3. A Parish desirous of receiving assistance from

the Board of Missions may, under general laws or conditions prescribed by the Board, receive a Missionary under the authority of the said Board of Missions.

SEC. 4. An Organized Mission may be represented in Convention by the Warden or by the Treasurer, who may speak upon questions pertaining to the Missionary work of the Diocese, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

SEC. 5. No Organized Mission may be organized as a Parish until it shall have twenty-five Communicants, and shall also make such provision for the support of a Clergyman as shall be pronounced sufficient by the Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions thus constituted by Canon was authorized to assume control of the Missionary work of the Diocese on the first day of October, 1876, the old Board remaining in charge until that time. It was suggested by the Board, in its annual report, that, "as the Organized Missions of the Diocese have drifted into the practice of calling their own Rectors, agreeing to pay them a definitely fixed proportion of the salary, and then expect the Board to accept said Rector as its Missionary, and supplement the amount, the Mission agrees to pay with a stipend, whether it would not be better if every such Mission and Parish desiring aid from the Board be required to pledge a definite amount, to be paid into the treasury of the Board every quarter; that the appointment of all Missionaries be made by the Board; and that the full amount of the salaries be paid out of the treasury of the Board, thus making the Board directly responsible for the full support of its Missionaries."

According to the provisions of the above Canon the Board organized under its new Constitution on the 5th day of October, 1876, in the city of Reading. The Board as thus constituted under Canon IX was composed of the following members:

The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., President.  
Mr. Robert H. Sayre, Treasurer.

The Rev. Wm. P. Orrick, Dean of the Convocation of Reading.  
The Rev. Alfred M. Abel, Dean of the Convocation of Harrisburg.

The Rev. Chas. Breck, D.D., Dean of the Convocation of Williamsport.

The Rev. Henry L. Jones, Dean of the North East Convocation.

Mr. William Buehler, Mr. Chas. M. Conyngham, Mr. Peter Baldy, Jr., Mr. Wm. L. Dungleison.

During the Conventional year 1876-7 the Board placed two Itinerant Missionaries in the field. The Rev. J. McAlpine Harding was placed in charge of this particular work in Sullivan and Columbia Counties; while The Rev. Thomas O. Tongue ministered at various points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Harrisburg and Altoona. In January, 1877, the Board of Missions of this Diocese received from the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania the sum of one thousand dollars, being one-third of the amount bequeathed by Miss Hannah B. Pritchett for Missions in Pennsylvania. The number of Clergymen laboring under the appointment of the Board, at this time, was thirty-five. To maintain these in the field during the year ending May 31st, 1877, required eight thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety-two cents, but to meet this obligation there was, at the end of the year, two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents due the Treasurer. This deficiency, however, would have been greater by one thousand dollars had it not been for the amount, above referred to, paid in during January. At the meeting of the Board in April of this year, it became necessary to authorize the Treasurer to borrow one thousand dollars in order to meet their obligation to the Missionaries in the field. Besides this the Bishop was requested to send out an appeal through the Diocese setting forth the necessity of diminishing the number of Missionaries, or reducing their stipends, before the end of another quarter, unless the Church would at once come up to the full measure of its duty and sustain its own work. To hold such a rod, time and again, over the heads of faithful Missionaries, and Missionary Parishes, is a grave injustice. But just so long as the individual members of the Church fail to come up to their full duty in this matter, just so long the blame can not be justly laid to the door of the Board of Missions. Our people, then and now, need to "turn over

a new leaf" in the matter of Christian giving. The *summum bonum* of this life does not consist in the possession of this world's goods. But notwithstanding all the earnest appeals of the Bishop, the Board, at its meeting in October, 1877, found itself face to face with a most lamentable condition of things. The income of the Treasury was so much reduced as to compel the Board to take some action to reduce its expenditures. After a thorough examination of existing conditions, in their relation to the past and the future of the Church, it was decided that the only thing to be done was to resort to the painful duty of reducing many of the stipends of the already underpaid Missionaries, with the hope that this shortage might soon be made up to them. But with all this, the condition had not improved any at the time the Board met in January, 1878. It was at this meeting that a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. William Buehler and W. L. Dungleison, was appointed to address certain Laymen in various Parishes, asking them personally to assist the Board in supporting the Missions of the Diocese. In this crisis Bishop Howe said: "I apprehend that it is not so much actual destitution which has reduced the Offerings of God's people for religious and charitable purposes, as it is the fear of future insufficiency. More of the faith which actuated the Woman of Sarepta, when she took of her scant provision to feed the Lord's Prophet, would be followed by miracles of increase scarcely less surprising than that which kept her barrel and her cruse unwasted through many days of ungrudging hospitality."

The Board in its report to the Convention of 1878 presented the following resolutions, which were adopted.

*Resolved*, first, That we would urge upon every Parish the importance of adopting the "Pledge System," and thus give it a fair trial.

*Resolved*, second, That the Laity be requested to take such an interest in the meetings of their respective Convocations, as to see to it that one of their number shall always be present.

*Resolved*, third, That the Clergy and Laity be asked to remember the Mission work and the Missionaries when they assemble their families for worship, that the blessing of Al-

mighty God may be bestowed in large measure upon all our efforts to extend the Blessed Redeemer's Holy Kingdom.

This Convention (1878) took action requesting each Clergyman to ask his Sunday School or Schools to pledge a penny a scholar for fifteen Sundays to liquidate a loan of two thousand dollars, which the Board was compelled to make. As a result of this appeal only five hundred dollars was realized, thus leaving a note of one thousand five hundred dollars still to be provided for. And in the face of all this the stipends due the Missionaries for the quarter ending June 30th, 1879, amounting to about one thousand three hundred dollars, had to be paid. Thus the chief interest of the Church has, to that extent, ever failed of its possible success by reason of inadequate support. Inadequate in the number of those sent forth, and oft-times distressingly inadequate in the support of those who are faithfully laboring in the field. In view of this lamentable condition of the Missionary work of the Diocese, the Board presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention of 1879:

*Resolved*, That the extension of the Gospel of Jesus in our own territory is an obligation resting upon us in conscience and heart as an appointment of God.

*Resolved*, That, believing, as we do, that the Church to which we belong has, in its doctrine, worship and discipline, special advantages and adaptations for occupying this missionary field and honoring Christ in it, we deem it our duty, and the duty of those whom we represent, to evidence our faith, and to atone for our lukewarmness in the past by more ready and cheerful responses of Missionary effort, offerings and prayers.

The former resolution requesting the Clergymen of each Parish and Mission to ask his Sunday School, or Schools, to pledge one penny a scholar for fifteen Sundays to be applied toward the liquidation of the indebtedness of two thousand dollars was reiterated by the Convention of 1879, in order to wipe out the remaining one thousand five hundred dollars, if possible. In addition to this thirty-seven Parishes and Missions pledged one thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars toward the support of the Missionary work of the Diocese, for the coming year.

Although great Missionary enthusiasm was shown by this Convention, yet the Treasurer's report indicated a falling off in his receipts for a number of months following. At this time Bishop Howe regarded Christ Church, Milton, with the outlying Mission Stations at Watsontown, Dewart and Lewisburg, as one of the most suitable clusters in the Diocese for testing the efficiency of an Associate Mission.

At the beginning of Lent, 1880, the Bishop issued a strong Pastoral Letter earnestly appealing to the Parishes and Missions to come up to the work of the Lord and maintain the Missionary interests of the Diocese by laying upon His Altar, on Easter day, an offering worthy of this great Diocese. The result of this appeal was such as to gladden many hearts. This encouraged the Board to hope that they would shortly be able to restore the Missionary stipends to their former standard, and in addition to send more Missionaries into the many promising fields of this broad Diocese. At this time there were only one-third more Missionaries at work in the Diocese than there were at the first annual Convention of 1872. At the annual Convention of 1880 the Board was, for the first time in several years, free from debt. But to accomplish this some Mission Stations were cut off, while the appropriation of others was reduced. There were also several places in the Diocese, at this time, with good Church buildings unencumbered, where, through the poverty or discouragement of the people, no Clergyman had been sustained for several years. This was notably so at Milton, Blossburg, Antrim, and Fall Brook. Two years later (1882) there were forty-two Missions in the Diocese, manned with thirty-three Missionaries, one of whom was an Itinerant, or Missionary-at-large. The amount appropriated to this work for the year was ten thousand four hundred and thirty dollars, of which amount there was paid into the treasury nine thousand fifty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents. Out of the one hundred and eleven Parishes and Missions in the Diocese, only eighty-eight contributed to this important work, while twenty-three gave absolutely nothing. Although the Conventional year ending May 31st, 1882 was one of great prosperity in almost every branch of industry, yet the Board was doomed to disappointment in that the hearts of the people

were not stirred to give proportionately as the Lord had blessed them. The Board, instead of being able to extend its operations, was barely able to maintain its present position. When a new Mission was occasionally established, it was usually done at the expense of an older Station. There is not a member of the Church, let him be rich or poor, but who should give, according to the measure of his duty to this important work. Men are more than willing to satisfy their own gratification at almost any cost, and think nothing of it, but to the higher and nobler gratification of contributing to the salvation of mankind they give sparingly, and alas, too often grudgingly.

In June, 1883, there were fifty-four Missions and Mission Stations within the Diocese, all of which were served by thirty-seven Clergymen. Out of the eight thousand nine hundred dollars appropriated to the support of this work, eight thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents were paid in. While it is the duty of the Church, through its Board, to ungrudgingly assist the weak, yet there is occasion, at times, to fear that there may be Missions whose notion of help from the Board has become crystallized, and which have no desire to rise to the standing of self-support. The first "Lenten Denial Offering" made, in this Diocese, for Missions was during this most sacred season in the spring of 1884. The amount realized from this offering was two thousand eighty dollars and forty-seven cents. It was on Easter of this year that the Sunday Schools made their first offering, amounting to two hundred and twenty-six dollars and nine cents, to Diocesan Missions. At the annual Convention of 1884 the Board urged the adoption of a resolution which would attach the following condition to the granting of every stipend: "When a stipend is granted, it be with the understanding that in three years from such grant it be reduced one-half, and in five years it be withdrawn entirely, unless at the discretion of the Board it be continued a longer period." It was also at this Convention that the Board suggested the very business-like plan of mapping out the work for the year, and that the amount required—1st, for stipends already granted; 2nd, for the requirements of vacant Missions; and 3rd, for new work



that should be undertaken—be laid before each Convention, and by it discussed and endorsed, and that a full statement of the action taken be sent to every Parish and Mission in the Diocese. To devise ways and means for maintaining the Missionary work of the Diocese, year after year, severely tries the wisdom of the Bishop and the financial strategy of his counselors. The whole amount contributed for Diocesan Missions, during the year ending May 31st, 1885, was seven thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety cents, while the amount necessary to meet the obligations of the Board was eight thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and eight cents. At the meeting of the Board in October, 1885, Everett, Bedford County, and Trinity Church, Renovo, were taken under its care as organized Missions. On the 31st day of May, 1886, the Board maintained services at fifty-nine different points. During this year there were thirty-three Parishes in the Diocese that contributed nothing toward Missions. It was during this year that the Board received a legacy of one thousand nine hundred dollars from the estate of Mrs. Madeira, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Already in 1886 the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was the *third largest*, in population, in the American Church. Out of the seventy-five Clergymen engaged in actual parochial work, thirty-five derived a part of their stipend from the Board of Diocesan Missions.

The following circulars, issued by the Treasurer of the Board of Missions, explain themselves, and show the financial condition of the work at this time:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF DIOCESAN  
MISSIONS.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA: BETHLEHEM, PA., Feb. 1st, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—The account of the Treasurer of the Board of Missions shows a deficit, December 31st, of three thousand twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents. It is very doubtful whether the income during the quarter ending March 31st, prox., will be sufficient to meet the quarterly payments then due the Missionaries. I think I am safe in saying that if this debt, which is the accumulation of a number of years, was liquidated, the Board would agree not to incur liabilities

in excess of their income. The Treasurer will gladly do his full share toward relieving the Board from its present financial trouble, and our Missionaries from the threatened reduction in their stipends, but he can not consent to be a chronic borrower while the Laymen of this Diocese are so able to relieve him.

May I ask that you will fill in the amount in the enclosed form and send it to me? If sufficient is promised to secure the end, due notice will be given you, and on receipt of your check the due-bill will be returned to you.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, *Treasurer.*

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF DIOCESAN  
MISSIONS.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA: BETHLEHEM, PA., April 12, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—There was addressed to you, under date of February 1st, a circular from the Treasurer of the Board of Missions, stating our indebtedness to be three thousand twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents, and asking contributions from the members of our Communion to relieve the Board from this incubus of debt. At this writing we are still one thousand dollars short of the necessary amount, and take the liberty of sending this second appeal, fearing you may have mislaid or forgotten the first. This last thousand is of vastly more importance than the first two, because failing to receive the full amount we are under obligations by the conditions of the first circular to return the pledges and money already received.

Please aid in closing up this matter within the next ten days.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, *Treasurer.*

The result of this appeal was.....\$2,999.60

Which left a shortage of.....\$ 30.00

During the Conventional year 1886-7 the Board was fortunate enough, by means of the above legacy of one thousand nine hundred dollars, to make an investment of two thousand dollars, at 5 per cent, for the benefit of the Missionary work of the Diocese, and still had an available surplus in the Treasury, at the end of the year, of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents. This favor-

able condition of things was largely due to the business-like basis upon which the Missionary work of the Diocese was placed by the Convention of 1886. Up until that time the entire Missionary work of the Diocese was supported by voluntary contributions, which each Parish and Mission was asked to make once each quarter. At this Convention, however, it was decided that the minimum amount each Parish and Mission would be expected to pay should be named by the Board, and that each be urged to adopt the pledge and envelope system for the collection of said amounts. But perhaps the keynote to this system was struck when it was agreed, by this same Convention, that the report of the Board of Missions be made a part of the regular business on Wednesday morning, instead of being postponed to one of the religious services during the sessions of Convention.

Any one who will familiarize himself with the conditions to be found in Central Pennsylvania, will readily see that this Diocese presents many of the most interesting features peculiar both to Domestic and Foreign Missionary work. Its fertile fields and rich mines, its thriving industries and business centres, have attracted hither representatives of almost every race upon the face of the earth. So that whether in city or town, in village or hamlet—the Church is called upon, and does, minister to rich and poor, to native born and foreigner, to high and low, educated and uneducated.

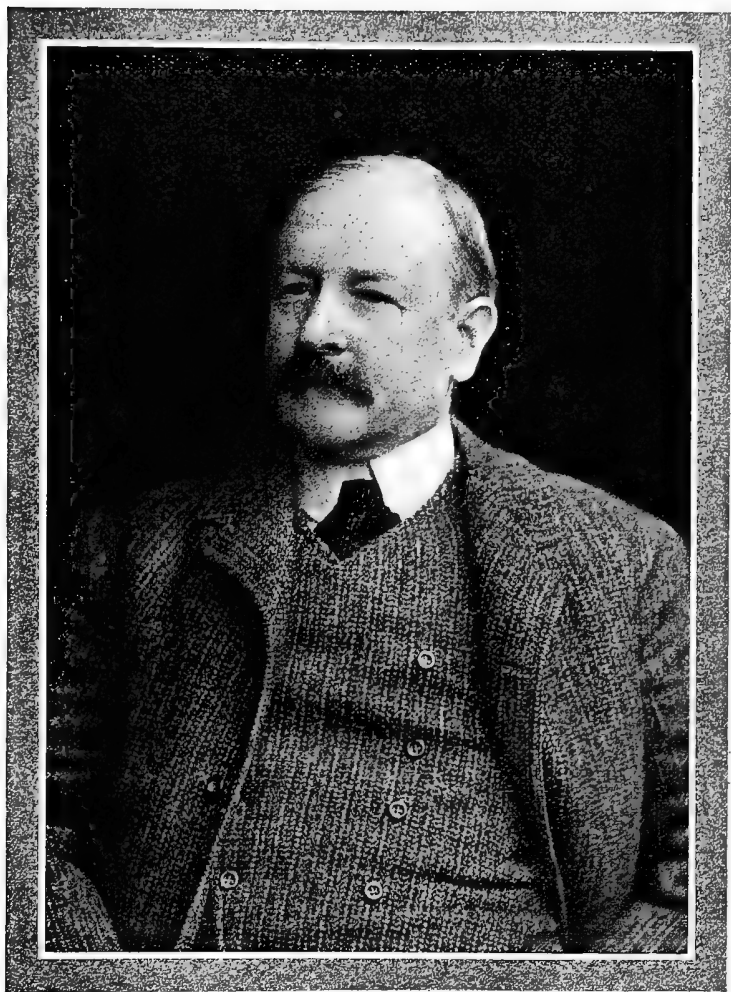
The Missionary work of the Diocese during the year 1887-8 was most encouraging. This was due, first, to the substantial support the Board, through the liberal offerings of the Parishes and Missions, was able to give the work; and second, through the zeal and fidelity of the Missionaries; and, lastly, because of the increased efficiency given to the efforts of the Board by the Diocesan Missionary. In the spring of 1888 the Board issued six thousand one hundred and six "Mite Chests" to the various Sunday Schools of the Diocese, in which the children were asked to deposit their Lenten Offering. From this effort the Board realized one thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and twelve cents.

On January 1st, 1889, the new order of things, under the

provisions of Canon IX as adopted by the Convention of 1888 went into effect. By the provisions of this Canon the Diocese was divided, for purposes of Missionary work, into four districts, called Archdeaconries. This new method of work caused some confusion, for a time, but after the Church became fully acquainted with the new order of things, it was found that many advantages had been gained by this change. The number of Missions within the Diocese, on the 31st day of May, 1889, was, according to Archdeaconries, as follows: Reading, twenty-two; Harrisburg, sixteen; Williamsport, fourteen; Scranton, fourteen; making a total of sixty-six, all of which were served by forty Missionaries.

It was to the Convention of 1889 that Mr. William R. Butler made his first report as Secretary of the Board of Diocesan Missions. And it has become a matter of no little historical importance that Mr. Butler has been retained in this important and not unfrequently very trying position from that early day down to the present (1909). With such conscientious devotion has he applied himself to the duties of this important office, during these many years, that no one can think of the great Missionary work of the Diocese without associating therewith the name of the Secretary of the Board of Missions. No one who has had anything to do with the Missionary work of the Diocese but knows that Mr. William R. Butler is peculiarly fitted for this the greatest work in which the Church is engaged.

Under Canon IX the Board of Missions was required to designate, each year, the amount needed from each Archdeaconry, and allot the amount to be expended within each, for Missionary purposes. This made the several Archdeaconries largely responsible for the Missionary work of the Diocese. At the Convention of 1889 each Parish and Mission was asked to pledge the minimum amount it could give for Diocesan Missions, with the result that sixty-six Parishes and Missions gave written pledges for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars, which was afterwards increased, by a direct appeal to those which had failed to pledge, to eight thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars. The total receipts for the year ending May 31st, 1890, were, however, ten thousand seven hundred and ninety



WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

dollars and four cents, which was the largest amount raised in any one year, up to this time, in the history of the Diocese. This year was, therefore, closed, and the new year begun, with the novel sensation of having a cash balance of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and nine cents on hand. The great success thus attained was largely due to the grand offering made by the Sunday School children throughout the Diocese. About the beginning of Lent, 1890, there were six thousand three hundred and ninety-one "Mite Chests" distributed among the children, which were returned on Easter containing two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. Thus a large portion of the cash balance above shown was placed there not by the *grown people*, but by the children of the Church.

In all Missionary work there are always two problems that baffle solution: the first is, *how to raise the money*; and the second is, *how to invest it*. And of these two problems the latter is frequently by far the more difficult. In 1890 one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars had already been invested in the Missions of this Diocese. Some of these, though weak and struggling at first, had gradually grown in strength and independence, and in turn became helpers of others. While in the case of others, this assistance, which the Board certainly intended should only be temporary, has gone on uninterruptedly for twenty or more years. There are Missions, however, that can not reasonably be expected ever to become self-supporting. But every such Mission that is a good feeder to other Parishes should be supported, and supported well. It is not absolutely true that "eight or ten years of Missionary assistance ought to develop in a Mission such power and vigor as would enable it to provide for itself." Beginning with the Convention of 1891, each Arch-deacon was required to read his own report. And these reports were regarded as a part of the general report of the Board. The total amount received by the Board from all sources during the year ending May 31st, 1891 was ten thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents, with the addition of two thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-four cents from the children, through the "Mite-Chests," during Lent. Great emphasis

was, at this time, laid upon the undesirableness of diverting any part, however small, of the Children's Lenten offering to any other object than Missions. The children, during the season of Lent, 1892, did better than the previous year by one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents, while the entire amount received for Diocesan Missions during the year was eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventeen cents. This was four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirteen cents more than was ever given, in one year, to Diocesan Missions, in Central Pennsylvania. The pledges made at the beginning of the year were, as a rule, not only fully paid, but much more. Had but two simple rules been followed throughout the entire Diocese, its Missionary work would have been greatly simplified and success guaranteed:

FIRST—*Every Parish and Mission Pledge what it can.*

SECOND—*Every Parish and Mission pay its Pledge Quarterly.*

But under the Canon, in force at this time, the appropriation of Missionary stipends was vested in the several Arch-deaconries, so that the Board of Missions had no more control over the Missions of the Diocese than it had over those under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. And yet the Board had to account for the use which was made of the funds. Out of the sixteen Missions taken under the care of the Board at its first meeting, held in Mauch Chunk on February 6th, 1872, ten were still dependent upon the Board on May 31st, 1892.

The following amendment to Canon IX was recommended by the Board of Missions to the Convention of 1892:

"After an organized Parish shall have received an appropriation for a period of five years, a reduction of not less than ten per cent shall be made annually upon the amount of the appropriation; but, in order that the stipend of the Missionary be not thereby reduced, no payment shall be made until the Parish pledges itself to raise an additional sum to cover the full amount so deducted."

The Convention, however, refused to adopt the amendment.

As there had been no fixed order in the presentation of

the report of the Board of Missions, the Convention of 1893 unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That in the presentation of the report of the Board of Missions the following order be observed:

Report of the Archdeaconry of Reading.

Report of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg.

Report of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport.

Report of the Archdeaconry of Scranton.

Report of the Treasurer.

Report of the Secretary.

In the beginning of the Conventional year 1892-3 ninety-two Parishes and Missions pledged certain amounts toward Diocesan Missions, a few of which failed to meet their obligations, while eleven which did not pledge contributed. It might be well, in this connection, to remember that it would be better to pay without pledging than to pledge without paying, but the best of all is to make a definite pledge for a minimum amount, and then *exceed* it. But whatever amount any one Parish or Mission pledges should be paid quarterly, for just so long as the Missionary stipends are due and payable on July 1st, October 1st, January 1st and April 1st, will the Treasurer need money at that time. As far back as the Convention of 1880 the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that all Parishes and Missions, within the Diocese, should make, and are hereby requested to make, at least four contributions each year to the Diocesan Missionary Fund.

The Church owes more than it sometimes realizes to the work done in some obscure, perhaps decaying, Missionary Station.

At the end of the Lenten season, 1894, the children reported having raised one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and five cents, by means of the "Mite Chests." But of this amount only nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-one cents reached the hands of the Treasurer. Evidently the remaining seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, which the boys and girls of the Diocese raised for Missions, were diverted to Parochial or other purposes. Hence the Board had to start its year's work just three thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and



sixty-nine cents short of the smallest amount necessary to maintain its ground. But notwithstanding this discouraging condition of things at the beginning of the year, by the end of the year there had been sufficient additional amounts paid in so that the year's work was closed with about two thousand dollars cash in the hands of the Treasurer. The great "war cry" sent down from the Board of Missions to the one hundred and sixty-three Parishes and Missions in the Diocese, at this time, was, "*Make a pledge!*" "*Pay it quarterly!*"

The revision of Canon IX, and its adoption, by the Convention of 1894 (see Chapter XI, on Archdeaconries), created a radical change in the authority vested in the Board of Missions. Until this time the Board could do but little more than simply designate the amounts desired, each year, and allot the same to the several Archdeaconries. Each Archdeaconry made its own appropriations, and, under the Bishop, conducted its own Missionary work. Under this newly revised Canon the Board is required to raise the funds necessary for the Missionary work of the Diocese, and disburse the same as in its judgment may seem best. In re-organizing the work under this newly revised Canon, the first thing the Board did was to ascertain the amount pledged by each Archdeaconry, which was as follows:

Archdeaconry of Reading, 21 Parishes.....	\$1,616
Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, 18 Parishes....	990
.. Archdeaconry of Williamsport, 15 Parishes..	835
Archdeaconry of Scranton, 17 Parishes....	1,715
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Total, 71 Parishes.....	\$5,156

As over and against this, the Missionary work of the Diocese required nine thousand five hundred dollars, each year, for the past ten years. The personnel of the Board of Missions, at this time, was as follows:

The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., *President ex officio.*

The Rt. Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D.

Mr. Wm. H. Sayre, *Treasurer*, South Bethlehem.

Mr. William R. Butler, *Secretary*, Mauch Chunk.

The Rev. Jas. F. Powers, Archdeacon of the Reading Archdeaconry.

The Rev. Thomas B. Angell, Archdeacon of the Harrisburg Archdeaconry.

The Rev. William Heakes, Archdeacon of the Williamsport Archdeaconry.

The Rev. D. Webster Coxe, D.D., Archdeacon of the Scranton Archdeaconry.

Mr. C. LaRue Munson, Mr. Benjamin F. Meyers, Mr. Samuel L. Brown, Mr. Guy E. Farquhar.

This Board then, as it has ever since done, carefully reviewed all the Missions and Mission Stations in the Diocese, and made the apportionments to each. The following is the full list of Missions and Mission Stations in the Diocese, at this time, under the care of the Board.

#### ARCHDEACONRY OF READING.

Centralia, Girardville, Jonestown, Mahanoy City, Minersville and Forestville, Schuylkill Haven, Morgantown and Churchtown, Mount Carmel, St. Barnabas' (Reading), St. Clair and Frackville, Shenandoah, Tamaqua, Weatherly, White Haven, Summit Hill and Lansford.

#### ARCHDEACONRY OF HARRISBURG.

Everett, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Huntingdon and Tyrone, Lykens and Williamstown, Manheim and Mount Hope, Marietta, Mechanicsburg, Newport and Thompsontown, Paradise, Leacock and Nickel Mines, and Orbisonia.

#### ARCHDEACONRY OF WILLIAMSPORT.

Antrim, Brookland and Galetton, Cole's Creek, Mansfield and Tioga, Montoursville and Upper Fairfield, Coudersport, Renovo, Troy, Watsontown and Milton.

#### ARCHDEACONRY OF SCRANTON.

Forest City, Dundaff and Pleasant Mount, Great Bend and New Milford, Jermyn, Archbald and Priceburg, Milford, Pittston, Hyde Park, Springville, Tunkhannock, Hamlington and Ariel, Stevensville, and Wilkes-Barre and vicinity.

At the meeting of the Board on April 18th, 1895, the outlook was most discouraging. Besides the loan of six hundred dollars, which, earlier in the year, the Board was compelled to make, the stipends to the Missionaries, amounting to two thousand two hundred and three dollars and ninety-five

cents, were over-due, and to meet this obligation the Board had a net balance of less than one hundred dollars in its treasury. But as business soon began to brighten, and as the



THE LATE W. H. SAYRE.

Parishes and Missions made a larger Easter offering than for seven years past, the Treasurer was able to close his accounts for the year ending May 31st, 1895, with all stipends

paid, the six hundred dollars secured as a loan returned, and a cash balance on hand of one thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and nine cents. The amount placed in the "Mite Chests" during the Lenten season of this year, by the Sunday Schools of the Diocese, reached the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-four cents. But of this amount only seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-one cents reached the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Missions. The Treasurer's reports show that from May 31st, 1885, to May 31st, 1895, there was not a single year, but that, at its end, after all expenses were paid, there was a balance of at least twelve hundred dollars on hand. In 1896 there were thirteen Parishes and Missions that paid absolutely nothing toward Diocesan Missions. And in order that the Board might be able to meet its obligations the Convention of 1896 took the following action:

*Resolved*, That this Convention pledge itself to raise the sum of at least two thousand five hundred dollars to be permanently invested for the benefit of Diocesan Missions; the securities thus purchased to be used as collateral only when absolutely necessary for the purpose of raising funds to tide over any temporary deficit in the Missionary funds, and then only upon a resolution of the Board of Managers.

Whereupon two thousand five hundred and thirty dollars were at once pledged by thirty-eight Parishes and fifteen individuals for this purpose. At the end of the first twenty-five years of Diocesan life, May 31st, 1897, Central Pennsylvania had raised, and expended, two hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents for Diocesan Missions. It was not until 1877 that the first distinctively children's offering was made for this most worthy object, and from that time until 1897 the boys and girls of the Diocese raised the magnificent sum of twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty cents.

When the Board met on March 15th, 1898, the Treasurer's report showed a deficit of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and four cents, with the April stipends becoming due in a few weeks. But notwithstanding this dark outlook, at the end of the year, May 31st, 1898, the

Board found itself with a net balance of one hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-two cents in its Treasury. The two greatest problems for the Board of Missions have ever been, and ever will be: *First*, how to secure the necessary means for the prosecution of this work; and *second*, how to secure the best results with the means at hand. In the year 1898-9 the Board made a radical but advanced move, so far as the source of its income was concerned, by relinquishing, for the first time, the "Children's Lenten Offering," in order that they might be free to give it to the larger work of the



BISHOP TALBOT.

General Board. As the total income from this source, from 1877 to 1898, amounted to twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-seven cents, it is easy to see that this change meant much to the Board and the Missionary work of the Diocese. As a result of this, at the close of the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1900, the Treasurer's accounts showed a shortage of two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty-six cents. But as this state of things proved to be only temporary, the result has long since justified the change. It is a matter of no little interest to know that, during the year ending May 31st, 1900, more than one-fourth of all the Confirmations

in the Diocese were from the Missions. The first Thanksgiving offering made by the Sunday School children for Diocesan Missions was in the fall of this year. This first Thanksgiving offering by the Sunday Schools amounted to nearly six hundred dollars. Although the receipts of the Board (\$10,624.32) for the year ending May 31st, 1901, were larger than any year since 1892, yet, because of the large deficit at the beginning of the year, there was a shortage at its end of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-six cents. It is well for each one to remember that in this great work, the Missionary of a little flock that is continually growing smaller, and yet works bravely on, hoping against hope, amid great discouragements and disappointments, is a hero. It requires more than ordinary divine grace to continue work under such conditions. The apportionment plan for Diocesan Missions, as also for General Missions, was adopted in 1901. While it has had its enemies, yet its practical results have proven it to be the best scheme yet tried, by the Church, for the raising of Missionary money. The Confirmations during the Conventional year 1901-2 were the largest in the history of the Diocese, up to this time. In the year 1902 the Missionary work of the Diocese was costing the Church just five cents for each Communicant per month. Although the Treasurer's report, in January, 1903, showed the enormous deficit of six thousand seven hundred dollars, yet at the Convention of this year, this shortage had been reduced to seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars, which was the lowest indebtedness the Board had for five years. The Church in this Diocese was evidently learning the lesson taught it, years before, by that noble band of women—The Woman's Auxiliary—whose practical Christian work has ever written upon its pages that most precious truth, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

Owing to the Division of the Diocese in 1904 the territorial limits of Central Pennsylvania were greatly reduced. Instead of four Archdeaconries, with thirty-eight counties, there remained but two Archdeaconries—Reading and Scranton—with but fourteen counties. Immediately after the Division the Board of Central Pennsylvania consisted of the following members:

The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., *President ex officio*.

Mr. Wm. H. Sayre, *Treasurer*, South Bethlehem.

Mr. William R. Butler, *Secretary*, Mauch Chunk.

The Rev. Benj. F. Thompson, Archdeacon of the Reading Archdeaconry.

The Rev. D. W. Coxe, D.D., Archdeacon of the Scranton Archdeaconry.

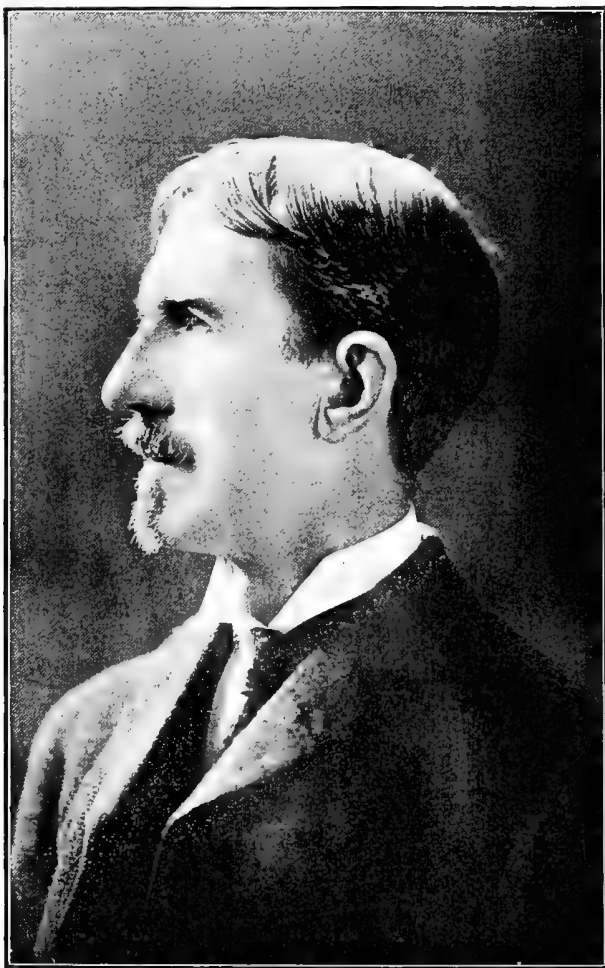
The Rev. James P. Ware, The Rev. A. A. Bresee, Mr. J. Benj. Dimmick, Mr. Guy E. Farquhar, Mr. Samuel L. Brown, Mr. Warren A. Wilbur.

From January 1st, 1905, all income to the above Board from the Archdeaconries of Harrisburg and Williamsport—they constituting the new Diocese of Harrisburg—ceased. For this and other reasons the Treasurer's books, on the 31st of the following May, showed a deficit of two thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-one cents. This shortage had, a year later, or in 1906, increased by one hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. This was largely due to the fact that the receipts and expenditures were not yet adjusted to the changed condition of things. It was agreed, by action of Convention, that the Board of Managers, of this Diocese, should make an equitable division, with the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Harrisburg, of all the invested and accumulated funds in hand at the time the new Diocese was organized. A joint Committee of six, three from each Diocesan Board, was accordingly appointed. This Committee met in Harrisburg on January 19th, 1906, and after full discussion, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars was offered and accepted as being in full of all claims of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and which amount was duly paid. Immediately upon this satisfactory adjustment of the funds, the Committee from the Diocese of Harrisburg took the following action:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of the Diocese of Harrisburg express their high appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and fair-mindedness of the gentlemen of the Committee of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in all the business this day transacted.

Everywhere over the Diocese there were, at this time, indi-

cations of a growing interest in its great Missionary work. Men, women and children were putting into this work their influence, means, yea *themselves*. It is this that makes this



THE HON. J. BENJAMIN DIMMICK.

old world of ours begin to grow better. In December, 1906, the children of Central Pennsylvania placed \$1,169.63 into the hands of the Treasurer of this Board. The sum of \$7,500



was apportioned among the various Parishes and Missions throughout the Diocese to carry forward this great Missionary work during the year 1907-8. The total receipts during this year amounted to \$7,880.41—of which amount the children gave \$1,015.25 as their Thanksgiving Offering—while the expenditures amounted to \$7,732.73. This unabated support of the Missionary work of the Diocese was all the more remarkable because during this year a financial storm broke suddenly upon the industrial world, and raged with almost unprecedented fury.

During the Conventional year 1908-9, the following were the Missions under the care of the Board, and the amount appropriated to each:

#### IN ARCHDEACONRY OF READING.

Ashland .....	\$150
Girardville .....	150
Catasauqua and other points.....	300
Minersville .....	150
Frackville and Schuylkill Haven.....	175
Mahanoy City .....	275
Morgantown .....	100
St. Clair .....	200
Shenandoah .....	400
Reading and vicinity.....	75
Summit Hill and Lansford.....	175
White Haven and Sandy Valley.....	200
Slatington and vicinity.....	300
Douglassville .....	10
Palmerton .....	300

#### IN ARCHDEACONRY OF SCRANTON.

Pleasant Mount, Dundaff and Forest City....	\$300
Providence and vicinity.....	300
Jermyn .....	200
Peckville and vicinity, and Nicholson.....	300
Pittston and vicinity .....	300
Wilkes-Barre and vicinity.....	500
Susquehanna and Oakland.....	200
Stroudsburg and vicinity.....	300
Scranton (St. David's) and vicinity.....	350
Canton and Troy.....	300

Dunmore, Olyphant and Throop.....	400
Springville and Tunkhannock .....	75
Stevensville and Wyalusing.....	75

The Board of Missions as it stands today (1909) is as follows:

The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbott, D.D., LL.D., *President*.

EX OFFICIO.

Mr. Warren A. Wilbur, *Treasurer*, South Bethlehem.

Mr. William R. Butler, *Secretary*, Mauch Chunk.

The Rev. B. F. Thompson, Archdeacon of the Reading Archdeaconry.

The Rev. D. W. Coxe, D.D., Archdeacon of the Scranton Archdeaconry.

The Rev. E. A. Gernant.

Mr. H. H. Stoek.

The Rev. A. A. Bresee.

Mr. Guy E. Farquhar.

Mr. A. A. Sterling.

Mr. Leonard Peckitt.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

After the Primary Convention of the new Diocese, held November 30th, 1904, had revised Canon IX so as to make the Board of Missions to consist of the Bishop, the two Archdeacons, one Clergyman and two Laymen from each Archdeaconry, and two Laymen at large, the following constituted the personnel of the first Board of Missions of the Diocese of Harrisburg:

The Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., *President*.

EX OFFICIO.

Mr. George N. Reynolds, *Treasurer*, Lancaster.

Mr. W. Fred Reynolds, *Secretary*, Bellefonte.

The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, Archdeacon of Harrisburg.

The Rev. William Heakes, Archdeacon of Williamsport.

The Rev. Edward H. Eckel.

Mr. William K. Alricks.

The Rev. F. T. Eastman.

Mr. Grier Hersh.

Mr. Frank C. Angle.

Mr. W. C. Robinson.

The territorial limits of the operations of this Board are the Archdeaconries of Harrisburg and Williamsport, consisting of twenty-four counties. At the first annual Convention, June 14th, 1905, the Treasurer presented his report, covering the period from January 1st to June 14th. The total receipts during this time were \$2,165.93, while the expenditures were \$997.40, which left a cash balance on hand

of \$1,168.53. The Treasurer also reported having received \$553.04 on the occasion of the Consecration of Bishop Darlington, and at the service the evening before. This latter sum was reserved as a special fund. During the year ending May 31st, 1906, the receipts amounted to \$5,529.09, while the expenditures, during the same period, were \$3,886.96, which left a balance on hand of \$1,642.13. One of the peculiar features of all Missionary work is—the more that is



GEORGE N. REYNOLDS.

done, the more remains to be done. The total receipts, for the year ending May 13th, 1907, were \$5,904.16, while the total expenditures were \$4,729.20, which left a balance on hand of \$1,174.96. Not a single Mission in the entire Diocese was at any time vacant during the year 1907-8.

These are the Missions receiving aid from the Board during the year 1908-9:

IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF HARRISBURG.

Blue Ridge Summit and Beartown; Chambersburg and Shippensburg; Churchtown, Delta, Everett, Gettysburg and York Springs; Hanover, Harrisburg, St. Andrew's, Harris-

burg, St. Augustine's, Lititz, Lykens and Williamstown; Manheim and Mt. Joy; Mechanicsburg, Newport, Thompsonstown, Mifflintown and Millersburg; Orbisonia, Paradise, Leacock and Nickel Mines; Steelton and Middletown; Waynesboro.

#### IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF WILLIAMSPORT.

Antrim, Berwick and Cole's Creek; Blossburg and Arnot; Brookland and Ulysses; Catawissa, Riverside and Northumberland; Exchange, Jersey Shore, Laporte and Eaglesmere; Lawrenceville, Mansfield and Tioga; Milton and Watsonstown; Mount Carmel and Centralia; Westfield, Galeton and Austin.

The personnel of the Board, at this time, is as follows:  
The Venerable William Heakes, Archdeacon of Williamsport.  
The Venerable Alexander McMillan, Archdeacon of Harrisburg.

The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, General Missionary, Selinsgrove.

The Rev. Lewis Nichols,                      Mr. William K. Alricks.

The Rev. Arthur R. Taylor.              Mr. George S. Schmidt.

Mr. W. Fred Reynolds.                      Mr. William C. Robinson.

Mr. George N. Reynolds, *Treasurer*.

Mr. Harry S. Knight, *Secretary*.

As we take our position, at the beginning of 1909, and look back over the thirty-seven years of earnest Missionary activity within this vast territory, now forming two Dioceses, how wonderful the work that has been done! How great the multitudes within its borders that have been receiving spiritual care and sustenance! The Church indeed has been, through all these years, blessing and ennobling these people, by making their lives better, brighter and holier. This is what Diocesan Missions means. May this good work continue until the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our God.

## CHAPTER XI.

### ARCHDEACONRIES.

#### PART I.

##### **Convocations.**

The Lehigh and Schuylkill Convocation met for the first time, after the organization of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in Trinity Church, Bethlehem, on January 16th, 1872. On Tuesday, November 29th, 1874, this Convocation celebrated its one hundredth session in Christ Cathedral, Reading.

The annual Convention of 1876 took action dividing Central Pennsylvania into four districts, or Convocations, each constituting an integral part of the Missionary machinery of the Diocese. This was accomplished by the presentation and adoption of Canon IX. It was also at this time that the name of Lehigh and Schuylkill was changed to that of the Reading Convocation. But as Sections nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of Canon IX, have to do exclusively with the Board of Diocesan Missions, they will be found in Chapter X.

#### CANON IX.

##### *Convocations and Diocesan Missions.*

SECTION 1. The Territory of the Diocese shall be divided by County lines into four districts, as follows:

The first to consist of these six Counties: Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon and Lebanon.

The second to consist of these thirteen Counties: Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry.

The third to consist of these ten Counties: Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union and Snyder.

The fourth to consist of these eight Counties: Luzerne,

Wayne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, Pike, Monroe, Bradford and Sullivan.

*Provided, That*, by the consent of the Bishop and Board of Missions, any Parish may connect itself, for Convocational purposes, with any adjoining district.

SEC. 2. The Clergy resident in each of said districts who are entitled to seats in the Diocesan Convention, together with one Lay delegate from each Parish, shall constitute and be a Convocation therein. The Lay delegates to Convocation shall be elected by the Vestry. The qualifications of a Lay delegate to Convocation shall be the same as those of a Lay delegate to Convention.

SEC. 3. The Convocation in every district shall, in each year, hold at least four stated meetings, a prominent object of which shall be the promotion and extension of Diocesan Missions. Each Convocation shall have care and supervision of the Mission work in its district, subject to the control of the Board of Missions. The establishment and discontinuance of Missions, and the appointment and removal of Missionaries, shall be vested in the Bishop, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Missions.

SEC. 4. The President of each Convocation shall be appointed by the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Convocation, from among the qualified Presbyters, at the first stated meeting following the Annual Diocesan Convention.

SEC. 5. The Presidents of the Convocations shall have the special oversight of the Missions in their respective districts, under the immediate direction of the Bishop.

SEC. 6. Every Missionary shall, at each stated meeting of his Convocation, make a written report of his work. All Clergymen shall in like manner report the Missionary services rendered by them outside of their respective Cures. These reports shall be made to the Convocation through the President, who shall, immediately after the adjournment of the Convocation, transmit said reports to the Bishop.

SEC. 7. Each President of Convocation shall at every stated meeting of the Board of Missions present to the Board a summary statement of the Missionary work in his district.

SEC. 8. Each Convocation may make By-Laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese.

The four Convocations into which the Diocese had thus been divided were therefore authoritatively recognized as integral parts of the Missionary machinery of Central Pennsylvania. Each Convocation, at the head of which stood the Dean, was, by Canon, entrusted, to a certain extent, with the Missionary work within its own limits.

The Canon as above set forth continued in force until January 1st, 1889, when the following important changes, in that portion of Canon IX which relates to Archdeaconries, went into effect.

In SEC. 2. "The Bishop shall nominate three Presbyters, one of whom shall be elected, by ballot, at a regular meeting of the Archdeaconry, as its Presiding Officer, who shall be called Archdeacon, and whose term of office shall be two years."

In SEC. 4. "Each Archdeaconry shall at its first stated meeting after the Diocesan Convention, yearly, elect by ballot a Secretary and a Treasurer, from among its own members, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. Vacancies occurring in these offices shall be filled by the Archdeacon until action can be taken at a regular meeting.

"It shall be the duty of the Archdeacon to take the general oversight of the Missionary work in his district, under the Bishop, in whose absence he shall preside at all meetings.

"Each Archdeaconry shall yearly, on the first day of June, present a report of the condition and progress of the Missionary work, within its limits, to the Board of Missions.

"It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive contributions from the Parishes and Missions, and to forward the same the last week in every month, together with an itemized statement of the sources of such contributions, to the Treasurer of the Board of Missions; and to pay out, by order upon the Treasurer of the Board, all such sums as he shall be authorized to pay at a regular meeting of the Archdeaconry."

In SEC. 5. "Each Archdeaconry shall, under the advice of the Bishop, conduct the Missionary work within its own limits; shall have control and distribution of the money allotted to it by the Board of Missions, in aid of Mission Stations and feeble Parishes; shall apportion among its Par-

ishes and Missions the sums from time to time desired of it by the said Board, and may, at its discretion, with the approval of the Bishop, undertake special Missionary work, and raise funds for such purposes, *provided* it shall have first complied with the requirements of the Board of Missions. But, whenever a Parish or Mission Station shall become vacant, by the removal of the Missionary, the appropriation made thereto shall cease and become subject to the disposal of the Archdeaconry."

In SEC. 6. "Each Archdeaconry shall hold stated meetings for the transaction of its business, and no apportionments and appropriations shall be made excepting at these meetings. Each Missionary shall present to the Archdeaconry, at each stated meeting, a report in writing of the work done in his Cure. It shall be the duty of each Clergyman, unless prevented by grave and reasonable cause, to attend the regular meetings, and to report all Missionary work done in his Cure."

## PART II.

### Archdeaconries.

Canon IX, which went into effect January, 1889, was replaced by the Convention of 1894 by the following:

## CANON IX.

### *Church Extension Within the Diocese.*

SECTION 1. All the members of the Church in the Diocese shall be considered as members of the Diocesan Church Extension Society.

SEC. 2. The work of Church Extension within the Diocese shall be directed and controlled by a Diocesan Board of Managers, to be named the Board of Missions.

SEC. 3. The Convention of the Diocese shall be the Diocesan Board of Missions when sitting as such, and it shall sit as said Board sometime on the second day of its annual meeting to hear and act upon the report of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 4. For the promotion of the work of Church Ex-



tension the Diocese is divided into four Archdeaconries, named respectively:

1st. *The Archdeaconry of Reading*, comprising the Counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon and Lebanon.

2nd. *The Archdeaconry of Harrisburg*, comprising the Counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry.

3rd. *The Archdeaconry of Williamsport*, comprising the Counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union, Snyder, and Sullivan.

4th. *The Archdeaconry of Scranton*, comprising the Counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, Pike, Monroe and Bradford.

SEC. 5. By consent of the Bishop and the Board of Managers, any Parish may for its own convenience connect itself with any adjoining Archdeaconry.

SEC. 6. Each Archdeaconry shall be composed of the Clergy canonically resident within its limits, together with the Lay Deputies from each organized Parish and Mission, not exceeding the number of their Lay Deputies to this Convention, and who shall be appointed by the Wardens and Vestrymen at a duly called meeting of the Vestry, or in the case of an organized Mission, by the Missionary-in-charge, or where there is no Missionary, by the congregation.

It shall be the duty of each Archdeaconry to ascertain the religious needs of its own district; to conduct and provide for such work as may be undertaken by it within its own limits (subject to the direction of the Board of Managers), to collect statistics as to the population and condition of the communities within its districts, and the results of Missionary work done by our own Church and so far as practicable by other religious bodies; to hold at least two meetings in each year, at which the work of Church Extension shall be a prominent subject for consideration, and to aid in every way possible the advancement of that work. Each Archdeaconry may make By-Laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and Canons of the Diocese.

SEC. 7. The Bishop shall nominate three Presbyters, one

of whom shall be chosen and confirmed by ballot at a regular meeting of the Archdeaconry as its Executive Officer, who shall be called Archdeacon, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Archdeacon to superintend all Church Extension work within his district, under the general direction of the Bishop; to visit the Mission Stations in the Archdeaconry once a year, in order to learn their condition, needs and prospects; to make full and regular reports of the same to the Board of Managers, and in the absence of the Bishop, to preside at all meetings of the Archdeaconry.

SEC. 9. The Diocesan Board of Managers shall consist of the Bishop, the Assistant Bishop, if there be one, the Archdeacons, one Layman nominated by each Archdeaconry, and two Laymen, chosen by the Convention, from the Diocese at large. If any Archdeaconry shall fail to nominate as before prescribed, the Bishop shall nominate a Layman from that Archdeaconry.

§a. All the Lay members of the Board shall be Communicants and shall be elected annually by the Convention.

§b. The Bishop, and in his absence, the Assistant Bishop, shall be President of the Board, which shall elect from its own members a Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 10. To the Board thus constituted shall be entrusted the Missionary work of the Diocese, with power to administer the same as in their judgment may seem best; *Provided*, That no appropriation shall be made in aid of any organized Parish, except on the application of the Wardens and Vestrymen of said Parish, with the written approval of the Minister, if there be one, nor until such Parish, by action of its Vestry duly assembled, shall have certified to the Bishop, in writing, the sum pledged by it for ministerial support, and its agreement to accept as its Minister whomsoever the Bishop may appoint, and submit to his removal in the discretion of the Bishop.

§a. The establishment and discontinuance of Mission Stations shall be vested in the Bishop acting by and with the advice of the Board of Missions. The appointment and removal of Missionaries shall be vested in the Bishop alone.

§b. The Board shall meet for organization and business immediately after the adjournment of the annual Convention of the Diocese, and shall hold quarterly meetings thereafter, and special meetings at other times at the call of the President or a quorum of the Board.

SEC. 11. The Board of Managers shall annually present to the Convention, through their Treasurer, a statement of their receipts and expenditures; and through their Secretary, or some other member of the Board whom they appoint, they shall state the condition of the work committed to their charge, and they shall propose such measures for the action of the Convention as will in their judgment promote the prosperity of that work.

SEC. 12. Every Clergyman receiving a stipend from the Board of Missions shall make in writing, according to a form prescribed by the Board, a quarterly report of his work, and shall send a copy of the same to the Bishop for the use of the Board of Managers and to the Archdeacon for the information of the Archdeaconry.

SEC. 13. Each Clergyman receiving a stipend from the Board of Missions shall place at the disposal of the Bishop so much of his time as shall be proportionate to the amount received by him from the Board.

SEC. 14. Every Minister in charge of a Parish, Mission Station or Congregation shall do his utmost to keep his people informed in regard to the Mission work of the Diocese, and to stimulate them to liberal offerings for this important work.

SEC. 15. All funds contributed for Diocesan Church Extension shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Missions, quarterly, as far as possible, and shall be paid out by him only upon the order of the Board.

SEC. 16. The fiscal year of the Board of Missions shall close on the first day of the month in which the annual Convention of the Diocese is to be held.

SEC. 17. The traveling expenses of the Archdeacons and other Clergy, when engaged on special Missionary duty, also of the members of the Board of Missions, incident to attendance upon its meetings, may be paid out of the funds of said Board.

SEC. 18. The Archdeacons in office at the time of the pas-

sage of this Canon shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

SEC. 19. This Canon shall take effect upon its passage.

SEC. 20. Canon IX, as printed in the Journal of 1893, is hereby repealed.

## PART III.

### The Reading Convocation.

During the Convention of 1877 the Bishop appointed The Rev. William P. Orrick as the first Dean under the new order of things. The Reading Convocation, at this time, contained twelve self-supporting Parishes, as follows:

Grace Church, Allentown; Trinity Church, Bethlehem; St. Michael's, Birdsboro; St. Gabriel's, Douglassville; Trinity Church, Easton; St. Luke's Church, Lebanon; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk; Trinity Church, Pottsville; Christ Church, Reading; Nativity, South Bethlehem; St. Philip's, Summit Hill; Calvary Church, Tamaqua.

In addition to these the following ten Parishes received more or less Missionary aid.

Mediator, Allentown; St. John's, Ashland; Holy Trinity, Centralia; St. Peter's, Hazleton; Church of Faith, Mahanoy City; St. Paul's, Minersville; St. Barnabas', Reading; St. James', Schuylkill Haven; Holy Apostles', St. Clair; St. Paul's, White Haven.

There were but five Mission Stations, at this time: Colebrook; St. Mark's, Jonestown; Christ Mission, Frackville; Immanuel, Mount Carmel, and the Tannery. Thus making the total number of Parishes, Missions and Mission Stations in the Reading Convocation twenty-seven. During the Conventional year 1880-1 Delano, Forestville, and Lansford were placed on the list of Mission Stations. St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Chapels, South Bethlehem, were first reported in the Journal of 1887, in connection with the Church of the Nativity. It was at this time that The Rev. Mr. Orrick was succeeded by The Rev. Chandler Hare as Dean. At the session of the Convocation held in Trinity Church, Easton, on January 11th, 1887, the Secretary was instructed to com-

municate the following action—taken by the Convocation—to the next Annual Convention:

DOUGLASSVILLE, PA., February 4th, 1887.

*R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., Secretary of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania:*

The Convocation of Reading, reviewing the financial condition of the Diocese as presented in the Journal of 1886, discover a balance overdrawn of four hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents and one thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-five cents on account of the Convention Fund and Episcopal Fund respectively, equal to a total of one thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and three cents; with this comparing the unpaid assessments, we find the delinquencies amount to one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-three cents. We therefore present this gravamen to be reformed, and request that until the delinquent Parishes make payment of their assessments they be debarred suffrage in the Diocesan Convention, according to the Diocesan Constitution.

Yours truly,

EDWARD J. KOONS,

*Secretary Reading Convocation.*

#### PART IV.

#### **The Reading Archdeaconry.**

This Convocation was organized into, and named, the Archdeaconry of Reading, at a meeting held in Trinity Church, Bethlehem, during the month of January, 1889. The Rev. Chandler Hare, who had been Dean of the Convocation, was, at this time, elected Archdeacon. On May 31st, 1889, there were, within this Archdeaconry, twelve Rectors with an average salary of one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty cents; four Curates each receiving a salary of one thousand dollars; and fourteen Missionaries whose salaries only averaged six hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents. Of the fourteen Rectories, within the Archdeaconry, eight of them belonged to Missions, and six were the property of self-supporting Parishes. During the year ending May 31st, 1890, this Archdeaconry contributed one dollar and fifty-four cents per Communicant for

Diocesan Missions, which surpassed the best record of any previous year within the history of the Diocese.

Owing to the long continued illness of Archdeacon Hare, who had served the Church faithfully in this capacity for a number of years, he was compelled to resign as Archdeacon in May, 1890. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of The Rev. James F. Powers. The one hundred and fiftieth coming together of the Convocation in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys was celebrated, in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on November 10th, 1890, which was an occasion of great interest. The historical address, on this occasion, was delivered by Bishop Coleman, at one time Rector of St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk. On June 1st, 1891, St. Luke's, Reading, was taken under the immediate care of Christ Church, and therefore the appropriation from the Board of Missions was, at this time, discontinued. In the beginning of the Conventional year 1891-2 the work at Freeland received an appropriation of two hundred dollars. There was a large and flourishing Sunday School here at this time.

The following were the Missions of this Archdeaconry, and the appropriation each received on May 31st, 1892:

Centralia, Holy Trinity.....	\$150
Girardville, Mission .....	50
Douglassville, St. Gabriel's.....	100
Mahanoy City, Church of Faith.....	250
Minersville, St. Paul's; Forestville, Mission.....	250
Schuylkill Haven, St. James'.....	100
Morgantown, St. Thomas'.....	75
Churchtown, Bangor .....	100
Reading, St. Barnabas'.....	250
St. Clair, Church of the Holy Apostles.....	300
Tamaqua, Calvary .....	200
Jonestown, St. Mark's.....	100
White Haven, St. Paul's.....	200
Lansford, Mission .....	200
Shenandoah, All Saints'.....	350
Weatherly, Christ Mission.....	200
Freeland, Mission .....	200

These Missions were at this time grouped as follows: Centralia and Girardville were united with St. John's, Ashland,

under The Rev. William M. Mix; Schuylkill Haven and Forestville were served by The Rev. Frederick H. Post, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Minersville; Churchtown and Morgantown were worked together by The Rev. Samuel McElwee; St. Gabriel's, Douglassville, was served by The Rev. John Long, from Reading; St. Philip's, Summit Hill and the Mission at Lansford constituted the Cure of The Rev. William Dorwart; Christ Mission, Weatherly, was vacant the entire year; the Mission at Mt. Carmel, which properly belonged to the Williamsport Archdeaconry, was, at this time, under the fostering care of the Reading Archdeaconry; Bangor Church, Churchtown, though belonging to the Harrisburg Archdeaconry, received aid from this Archdeaconry. The following Parishes had one or more Missions under their care and support: Trinity, Pottsville; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk; Christ Church, Reading; St. Luke's, Lebanon; Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem; and St. James', Drifton. At the close of the Conventional year 1893 there were forty-six Parishes and Missions within the Archdeaconry of Reading. Out of this number, however, there were seven—Drifton, Freeland, Eckley, White Haven, Churchtown, Mt. Carmel and Centralia—that were not geographically within the limits of this Archdeaconry, although they were canonically connected with it. Of the above number there were, at this time, fourteen self-supporting Parishes located respectively in Allentown, Ashland, Bethlehem, Birdsboro, Douglassville, Drifton, East Mauch Chunk, Easton, Hazleton, Lebanon, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, Reading and South Bethlehem. Four of these maintained eight Mission Chapels without any expense to the Diocese, namely: Lebanon, two; South Bethlehem, two; Pottsville, three; and Christ Church, Reading, one. The twelve Parishes located respectively in Centralia, Churchtown, Delano, Eckley, Mahanoy City, Minersville, Morgantown, Reading, St. Clair, Summit Hill, Tamaqua and White Haven were assisted by the Archdeaconry. There were also twelve others that were purely Mission Stations, and were located in the following towns: Schuylkill Haven, Forestville, Frackville, Girardville, Jonestown, Lansford, Lost Creek, Mt. Carmel, Sandy Valley, Shenandoah, Weatherly and Freeland. In 1896 there

were eleven Clergymen, in this Archdeaconry, receiving Missionary stipends.

After serving as Archdeacon for six and one-half years, The Rev. James F. Powers resigned his duties in the fall of 1896, and was succeeded in this office by The Rev. James P. Buxton. The Rev. Mr. Buxton, in his first annual report (1897), spoke of the advantage of having the office of Archdeacon filled by a Clergyman who was free from all Parochial duties and cares. In the spring 1898 St. Barnabas' Church, Reading, voluntarily relinquished the support it received from the Board of Missions. Two important Missions—Slatington and Lehighton—were started during the year ending with May 31st, 1900. One of the things uppermost in the heart and mind of The Rev. Mr. Buxton, during his term of office as Archdeacon, was the pitiable support that too many of the hard-working Missionaries were receiving.

Having served most faithfully as Archdeacon until during the Conventional year 1903-4, The Rev. Mr. Buxton declined a re-election, whereupon The Rev. Benjamin F. Thompson was elected, and who in 1909 still continues to administer the office with marked success.

The Missions within the Archdeaconry at this time (1909) are Morgantown, Summit Hill, Lansford, Ashland, Girardville, White Haven, Sandy Valley, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Catasauqua, Church of the Mediator (Allentown), Frackville, Schuylkill Haven, St. Clair, Minersville, Forestville and Slatington. These nineteen Missions are served by eleven Missionaries, who receive from the Board of Missions the annual appropriation of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. Besides these, St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, has under its fostering care and support the following seven Missions—Upper Mauch Chunk, Hackelbernie, Packerton, Lehighton, Nesquehoning, Weatherly and Palmerton; Trinity, Pottsville; the Chapel of the Resurrection; St. John's Chapel, Fishbach; St. Paul's Chapel, Mechanicsville; St. Stephen's Chapel, Forestville; Buck Run, and St. Paul's, Minersville (mentioned above); Christ Church, Reading; St. Luke's and St. Mary's Chapels; the Church of the Na-



tivity, South Bethlehem; St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Chapels; St. James', Drifton; Freeland.

## PART V.

### The Harrisburg Convocation.

From 1872 until 1876 this district was known by the name of "South Central Convocation." It held its first meeting in St. Luke's Church, Altoona, on Tuesday evening, January 23rd, 1872. From the inauguration of the new regime under Canon IX, in 1876, the name of this Convocation was changed to that of Harrisburg. At the head of this Convocation the Bishop, on June 14th, 1877, placed The Rev. Alfred M. Abel, as its first Dean. It was this Convocation which, at its session in January, 1878, requested the Board of Missions to urge the adoption of the Envelope System throughout the entire Diocese for the raising of Missionary funds. The Harrisburg Convocation had but nine self-supporting Parishes in 1878:

St. Luke's, Altoona; St. Paul's, Columbia; St. Stephen's, Harrisburg; St. John's, Lancaster; St. John's, York; St. John's, Carlisle; St. Paul's, Harrisburg; St. James', Lancaster; St. John's, Marietta.

There were, however, in addition to these, eleven Parishes that received Missionary aid:

St. James', Bedford; Bangor, Churchtown; St. John's, Huntingdon; St. Paul's, Manheim; St. Thomas', Morgantown; All Saints', Paradise; Trinity, Chambersburg; Grace, Gap Mines; Christ, Leacock; Christ, Lykens; Hope, Mount Hope.

Besides these there were also the following eleven Mission Stations:

Prince of Peace, Gettysburg; St. Luke's, Mechanicsburg; St. Andrew's, Shippensburg; Christ, York Springs; Tyrone; Mt. Union; Marysville; Middletown; Newport; Orbisonia; Hollidaysburg.

The last seven of the above named towns were Itinerant Mission Stations. There were, therefore, thirty-one Parishes, Missions and Mission Stations in this Convocation in 1878. Huntingdon was added to the Itinerant list in the spring of 1879. During the Conventional year ending with

May 31st, 1879, St. Mark's Church, Lewistown, was transferred from the Williamsport to the Harrisburg Convocation. St. James', Steelton, appears in the list of Missions for the first time in 1882. Shortly after this the Mission took the name of St. Stephen's, which was, in the beginning of the year 1883, again changed to that of Trinity Church. In 1884-5 Paradise, Leacock, and Nickel Mines were worked together under one Missionary. Everett was served from Bedford. Huntingdon, Tyrone and Orbisonia constituted one Missionary field. Williamstown was served from Christ Church, Lykens. One Clergyman served both Manheim and Mount Hope; while Gettysburg and York Springs were worked together. The Rev. Arthur C. Powell, Rector of St. John's Church, York, was Dean of this Convocation in 1887.

## PART VI.

### **The Harrisburg Archdeaconry.**

In compliance with the action of the Convention of 1888, and Canon IX, this Convocation was organized into the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg in the month of January, 1889. Upon its organization The Rev. J. Edward Pratt was elected its first Archdeacon. On May 31st, 1889, this Archdeaconry had ten Rectors whose salaries averaged one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, while the average income of its nine Missionaries was but seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents. And of the nineteen Parishes and Mission fields, *eight* Parishes and *three* Missions had Rectories. The Church of the Nativity, Newport, and St. Luke's, Mechanicsburg, were, on July 1st, 1889, united under The Rev. John E. C. Smedes, D.D. At the former place a new Church, and at the latter a Rectory, had just been built. For a number of years Lay services were held at Safe Harbor by Mr. Theodore Patterson. A desirable property was purchased here, during the year ending May 31st, 1890, for Church purposes. About the beginning of the year 1890 work was begun at a large mining town known as Robertsdale, some eighteen miles from Orbisonia, with which it was united under The Rev. Edward R. Rich. This necessitated making new arrangements for St. John's Church, Huntingdon. Ar-

rangements were accordingly made by which Tyrone, an important place twenty miles distant by rail, and Huntingdon were united. At the meeting of the Archdeaconry in July, 1891, nearly all the stipends were reduced in order to bring the sum total to the amount allotted to the Archdeaconry by the Board. To this action the Missionaries acquiesced most gracefully, and worked on heroically. On January 1st, 1893, The Rev. Mr. Pratt having declined a re-election, The Rev. Thomas B. Angell was chosen Archdeacon, and at once assumed the duties and responsibilities of the office. The following April 15th the Rector, The Rev. S. P. Keeling, and the Vestry of St. James' Church, Bedford, relieved the Board of Missions from any further support, and declared themselves an independent and self-supporting Parish. May 31st, 1894, there were ten self-supporting Parishes and twenty-two Missions and Mission Stations within the Archdeaconry. To carry on this work required two thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars. Having served four years as Archdeacon, The Rev. Mr. Angell was succeeded, in January, 1897, by The Rev. Leroy F. Baker. It was during the following year that the people of St. John's Church, Huntingdon, laid by their swaddling clothes, and announced to the Board of Missions that they were now able to take care of themselves. In 1901 there were sixty-one incorporated towns and boroughs within this Archdeaconry where the Church had, as yet, held no services. St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, relinquished twenty-five dollars of its stipend, in the spring of 1902. This was the second voluntary reduction made by this Mission within two years.

Upon the division of the Diocese, in 1904, this Archdeaconry became a part of the new (Harrisburg) Diocese. This change of Diocesan relations, however, did not materially affect the internal organization and operations of the Archdeaconry. There were no changes made in the Official Staff, nor in the objects or purposes for which the Archdeaconry had been working. After the Primary Convention had made the few necessary verbal changes to Canon IX, both the Archdeaconries of the new Diocese continued their work under said Canon.

The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, having been appointed, by Bishop



BISHOP DARLINGTON AND PARTY ON BATTLE FIELD , GETTYSBURG.

Darlington, the General Missionary of the Diocese of Harrisburg, resigned his position as Archdeacon on January 10th, 1906, and was succeeded in this office by The Rev. Alexander McMillan, who continues to be the head of this Archdeaconry, under the Bishop, to the present time, 1909.

In setting forth the Missionary work of this and all the other Archdeaconries, it is impossible to compress into words and figures all that has been done. Neither should it be forgotten, that sometimes the highest service that can be rendered, in Missionary work, is to stand still and wait.

## PART VII.

### **The Williamsport Convocation.**

This portion of the Diocese was first known as the Northwestern Convocation, and held its first meeting in St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, early in May, 1872. Upon the adoption of Canon IX by the Convention of 1876, the name of this Convocation was changed from the Northwestern to Williamsport. The Bishop appointed The Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., the first Dean of this Convocation, during the Convention of 1877. In the year 1878 Williamsport Convocation had the following thirteen self-supporting Parishes:

St. John's, Bellefonte; St. Paul's, Bloomsburg; Christ Church, Danville; St. James', Exchange; St. Mark's, Lewistown; St. Paul's, Lock Haven; St. James', Muncy; St. Paul's, Philipsburg; Trinity, Shamokin; St. Matthew's, Sunbury; St. Paul's, Wellsboro; Trinity, Williamsport; Christ Church, Williamsport.

There were also eight additional Parishes, which received aid from the Board of Missions:

St. Luke's, Blossburg; St. John's, Catawissa; St. Thomas', Fall Brook; St. John's, Lawrenceville; St. James', Mansfield; Church of Our Saviour, Montoursville; St. Mark's, Northumberland; St. Andrew's, Tioga.

In addition to those above mentioned there were seven Mission Stations:

Antrim, Arnot, Dewart, Renovo, Upper Fairfield, Milton, and Watsonstown. Therefore the total number of Parishes, Missions and Mission Stations in this Convocation, in 1878, were twenty-eight. The following year, 1879, three more

were added to the list—Grace Church, Riverside; All Saints', Brookland; and All Souls', Coudersport.

At the Convention of 1879 the Williamsport Convocation, through its Dean—The Rev. Dr. Breck—presented a Memorial, asking for the erection of a new Diocese out of that portion of Central Pennsylvania which constituted the Williamsport Convocation. A protest was presented against this, through The Rev. Louis Zahner, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, signed by a number of the Clergy and Laity of this Convocation. A vote by Orders having been called for, and there not being a concurrence of both Orders, the resolution was lost. This Memorial was again reiterated in 1880 by asking the Convocation for the Constitutional consent to erect itself into a new Diocese, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee of three Clerical and three Lay Deputies to report at the next Convention. At the time thus designated this Committee reported adverse to the granting of this request, whereupon the whole subject of Division was referred to a Committee of eight Clergymen and eight Laymen to report to the Convention of 1882. During this Convention the Committee reported that, in view of all the facts in the case, it was inexpedient at this time to divide the Diocese, which was adopted. Missionary work was first begun in the following places during the Conventional year ending May 31st, 1887: Eaglesmere, Hall's Station, McIntyre, Westfield, South Williamsport, and Wadleigh Memorial Chapel, Williamsport.

## PART VIII.

### **The Williamsport Archdeaconry.**

This Convocation was organized into the Archdeaconry of Williamsport in January, 1889, when The Rev. George C. Foley was elected to the office of Archdeacon. There were at this time twenty Clergy, in charge of work, in this Archdeaconry. Of these, ten were Rectors of self-supporting Parishes, whose salaries averaged one thousand two hundred dollars, and the remaining ten were Missionaries whose income averaged seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars. Nine of the self-supporting Parishes owned Rectories, while only five of the Missions had a home for their Clergyman.

During the Conventional year 1889 and '90 St. Paul's Church, Troy, was transferred from the Archdeaconry of Scranton to the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. In the spring of 1891 it became necessary to combine a number of the weaker Missions, under one Clergyman, in order that they might enjoy the services of the Church. Such a combination was made by placing Antrim, Fall Brook, Arnot and Blossburg in charge of The Rev. J. U. Graf. About this time Missionary work was begun in Canton, by the Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy. Milton, Watsonstown and Lewisburg were united under The Rev. M. W. Christman. Hall's Station, Wadleigh, and St. John's Chapel, Williamsport, being Missions of Christ Church, were no expense to the Archdeaconry. Of the twenty Mission points in this Archdeaconry in 1892, Christ Church, Coudersport; Trinity, Renovo; St. Gabriel's, Sugar Loaf, and St. Paul's, Troy, being isolated from all other points, were the only Missions, at this time, sustained alone, having received respectively two hundred and fifty dollars, three hundred dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars from the Archdeaconry. St. John's, Catawissa, having been served by the Rector from Bloomsburg, assisted by a Lay-Reader, and St. Mark's, Northumberland, by the Rector from Sunbury, no stipends were needed for these two points. In January, 1892, The Rev. George C. Foley was succeeded, as Archdeacon, by The Rev. William H. Graff. At this time there were twenty-three Missions and Mission Stations in this Archdeaconry. Seven of these—Westfield, Lawrenceville, Tioga, Mansfield, Blossburg, Fall Brook and Antrim—were located in Tioga County, all of which were, on June 1st, 1892, vacant. Milton was, at this time, regarded as perhaps the most important point in the Missionary work of the Archdeaconry. In January, 1894, The Rev. Mr. Graff was succeeded as Archdeacon by The Rev. Charles James Wood. But having removed from the Archdeaconry during the Conventional year 1894-5, The Rev. Mr. Wood resigned as Archdeacon, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of The Rev. William Heakes. In 1896 the list of appropriations as to places and amounts were as follows:

Blossburg and Arnot .....\$ 300

Brookland .....	200
Cole's Creek.....	50
Exchange .....	75
Coudersport .....	250
Mansfield .....	100
Montoursville and Fairfield Centre....	300
Milton and Watsontown.....	400
Ashcroft and Decatur.....	200
Renovo .....	200
Troy .....	250
Westfield .....	200

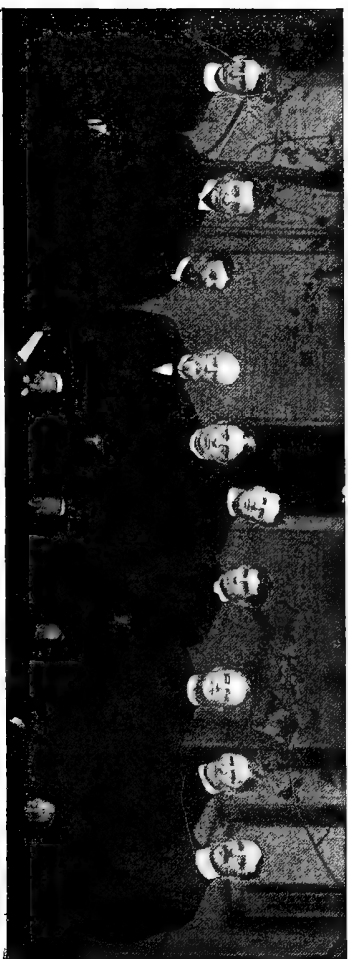
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Making a total of.....\$2,525

Missionary work was, at this time, carried on at as many as thirty-one different points within this Archdeaconry. It was at this time that a feature was introduced into this Archdeaconry which deserves special notice—certain Laymen were given a special invitation to attend the services of each Archdeaconry meeting and take part by making addresses. That the Missionary work of the Archdeaconry was in a healthful and growing condition in 1898, is evident from the fact that there were, at this time, twenty-nine different places where work of this kind was being done. It is always a matter of great interest when a Mission proclaims a "Declaration of Independence," and determines that from henceforth it will pay its own way. Such action was taken by Trinity Church, Renovo, in 1899. In 1901 the Mission fields, receiving quarterly stipends from the Board, were so adjusted as to require but six Missionaries to do the same work which in 1895 required twelve. This was a saving, to the Board of Missions, of twelve hundred dollars. Although All Saints' Church, Williamsport, never received any aid from the Board of Missions, yet it was, for a number of years, partly dependent upon Trinity Church for its support. But having, in the spring of 1901, received a bequest, from the late William Howard, of twenty thousand dollars, it declared itself self-supporting.

Upon the division of the Diocese, in the fall of 1904, this Archdeaconry became a part of the Diocese of Harrisburg. On May 30th, 1905, The Rev. Mr. Heakes was elected to the





THE WILLIAMSPORT CLERGY.

office of Archdeacon for the sixth consecutive term. The spring session of 1906, of the Archdeaconry, was to have met on May 28th and 29th, but as this was only one week previous to the Diocesan Convention, this meeting was omitted. The Rev. William Heakes still continues to be the Venerable Archdeacon in 1909.

## PART IX.

### The Scranton Convocation.

This Convocation met for the first time in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, on Thursday evening, February 8th, 1872. When the newly adopted Canon of 1876 went into effect, we find this Convocation known by the name of the Northeastern. The first Dean to preside over this Convocation was The Rev. Henry L. Jones, who was appointed, by the Bishop, during the Convention of 1877. In 1878 there were twelve self-supporting Parishes belonging to this portion of the Diocese:

Trinity, Athens; St. Paul's, Montrose; St. Andrew's, Springville; Trinity, Carbondale; St. James', Pittston; Christ Church, Towanda; St. James', Eckley; Church of the Redeemer, Sayre; St. Clement's, Wilkes-Barre; Grace, Honesdale; St. Luke's, Scranton; St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre.

Besides these there were fourteen Parishes that received aid from the Board of Missions:

St. John's, Ashley; St. Paul's, Pleasant Mount; St. James', Dundaff; St. Peter's, Plymouth; Grace, Great Bend; St. John's (Hamlington), Salem; St. James', Jermyn; Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton; Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford; Zion, Sterling; St. Mark's, New Milford; St. Paul's, Troy; St. Matthew's, Pike; St. Peter's, Tunkhannock.

And in addition to these there were twenty Mission Stations: Chase's Mills, Davidson, Dushore, Friendsville, Keeler, Barclay, Susquehanna Depot, Elklick, Thorndale, Ledgesdale, Sugar Point, Benton, Oakland, Sugar Loaf, Sonestown, Eaglesmere, Forksville, Foot of Plane, Bernice, Laporte.

Hence in 1878 the Northeastern Convocation had forty-six Parishes, Missions and Mission Stations. Sixteen of the above twenty were Itinerant Stations. St. David's (Hyd<sup>n</sup>

Park) Scranton, and Elkland first appeared in the parochial report of 1879. In the year 1884-5 Ashley and Plymouth were served by one of the Curates of St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre; Drifton was worked from Eckley; Dundaff and Pleasant Mount formed one Mission field; New Milford was connected with Grace Church, Great Bend; Springville and Tunkhannock were served by one man; while Sterling and Hamlington were worked together. The name of this district was changed from the Northeastern to the Scranton Convocation in 1884. In 1887 The Rev. Mr. Jones was succeeded, in the Presidency of this Convocation, by The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel. Work was first reported as being done in the following places at the Convention of 1887: St. John's Salem; Dingman's Ferry, in connection with Milford; Log Chapel and Laurel Run, in charge of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

## PART X.

### **The Scranton Archdeaconry.**

The Archdeaconry of Scranton was organized in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, on January 22nd, 1889. The Rev. W. Henry Platt was elected its first Archdeacon, and made his first report, as such, to the Convention of 1889. On the 31st day of May of this year, the Archdeaconry of Scranton had eleven Clergymen, who were Rectors of self-supporting Parishes, at an average salary of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ten cents, with eight Missionaries, whose salaries averaged nine hundred dollars. Of the eleven self-supporting Parishes, nine had Rectories, while but three of the eight Missions enjoyed the same advantage. In the year 1889 we find the following Missions in this Archdeaconry: Forest City, Pleasant Mount, Dundaff, Jermyn, Archbald, Priceburg, Providence, Oakland, Hyde Park, Sterling, Salem, East Pittston, Pike, Tunkhannock, Springville, Milford, Dingman's Ferry, Great Bend, New Milford, Laporte, Eaglesmere and five points, under the care of The Rev. Henry L. Jones and his Assistants, in and around Wilkes-Barre. In his annual report to the Board of Missions, Archdeacon Platt gave it as his opinion that the Archdeacon of Scranton could do far more effective work if he was re-

lieved of all Parochial care, and devoted his entire time to the work of this office. The granting of the same amount of support to the same Mission, year after year, he regarded one of the weakest points in the entire Missionary work. After serving but one year as Archdeacon, The Rev. Mr. Platt was succeeded, in January, 1890, by The Rev. George C. Hall. In the summer of 1891, through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Robert Wallace, a new Church was built at Susquehanna. During the same time the Rector of St. James', Jermyn, began a new work at Olyphant. Because of the discouraging outlook for Laporte, Salem, Sterling, and Susquehanna, in the spring of 1891, no appropriation was made for these places. It was the Archdeaconry of Scranton that first attempted to put into practice the plan of each Archdeaconry having a General Missionary of its own. To this position The Rev. J. W. Budds was appointed, who entered upon the duties of this office on April 20th, 1892. The particular name by which this official was designated was that of Archdiaconal Missionary. His operations were at first confined to Pittston, Sterling, Hamlington, Ariel, Laporte, Pike and Springville. It was not long, however, until the Archdeaconry realized that, in the midst of a population of five hundred and thirty thousand, instead of one there should be at least three such Missionaries, to properly meet the ever-increasing demands of the work. During the Conventional year 1892-3 St. Clement's Church, Wilkes-Barre, became self-supporting, under The Rev. C. L. Sleight. The Rev. Henry L. Jones, S.T.D., of St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre, with a corps of faithful Curates, gave services, at this time, at seven different points. About the year 1893 the Churches at Springville, Sterling, Hamlington and Pleasant Mount were, apparently, dying a natural death, and would have been absolutely neglected had not a number of the Clergy within reach given them occasional services.

It was during the year 1893-4 that The Rev. Mr. Hall was succeeded as Archdeacon by The Rev. D. Webster Coxe, D.D. At the beginning of this Conventional year the following appropriations were made:

Pittston .....	\$ 200
Tunkhannock and Springville.....	400

Forest City, Dundaff and Pleasant Mount...	350
Hyde Park (Scranton).....	400
Jermyn and Archibald.....	300
Wilkes-Barre and parts adjacent.....	400
Milford .....	50
Great Bend and New Milford.....	200
Total .....	<hr/> \$2,300

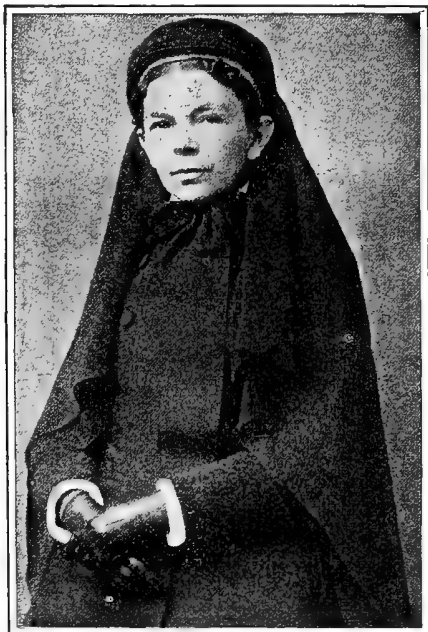
At this time there were but eleven self-supporting Parishes within the limits of this Archdeaconry, while there were thirty that were more or less dependent upon outside help. Work was begun at Dunmore, on March 1st, 1894, by The Rev. A. L. Urban. It was the custom of this Archdeaconry to occasionally hold a short Mission in one or more of the rural Parishes. Such Missions were held, during the year 1893-4, with good results, in St. Andrew's Church, Springville; St. Matthew's Church, Pike, and St. John's Church, Hamlington. The total amount given by this Archdeaconry, during the year 1895-6, for Diocesan Missions, was two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, while during the following year this amount was increased by five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents. Work was begun at Wyalusing and Stroudsburg in the spring of 1897, the first service held in the latter place being on Good Friday morning. In 1900 St. Luke's Church, Scranton, had the following five Missions under its care: the South Side and East End Missions, Dunmore, Olyphant and Nicholson. When, in February, 1904, Dunmore and Olyphant were transferred to the care of the Bishop, St. Luke's surrendered all appropriations from the Board of Missions.

The division of the Diocese made no change in the internal workings of this Archdeaconry, save that Troy and Canton, formerly connected with the Archdeaconry of Williamsport, became, geographically and Canonically, a part of this Archdeaconry. To carry forward the Missionary work in this portion of the Diocese, the Board appropriated three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the year ending with May 31st, 1905. At the present time (1909) the Venerable Archdeacon Coxe still continues at the head of this Archdeaconry.

## CHAPTER XII.

### PART I.

#### The Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions.



**THE LATE MRS. TWYNG (MISS MARY A. EMERY).**

First General Secretary, and afterwards the Honorable  
Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary.

When a little more than ten years of Diocesan life had been added to the pages of its history, Bishop Howe felt that the time had come when the women should be organized into a Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. And in accordance with this idea a general invitation was issued to all the women of the Diocese to meet in St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, at the time of the Annual Convention, June 13th-15th, 1882. To this meeting the Bishop had invited the General Secretary—Miss Julia C.

Emery, of the Church Mission House, New York City—for the purpose of effecting such an organization. Although the number of women present was small, so much so that it was scarcely representative of the Diocese, yet the organization was effected. A Constitution was adopted, which was somewhat extraordinary for the simplicity of its structure. The only offices created by this Constitution were a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, the last two to be filled by the same person. These offices were filled by the election of Mrs. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, President, and Miss Mary M. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer. One of the duties committed to the Secretary, at this time, was to ascertain what Women's Organizations existed in the Diocese, their nature and purpose, and endeavor to induce them to enter into connection with the Women's Auxiliary, and to report all extra parochial work done, and money given, to the Secretary. It was also decided that the time and place of the Annual Meeting should coincide with the sessions of the Diocesan Convention.

Thus the Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions was launched upon its life's voyage. At first it did not by any means have smooth waters upon which to sail. The Church in Central Pennsylvania was not yet conscious of the mighty power lodged within the organized efforts of her women. This movement, therefore, excited no little fear, and called forth considerable opposition on the part of the Clergy and Laity, both men and women. There were two principal reasons why many of the Clergy hesitated in giving their endorsement to the formation of a parochial Branch within their respective Cures: the first was, that the object for which the Auxiliary existed being Church Extension outside of their home Parish, the fear that the organized effort of the women of the Church might be so exclusively concentrated upon this one object as to prove seriously harmful to the home work; the second was, that the Auxiliary being recognized as an organized factor within the Church might ultimately supersede its rights and privileges, both in the individual Parish and in the Diocese. But notwithstanding the many discouragements thus placed in their way, these few brave and consecrated women, who began this most Christ-like work, forged their

way through all opposition until they not only allayed the fears and doubts entertained by so many, but taught the Church in Central Pennsylvania the eternal truth that, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty" (Proverbs 11:24). And besides this, the Woman's Auxiliary has forever established the fact that the women of Central Pennsylvania are fully capable of accomplishing the most effective work, under a thoroughly organized form, without exercising any power, or even influence, beyond their legitimate sphere.

In accordance with the action taken at St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, the first Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in the Sunday School room of Christ Cathedral, Reading, during the sessions of the Diocesan Convention, June 12th-14th, 1883. During the year just closed there were two Children's Societies formed—one in St. John's Church, Bellefonte, and the other in Trinity Church, Shamokin. The amount of money contributed, by the Auxiliary, for Missions, during the first year of its existence was one hundred and ninety dollars and seventeen cents, besides a number of Missionary boxes valued at one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents. As the second Annual Meeting, held in the Vestry-room of Christ Cathedral, Reading, in June, 1884, was scarcely larger than that of the preceding year, it was decided that it would be useless to attempt to combine the meeting of the Auxiliary with that of the Convention. It was therefore agreed that thereafter the meeting should be called by the President at such time and place as would be most suitable, and that an effort be made to secure representatives from every part of the Diocese. In accordance with this action, a meeting was held in the Sunday School room of Christ Cathedral, Reading, during the month of February, 1885, at which sixteen Parishes were represented by some fifty delegates. This was not only the most largely attended, but the most interesting and profitable meeting yet held by the Woman's Auxiliary of this Diocese. Great Missionary zeal and enthusiasm was created among the members at this meeting by the addresses of Bishop Howe, Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, and The



Rev. Dr. Powers. Much life had also been infused into the women by the presence of Miss Emery, whose timely suggestions aided materially in systematizing and increasing the work. There were at this time ninety Parishes and Missions within the Diocese, and out of this number only the following reported having done Auxiliary work:

St. John's, York; St. Stephen's, Harrisburg; St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre; St. John's, East Mauch Chunk; St. Paul's, Lock Haven; St. Luke's, Altoona; St. James', Drifton; Trinity, Easton; St. Paul's, Harrisburg; Log Chapel, Laurel Run; Christ Church, Reading; Trinity, Bethlehem; St. John's, Bellefonte; St. Luke's, Lebanon; Christ Church, Williamsport; St. Mark's, Mauch Chunk; Trinity, Williamsport; The Nativity, South Bethlehem; St. Mark's, Lewistown.

Hence by the month of February, 1885, there were marked indications of growth, in that a greater number of delegates attended the meeting, a larger number of Parishes and Missions had fallen into line, the value of the Missionary boxes had increased to three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-one cents, while the amount of money contributed was two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents. In January, 1886, the Auxiliary, being the guest of St. Stephen's, Church, Wilkes-Barre, for the first time aspired to the dignity of meeting in the Church. It was at this meeting that the Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions made its first pledge, when it assumed the responsibility of supporting a scholarship in one of Bishop Hare's Indian Schools, in South Dakota. Owing to the difficulty experienced in securing a suitable time and place for holding the Annual Meetings, it was suggested that the Diocesan Auxiliary be divided into four districts, corresponding with the four Convocations, and that there be a meeting held in each one of these in the course of the year. By such an arrangement it was thought that many more of the women of the Diocese could be reached and brought under the influence and educating power of the Auxiliary. The object for which the Auxiliary existed, as defined by itself, has been to help the Missionaries of the Church, in this and other lands, by insuring their lives, educating their children, furnishing them with Mis-

sionary boxes, and aiding the Church Schools, hospitals and orphanages. And as this opens up such a wide field of useful work, the Auxiliary has ever needed the active co-operation of every Church-woman in the Diocese. The next Parishes to fall into line, either by simply doing Auxiliary work and reporting the same, or by organizing Parish Branches, were Trinity, Pottsville; Trinity, Athens; St. James', Mansfield; St. Peter's, Hazleton; St. John's, Carlisle; Christ Church, Coudersport; St. James', Muncy; St. Paul's, White Haven; Trinity, Carbondale; St. John's, Lancaster; Trinity, Renovo.

The first Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, held in the fall, convened in Christ Cathedral, Reading, November 10th, 1886. It was at this meeting that the first morning service was held, with the celebration of the Holy Communion. And judging from the increased attendance, and the interest manifested, this change in the time of meeting was a good one. Local meetings were also held, during the year, at Bethlehem, Pottsville, Harrisburg and Lancaster, with the result that there was considerable interest created in the work of the Auxiliary, in these several communities. By this time it became clearly evident that the bond of union between the scattered parochial Branches of the Diocese was growing stronger. The fire kindled by the devotion and enthusiasm of the members of the Auxiliary soon began to warm the hearts and minds of the younger women and girls of the Church, so that here and there over the Diocese some of these future members of the Auxiliary were already banding themselves together for the purpose of collecting money, and working for Foreign and Domestic Missions. The practice of sending envelopes to the various parochial Branches, to be distributed among their different members, for the gathering of Missionary money, was inaugurated in 1886. In the fall of this year the Auxiliary gave Bishop Elliott one hundred and eighty dollars, for his work in Western Texas. A custom was established about this time, which has been followed, almost without exception, down to the present day—to give some aid to the work of those Missionary Bishops and Clergy who made addresses at the Annual Meeting of the previous year. It was at this time that St. Michael's, Birdsboro; St. Mark's, Jonestown; St. Barna-

bas', Reading; St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, and St. Luke's, Scranton, appeared for the first time upon the reports as having had part in the great work which was being carried forward by the Woman's Auxiliary. Although the value of the Missionary boxes contributed this year had dropped to two thousand six hundred and forty-one dollars and eighteen cents, yet the amount of money given had increased to one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and five cents.

The fifth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in Christ Cathedral, Reading, November 16th, 1887. And as there is always a direct result visible by way of increased interest and work done on the part of those Parishes that send delegates, it was greatly desired that more Parishes should be represented in these meetings. During the year there were Missionary Guilds, of young girls, formed in St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre; Trinity, Shamokin, and Christ Cathedral, Reading, each of which did a good work. Two faithful Parish Secretaries passed to their reward during the year—Mrs. W. W. Rankin, of Lock Haven, and Miss Euzalie Blakslee, of White Haven. The death of these two faithful workers in the Auxiliary was a great loss both to their respective Parish Branches and to the Auxiliary of the Diocese. Those Parishes which appeared on the roll of honor for the first time in the Annual report of 1887 were the following: Church of the Redeemer, Sayre; Christ Church, Towanda, and St. Paul's, Minersville. The result of the year's work is found in the forty-three Missionary boxes sent out, valued at three thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-six cents, and in the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and nine cents given by the Auxiliary for Missions.

Five delegates from Central Pennsylvania attended the Triennial meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary held in the city of New York, on October 3rd, 1888. Their hearts were made to rejoice over the presence of such a concourse of sister workers, gathered from almost every State in this far-reaching land of ours. Here they realized, as perhaps never before, the true greatness of the work in which they were engaged. The unity of purpose and enthusiasm there dis-

played would have inspired every Church-woman within this Diocese to engage in some "work and labor of love."

During the month of November, 1888, the sixth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in Trinity Church, Pottsville. The first Organizing Secretary which the Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions had was Mrs. William H. Graff, who was, during this year, appointed by Bishop Rulison, over the district embraced within the limits of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. It is therefore the Auxiliary of the Williamsport Archdeaconry that has the distinction of having had the first Organizing Secretary. The first step taken, after the appointment of Mrs. Graff, by the Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry was to appoint a Central Advisory Board of six ladies—three each from Trinity and Christ Church, Williamsport. This Board held frequent meetings, and corresponded with all the Parishes and Missions within the limits of the Archdeaconry. This effort resulted in the awakening of a greater interest in many directions. The leading efforts of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport, as at this time agreed upon, were directed: 1st, to the preparation of Missionary boxes; 2nd, to encouraging Bishop Neely's Plan of Quarterly Offerings for Missions; 3rd, to the establishment of Junior Branches; and 4th, to the circulation of Missionary literature. The value of the boxes sent out by the Diocesan Auxiliary during the year was four thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-eight cents; and the amount of money raised for Missions reached the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents. Of this amount sixty-two dollars and seventy cents were given to the work of the Church in Alaska; eighty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents to a Bible reader in Japan; eighty-two dollars and seventy-two cents to the Foreign Insurance Fund; and sixty dollars toward an Indian Scholarship.

After another year of faithful and withal successful work the Auxiliary held its seventh Annual Meeting, on October 30th, 1889, in Trinity Church, Bethlehem. This meeting was attended by a large number of delegates, and had the honor of being most generously entertained at the home of Mrs.

James Wiley. During the year the Auxiliary gave four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-two cents to Domestic and Foreign Missions, besides sending out Missionary boxes valued at four thousand eighty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents. It was at this time that the work of the Auxiliary was enlarged and strengthened by the appointment of an Organizing Secretary for each of the three remaining Archdeaconries. These appointments were made by Bishop Rulison, and were as follows: for the Archdeaconry of Reading, Mrs. F. W. Boyer; the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, Mrs. Katherine B. Ramsey; and the Archdeaconry of Scranton, Mrs. H. F. Warren. Thus each one of the four Archdeaconries had an Organizing Secretary, whose duties were confined exclusively within the limits of its own territory. The object of this was to reach all the Parishes and Missions, and ultimately develop, in each one of these districts, an Archdeaconry Branch of the Auxiliary of the Diocese, which should hold at least three meetings annually at some point easy of access. It was also the purpose to have these meetings addressed by one or more persons prominent in the Missionary work of the Church. At this time it was the custom of the President, after each Annual Meeting, to present some special objects for a United Offering, which were usually one or more of the objects presented to the Auxiliary by the Missionary speakers. To meet these demands, envelopes, accompanied by earnest appeals, were sent to all the Parishes and Missions that would accept them. Such an appeal made by Dr. Jaeger, of Rustburgh, Virginia, for his colored Mission School, was responded to by a pledge of one hundred and eighty dollars; while the sixty dollars to maintain a scholarship in South Dakota was also met; in addition to this, one hundred and six dollars were sent to Wyoming and Idaho; and ninety-six dollars to Africa. As the Managers of the Board of Missions, at their meeting held in the city of Pittsburgh during the third week of October, 1889, appointed Miss Sibyl Carter to complete the raising of the one million dollars to be known as the Enrollment Fund, the income of which was intended to be used to carry forward the Missionary work of the Church, the Auxiliary became very much interested in this movement.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary was held during the month of November, 1890, in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg. It was at this meeting that some change was made to Articles IV and VII of the Constitution in relation to the appointment and duties of the Organizing Secretaries. By this change the appointing power was placed in the hands of the acting Bishop. Upon the appointment of the Organizing Secretaries a greater interest was aroused in the work of the Auxiliary throughout the entire Diocese. Some of the Archdeaconry Branches held meetings during the year, while others formed Advisory Committees. New Branches were organized, during this year, at St. James', Lancaster, Drifton, Hazleton, Frackville, Minersville, St. Clair, Mahanoy City, and Delano. Thus in each of the four quarters of the Diocese the good seed was sown, which has long since brought forth a rich harvest. And as the great Missionary work of the Church was growing so rapidly, the Auxiliary began to realize that their greatest efforts can not long continue to be the work of the needle, but must be the raising of money. Much stress was also laid upon the importance of all the members of the Auxiliary studying the Missionary literature of the Church. It was also felt that more effort should be put forth to draw out the strong arm of the Junior Branch of the Auxiliary. During the year, four hundred and thirty-six dollars were raised by the Auxiliary toward the enrollment fund. Two of the Organizing Secretaries, Mrs. Boyer, of Pottsville, and Mrs. Warren, of Scranton, resigned at this time. The vacancies thus caused were filled by the appointment of Mrs. Annie L. Wiley, of Bethlehem, and Mrs. Ellen W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre.

It was during the month of November, 1891, that the ninth Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary was held in Christ Church, Reading. After serving as Organizing Secretary for but a short time, Mrs. Palmer was, owing to long and severe illness, compelled to resign. When Mrs. Wiley assumed the duties of her office, November 11th, 1891, she found but eight small Mission Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Reading that were not enlisted in the work of the Auxiliary. While the numerical strength of the Auxiliary had not, during these years, increased so rapidly as had been hoped

for, yet there was a gradual and healthy growth, both as to the work accomplished and in effecting a more thorough organization. But the most marked improvement was along the line of raising money. The sum total raised, in money, by the Auxiliary during the first year of its existence was one hundred and ninety dollars and seventeen cents, while this its ninth year one thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fourteen cents were raised. In addition to the pledges already made, the Auxiliary, at its Annual Meeting in 1891, assumed another of fifty dollars upon the life insurance of The Rev. Mr. Gring, who was about to leave this country and enter upon his work as Missionary in Japan. The Missionary boxes sent out by the Auxiliary during this year were valued at four thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and five cents.

In November, 1892, the tenth Annual Meeting convened in St. Luke's Church, Scranton. Great advancement was made this year both by way of organizing Parish Branches and in collecting money by means of envelopes. This increase in the amount of money raised was due not so much to larger gifts by the stronger Parishes as it was to the increased number of smaller offerings made by the weaker Parishes. During the year the Auxiliary sent one hundred dollars each to Bishop Talbot and Bishop Walker, and an equal amount to Mr. Pott for St. John's, Shanghai, China; fifty dollars to Bishop Brooke, and thirty dollars to Miss Hampton in North Carolina. All this was sent in addition to the regular pledges which had to be met each year. Much inconvenience, however, was experienced, at this time, by such a large number of the Parish Branches lagging behind in sending their contributions to the Treasurer. They had not yet learned that "He gives twice who gives quickly." At the close of this year Mrs. Jas. Wiley, because of ill health, resigned as Vice President of the Auxiliary of the Diocese, and also as Organizing Secretary of the Reading Archdeaconry. The death of Mrs. Wiley, which occurred a little later, was a great loss to the Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania, as she was always deeply interested in every thing that was done by the Auxiliary.

At the Annual Meeting of 1893, held in Christ Church,

Reading, the Auxiliary made an additional pledge of one hundred dollars per annum toward the support of the Church Home for Children at Jonestown.

The Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions closed the first twelve years of its history in November, 1894, when the Annual Meeting was held in Christ Church, Williamsport. The vacancies caused by the death of Mrs. Wiley were filled, at this time, by the election of Mrs. Gilbert H. Sterling to the Vice-Presidency of the Diocesan Auxiliary, and also by her appointment as Organizing Secretary of the Reading Archdeaconry. And as this rounded up twelve years of earnest and persevering effort upon the part of the faithful members of the Auxiliary, it might be well to stop for a moment and take a brief survey of the past before proceeding further. In going back to the year 1887-8 we find that the Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania was, at that time, divided into four districts, coinciding with the Reading, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and Scranton Archdeaconries. It was at this time that Bishop Rulison appointed Mrs. William H. Graff the first Organizing Secretary, whose duties were confined within the limits of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. From this time Mrs. Graff continued to do most efficient work until her removal from the Diocese in 1895. The following year (1888-9) Mrs. H. F. Warren was appointed the first Organizing Secretary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton, but was soon obliged to give up the work, and was succeeded by Mrs. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre. Her term of service, however, was brief, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Sophia C. Hall, of Honesdale, who labored faithfully until her removal from the Diocese in 1892, when the work was taken up by Mrs. Rogers Israel. Mrs. Katherine B. Ramsey was the first Organizing Secretary appointed, in 1888-9, to preside over the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg. The work of the Auxiliary in this Archdeaconry continued in her charge until 1895, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Neal, of Harrisburg. It was also in the year 1888-9 that Mrs. F. W. Boyer, of Pottsville, was appointed the first Organizing Secretary of the Reading Archdeaconry. In this capacity Mrs. Boyer served most faithfully until family duties obliged her to resign, when she was



succeeded by Mrs. Wiley, of Bethlehem, who continued a most interested worker until her death. The vacancy thus caused was filled, in 1894, by Mrs. Gilbert H. Sterling, of South Bethlehem. The Woman's Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania had, during the first twelve years of its history, contributed to Missions fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents in money, and Missionary boxes to the value of forty-six thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-four cents.

The first meeting held by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading convened in Trinity Church, Easton, May 2nd, 1895. The following eight Parishes were represented at this meeting by delegates: Allentown (Grace), Bethlehem, Easton, East Mauch Chunk, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, and South Bethlehem. During the spring session (1895) of the Harrisburg Archdeaconry, held in St. John's Church, York, one whole afternoon was given to a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary. The Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry accomplished more during the year 1894-5 than in any one year in its previous history. One small Parish had, at this time, but eight women who were Communicants, all of whom were active members of the Auxiliary, and yet the amount of money they raised and the value of the Missionary boxes sent out by them, during the year, was equal to many Branches numbering many more members and considerably more means. If every small Branch would follow the example of this one, the gifts of the Auxiliary would be more than doubled. And during this same period the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport raised forty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents toward the "Woman's United Offering." At the same time great Missionary zeal was aroused in the work of the Auxiliary throughout the Archdeaconry of Scranton. Sixteen Parishes reported work done this year, as against seven the year before. The part taken in the United Offering seemed to be the most interesting feature of the work done by the Auxiliary this year. Much stress had during all these years been laid upon the importance of the "Missionary Box," which after being prepared with loving care, and in perfect keeping with the spirit of the Golden Rule, was ever regarded worthy of their best efforts.

Out of the forty-eight Parishes and Missions in the Archdeaconry of Reading, in the year 1896, thirty-four were supposed to have Parochial Branches of the Auxiliary, and were so reported. But out of this number the report of the Diocesan Secretary showed but sixteen doing actual work. With shame it must be said that even at this late date there was to be found a Rector in this Archdeaconry who not only advised his Parochial Branch not to do any work, but to disband as an Auxiliary. But to the credit of the Clergy be it said that with but rare exceptions the work of the Woman's Auxiliary received, at this time, their most hearty co-operation. In 1896 nineteen Parishes, in the Archdeaconry of Scranton, reported Auxiliary work done, as against sixteen the year before. During the year 1896-7 a number of changes took place in the officers of the Auxiliary. Miss Mary M. Stone, who had been the most faithful Secretary of the Diocesan Auxiliary from its organization, felt that the time had come when she should withdraw from her official relation to that body. Immediately upon her resignation she was succeeded in office by Miss Elizabeth Douglass Mercur. Upon the removal of Mrs. Graff from the Diocese, the office of Organizing Secretary in the Archdeaconry of Williamsport became vacant, but was filled by the appointment of Emily White Almy. It was also at this time that Mrs. Neal resigned as Organizing Secretary of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, and was succeeded by Mrs. Blanche Franklin Bausman. There were at this time seven Junior Branches in the Archdeaconry of Reading.

In 1897 new Branches were organized in St. Paul's Church, Columbia, and St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg. The first meeting held by the Auxiliary of the Harrisburg Archdeaconry convened in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on Thursday, May 13th, 1897; while the first meeting of the Auxiliary of the Scranton Archdeaconry was held in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, January 27th, 1897. Forty-one delegates, representing ten Parishes, were present at this meeting. This Archdeaconry had, at this time, four Junior Branches—St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre; Trinity, West Pittston; St. Paul's, Montrose; and St. Luke's, Scranton; all of which were doing an excellent work. It was also during this year that the

various Junior Branches throughout the Diocese were united under the supervision of Mrs. Katherine Buehler Ramsey, of Harrisburg, as their first Directress. Therefore the first formal report from the Juniors appeared in the year 1898.

The Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading decided, at its meeting in January, 1898, to lay a tax of fifty cents per year on each Branch of the Auxiliary to meet the expenses of the Organizing Secretary. The total amount of the United Offering given by the Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry alone during the three years 1896-7-8 was seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-four cents. This was more than was given, for the same purpose, by the entire Diocese in the year 1895. The Envelope System was the method used by the Diocesan Auxiliary to raise the funds necessary to meet its obligations. But in the fall of 1897 the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport decided that instead of making use of the Envelope System they would send out notices to every Parish and Mission in the Archdeaconry explaining the work and ask each one to give something. This plan was somewhat in the form of a pledge. Two large Missionary meetings were held, by the Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry, the first in January, 1898, and the other the following May. These meetings aroused a great deal of Missionary interest among the women throughout the entire Archdeaconry of Williamsport. It was in the month of May, of this year, that Bishop Talbot set apart, in Christ Church, Williamsport, one of the most efficient workers of the Auxiliary to the Office of Deaconess, who at once entered upon her work among the sick and poor. One of the largest and most helpful meetings held, up to this time, by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton met in Trinity Church, West Pittston, February, 1898. The Diocesan Auxiliary was, at this time, deeply interested in the special work of increasing the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund." From all that goes before it can be readily seen that the entire Diocese was gradually awakening to a clearer conception of the aim and worth of the Woman's Auxiliary. One of the lessons which many of the women themselves had to learn was that the Auxiliary is not an independent Missionary Society, but that it is "Auxiliary to the Board of Missions." That this was becoming more

clearly understood was perhaps most evident in the fact that the United Offering, at this time, reached the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, which was double the amount contributed by the Diocesan Auxiliary three years previous. But the interest uppermost in the mind of the Auxiliary was the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund." This was to be a sort of Missionary endowment fund, invested with the Board of Trustees of the Diocese, the interest of which was alone to be used for Church extension within the Diocese.

The Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions was, as to its organization, a growth. For a goodly number of years, from its organization, it was almost exclusively under the direction and control of Mrs. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, wife of the first Bishop of the Diocese. Being constantly with the Bishop there was no one better qualified to superintend the destiny of the Auxiliary than the Bishop's own wife. It was not, therefore, until the year 1898 that the records show the Auxiliary fully organized, with the following officers:

*President*—Mrs. Eben Greenough Scott, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
*Vice-President*—Mrs. George Douglass Ramsey, Harrisburg, Pa.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. Charles Philip Coleman, South Bethlehem, Pa.

*Secretary*—Miss Elizabeth Douglass Mercur, West Pittston, Pa.

*Directress of the Junior Auxiliary*—Mrs. George Douglass Ramsey, Harrisburg, Pa.

*Organizing Secretaries*—Archdeaconry of Reading: Mrs. Gilbert H. Sterling, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Archdeaconry of Harrisburg: Mrs. J. W. B. Bausman, Lancaster, Pa.

Archdeaconry of Williamsport: Mrs. Edward P. Almy, Williamsport, Pa.

Archdeaconry of Scranton: Mrs. Rogers Israel, Scranton, Pa.

Although dollars and cents are not always a correct measure of the amount of labor put forth along the line of Missionary work, yet it does form somewhat of a standard upon

which a pretty fair estimate can be based. And estimating upon this basis, we notice that the Treasurer's balance sheet, for the fiscal year ending November 1st, 1898, showed the receipts to be five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, and the total disbursements four thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, which left a balance to the General Fund of seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-three cents. Among the disbursements the Auxiliary had placed itself under obligations to meet the following annual pledges:

Rosebud Scholarship, South Dakota.....	\$ 60
The Church Home, Jonestown, Pa.....	100
The Bishop Rulison Scholarship, Alaska....	100
St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va.....	50
Life Insurance for The Rev. Mr. Gring.....	50
Miss Hampton, Cashier's Mission.....	10

The remainder was given as special pledges, United Offering, etc.

At the sixteenth Annual Meeting, held in Christ Church, Towanda, November 2nd, 1898, there were twelve Parishes represented by thirty-nine delegates. In addition to the above six Annual pledges, the following were, at this time, added:

St. Augustine School, Mrs. Hunter.....	\$50
Bishop Kinsolving, Brazil.....	50
Junior Auxiliary Publishing Fund.....	20
Mr. Osuga, Japan, Scholarship.....	60

The "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund" had by this time more than realized the expectations of the Auxiliary, having reached the sum of five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and seventy cents. Much credit is due to Mrs. Arthur Brock, of Lebanon, for originating and carrying forward to such a successful end this Fund. It is also deserving of mention that a historical sketch of the Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, from its organization in 1882 to 1894, was written by its first President, Mrs. M. A. DeWolfe Howe. This sketch was printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the Diocese.

The offering of nineteen dollars and fifty-two cents received by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading, at its meeting in January, 1899, was given to Bishop Talbot toward

the salary of the Diocesan Missionary. At the May meeting the offering, which amounted to twenty dollars, was also given to the Bishop for work in the Diocese. While the figures for this year do not show any manifest increase in the Auxiliary work of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, yet there were new Branches organized and a much larger number of women interested in the work. The offering received at its meeting held in St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, in the month of May, 1899, was given to St. Augustine's Industrial School, Raleigh, N. C. During this year the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport not only added two or three new parochial Branches to its list, but also organized several Junior and sub-Junior Societies. There were over one hundred and fifty Churchwomen present at the meeting held in Trinity Church, Williamsport, in January, 1899. The interest and enthusiasm created at this meeting was not soon forgotten. The Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry introduced a new feature into its workings, during the month of June of this year, by giving two large Missionary Teas. The first was held in Christ, and the second in Trinity Church, Williamsport, both of which proved a grand success. In the Scranton Archdeaconry the Auxiliary was no less active. Out of the twenty-four Parishes on the Auxiliary list, twenty sent boxes to families, Schools and hospitals, besides contributing money toward the General Fund, the United Offering, and the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund." In addition to this the Juniors sent thirteen boxes, and contributed money to the amount of one hundred and two dollars and forty cents. The offering received at the meeting held in Trinity Church, Carbondale, in February, 1899, amounting to ten dollars, was given to The Rev. Mr. Hunter for St. Augustine's School, for colored people, at Raleigh, N. C. The first Babies' Branch in this Diocese was organized, during this year, at West Pittston, which at once entered upon the work of securing funds toward the purchase of an organ for the Mission at Porto Rico. It was believed that the want of interest on the part of so many women was largely due to the lack of Missionary knowledge; and in order to overcome this it was decided that Missionary study classes be formed in every Parish.

The seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held in the Parish House of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on November 8th, 1899. Nineteen Parishes were represented at this meeting by ninety delegates. The Bishop, at this time, laid before the women the subject of the support of a Diocesan Missionary. Mrs. Coleman, the Diocesan Treasurer, having removed from the Diocese, Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, of South Bethlehem, was elected her successor. It was decided that all funds for the United Offering must be in the hands of the Organizing Secretaries not later than October 1st of each year, in order to appear in that year's report. In response to the Bishop's appeal for aid toward the support of a Diocesan Missionary, thirteen parish Branches pledged one hundred and fifteen dollars toward this object. The first half yearly interest, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, from the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund" was, at this time, handed over to the Bishop. The Church Periodical Club reported, through its Secretary—Miss Elizabeth Miner, of Wilkes-Barre—that one hundred and eleven periodicals were distributed regularly, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five odd numbers of magazines and one hundred and sixteen books, besides many Bibles, Prayer-books, Hymnals, Booklets, Pictures, Tracts and Calendars. To carry forward this work the Club had eight hundred contributors. A particular phase found in many of the Parish Branches, and which deserves to be emphasized, was the fact that the cheerfulness with which they went at their work was in inverse proportion to the size of the Parish. But we frequently find an analogy to this in the mutual sympathy and helpfulness of those who are limited in means as compared to those more able to give of their abundance.

The Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading held two meetings during the year 1900. The first met in Trinity Church, Pottsville, in January, and the second in Trinity Church, Easton, during the month of May. The offerings received at these meetings amounted to fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, and were given to the Bishop for work in the Diocese. Thirty Missionary boxes, valued at one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents, were

sent by twelve Parishes. The sum total received for the Envelope Fund was three hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-three cents. New parochial Branches were formed during the year, in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, at York, Marietta, Manheim, and Tyrone. The women of the Archdeaconry were rapidly learning what a great help the Woman's Auxiliary is to the Board of Missions. During this year there was organized, in Christ Church, Williamsport—in the Archdeaconry of Williamsport—a Junior Auxiliary of little boys, known as "The Bishop Talbot Juniors." The offering of twenty-five dollars received at the meeting held in Christ Church, Williamsport, on January 24th, 1900, was given to Mrs. Hunter's Hospital work in Raleigh, N. C. The grand total of all money raised, including the valuation of thirty-six Missionary boxes, by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton, during the year, was two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and thirteen cents. One-fourth of the whole number of the above boxes were sent by the Juniors. The Junior Organizations were, at this time, rapidly increasing throughout the entire Diocese. There were twenty-three parochial Branches of the Junior Auxiliary in the Diocese at this time. The number of Babies' Branches was also growing. It was at this time that Miss Troxell, of West Pittston, was placed in charge of the work of the Babies' Branch of the Auxiliary of the Diocese.

There were twenty-eight Parishes represented by ninety-five delegates at the eighteenth Annual Meeting held in the Parish House of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, November 15th, 1900. Owing to the fact that so many of the Parish Branches did not send all their money to their respective Organizing Secretaries, as was required by the Constitution, there frequently occurred a discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasurer and the Organizing Secretaries. It was at this time that what was known as

THE BISHOP'S COMMITTEE FOR DIOCESAN MISSIONS  
was organized, which was as follows:

Chairman—Mrs. Horace Brock, Lebanon, Pa.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Russell Davenport, South Bethlehem,  
Pa.



*Archdeaconry of Reading.*

Mrs. E. Coppee Mitchell, Sub-Chairman, Bethlehem, Pa.

Mrs. William H. Chandler, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Mrs. Noel Whitman, Reading, Pa.

*Archdeaconry of Harrisburg.*

Mrs. Robert C. Neale, Sub-Chairman, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. A. Wilson Morris, Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Lancaster, Pa.

*Archdeaconry of Williamsport.*

Mrs. William Emery, Sub-Chairman, Williamsport, Pa.

Miss Doubler, Williamsport, Pa.

Mrs. Henry Grotz, Bloomsburg, Pa.

*Archdeaconry of Scranton.*

Mrs. Everett Warren, Sub-Chairman, Scranton, Pa.

Miss Emma Jermyn, Scranton, Pa.

Miss Priscilla Paine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

As the money contributed by the Parishes for the support of Diocesan Missions represented in most cases only half of the parishioners, and in some cases only one-third, this Committee was created in order that by it the Bishop might reach and interest every baptized member of the Church in the Diocese. The plan was to induce every baptized person to contribute something toward the support of Diocesan Missions without interfering with anything that they were already doing. Every baptized woman, girl and baby was to be given an opportunity to pledge an annual sum of money for Diocesan Missions. A correspondent was to be appointed in every Parish, whose duty was to secure these pledges, distribute literature, etc. The money collected by this Committee was to be used to open up new work and to increase the stipends of underpaid Missionaries. A meeting of the Committee was held at the home of the Chairman on February 6th, 1901. According to the report the sum total raised through this effort was one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents. After a few years' trial it was found that it was still the few who did the paying.

The Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions had, at this time, attained to the full vigor of maturity, with fully organized Senior, Junior and Baby Branches, throughout the Diocese. Accord-

ing to the amount of its United Offering in 1901, the Central Pennsylvania Branch occupied the sixth place in the rank of the Auxiliaries of the Church. This year's record shows four Baby, twenty-five Junior, and seventy Senior Branches actively at work in the Diocese. The amount of work done, during the year, by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading, measured in dollars and cents, was three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents. Everywhere in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg a deeper interest was manifested in the work, and a larger number of Church-women felt proud to be called members of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. The United Offering in the Williamsport Archdeaconry was the largest yet made by this arm of the Auxiliary. The money value of the work done by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton was three thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents, and that of the entire Diocese was the munificent sum of nine thousand two hundred dollars and seventy-seven cents.

The largest Annual Meeting held up to this time convened in the Parish House of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on November 7th, 1901. Thirty-four Parishes were represented by one hundred and forty-nine delegates, not including those of St. Stephen's. Twenty-four Parishes were actively interested in the Church Periodical Club, of which Miss Miner was the Diocesan Correspondent, but who, because of ill health, was compelled to withdraw from the work, at this meeting. It was at this time that the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary was empowered to appropriate money to special purposes, in case the necessity should arise between the Annual Meetings. Miss Helen E. Troxell made her first formal report, as Directress of the Babies' Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of this Diocese, at this meeting. She reported ten Branches actively at work in the Diocese. During the year these little ones raised one hundred dollars and sixteen cents. It is in these Baby Branches that the beginning of the Missionary life is found. Think what these hundred dollars actually mean! Ten thousand pennies, perhaps ten thousand prayers rising from baby lips and hearts up to the great white throne of God! After serving faithfully for eight

years as the Organizing Secretary in the Archdeaconry of Reading, Mrs. Sterling was, because of ill health, forced to resign, and was succeeded, in the month of February, 1902, by Mrs. Eva Lilian Funston Rodgers, of Reading. Two very interesting meetings were held during the year—the first was on February 9th, 1902, in Christ Church, Reading, with eighty delegates present; the second was in Christ Church, Frackville, June 24th, with seventy-eight delegates. This year every organized Branch in the Archdeaconry, save one, was represented in the General Fund. In comparing the reports at this time with those of former years, we find the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg making progress in every direction. One Baby and three Junior Branches were organized. In the Williamsport Archdeaconry there was but little change from the year previous. A programme for Missionary Study Classes was, at this time, arranged by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton, which proved a great success.

The twentieth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania convened in the Parish House of St. Luke's Church, Scranton, November 19th, 1902, with an attendance of one hundred and two delegates, representing twenty-seven Parishes. All the old officers were re-elected, save the President—Mrs. Eben Greenough Scott—who, because of ill health, declined to serve any longer, whereupon Mrs. Rogers Israel was elected her successor. After Mrs. Scott had, by action, been made Honorary President, the following minute was placed on record:

"Mrs. Scott having resigned our Presidency, after years of faithful and most efficient fulfillment of its arduous duties, the members of the Auxiliary wish to express the profound regret with which they accept her decision, together with the assurance of their conviction that the present prosperous condition of the Auxiliary is in large measure due to her wise and gentle administration, and that its future prospects are brighter for the certainty of her continued sympathy and co-operation."

Owing to the fact that Mrs. Israel was elected President, the office of Organizing Secretary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton became vacant, but was filled in November, 1902, by

the Bishop appointing Mrs. D. W. Coxe. In response to a request from the Church Mission House, New York, asking the Juniors of this Diocese to give five hundred Christmas presents—two hundred and fifty for the work at Oneida, Wisconsin, and the same number for the work at Raleigh, North Carolina—six hundred and fifty were sent. The money value of the work done by the Juniors, during the year, was one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and three cents. The number of Baby Branches had, in 1903, grown to twenty-three, with a total membership of four hundred and sixty-six. During this year these little folks made the following contributions: to General Missions one hundred and thirty dollars; to Diocesan Missions sixty-five dollars; to the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund ten dollars; and to the United Offering ten dollars.

The twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary was held, November 4th, 1903, in the Parish House of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, at which thirty-two Parishes were represented by one hundred and seven delegates. It was about this time that Miss Sophie E. Ashley, of Wilkes-Barre, succeeded Miss Miner as the Diocesan Correspondent of the Church Periodical Club. Since the last report the Club sent out two thousand and fifty-three Current Church and Secular Periodicals; one hundred and twenty Theological books; twenty-five Secular books; one thousand three hundred and eighty Sunday School leaflets; one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight odd magazines, illustrated papers, etc.; six calendars; eighty-three pictures; ten boxes, barrels, etc. To meet the expenses for freight, express, etc., during this time, the Club received thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents. Arrangements were also made to establish a course of systematic Missionary Study throughout the Diocese. The thought uppermost in the minds of the delegates at this meeting was the division of the Diocese. But notwithstanding the consciousness that such a division would naturally bring with it many things that would create a feeling of sadness, yet each member dwelt thankfully upon the blessings of the past, and looked confidently toward the duties of the future. Mrs. Rodgers having removed from the Diocese, during the year, the position of

Organizing Secretary of the Archdeaconry of Reading became vacant. The vacancy thus caused was filled in January, 1904, by the appointment of Mrs. Mary C. Henderson, of Pottsville. Two Senior, two Junior, and two Baby Branches were organized, in this Archdeaconry, during the year. Fifty-three delegates attended the winter meeting held in St. John's Church, East Mauch Chunk. The Mission Study which had been carried on by the Archdeaconry of Scranton, for three years, was now put into practice throughout the entire Diocese. The good results growing out of this Missionary Study soon became apparent in the greater interest manifested among the women of the Diocese, and in the larger amount of work accomplished. It was this year that the Juniors made their first large united pledge, when they assumed the responsibility of supporting the Ida Buchanan Scholarship, under the care and guidance of the Good Sisters of St. Mary on the Mountain in Sewanee, Tennessee. Underlying all the material work done by the Senior, Junior and Baby Branches of the Auxiliary, is the deep educational purpose of the entire organization.

In the newly organized Diocese of Harrisburg there were nine Baby Branches, with a membership of two hundred and fifty-nine, who contributed one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents; while in the old Diocese (Central Pennsylvania) there were nineteen Branches, with three hundred and sixty-five members, who contributed one hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents.

The last meeting held by the united Auxiliaries of the four Archdeaconries convened in the Parish House of St. John's Church, York, on November 9th, 1904. Twenty-eight Parishes were represented, at this meeting, by one hundred and six delegates, not including the large number from St. John's. After the opening of the meeting, the President spoke of the division of the Diocese, and directed the attention of the Auxiliary to the points necessary to be settled and the duties to be faced. A Committee consisting of Mrs. Arthur Brock, Mrs. Cleaver and Miss Mercur, with Bishop Talbot, was appointed to confer with a similar Committee of the new Diocese concerning an equitable division of the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund."

The reports from the Archdeaconries of Reading and Scranton indicated no signs of change, because of the division. It was, however, in the absence of the reports of the Harrisburg and Williamsport Archdeaconries, and in the reduced list of the Junior and Baby Branches, that the Auxiliary began to realize that a division had truly taken place. As the United Offering was ever regarded as the test of Diocesan Standing, its importance was constantly urged by the Auxiliary.

At the time of division, the Reading Archdeaconry had twenty-four Senior, fifteen Junior, and ten Baby Branches of the Auxiliary. Two meetings were held during the year; the first at Christ Church, Reading, when ninety-four delegates represented eighteen Parishes; the second was held in Calvary Church, Tamaqua, with fifteen Parishes represented by one hundred and three delegates. The total money value of the work done by the Auxiliary of the Reading Archdeaconry, during the year 1904-5, was three thousand one hundred and two dollars and fifty-six cents. At the winter meeting of the Auxiliary of the Scranton Archdeaconry, held in Calvary Church, Wilkes-Barre, there were one hundred and thirty delegates present, who made an offering, at their services, of fifty dollars and forty-two cents for Missions. At the time of division there were in this Archdeaconry sixteen Senior, seven Junior, and twelve Baby Branches of the Auxiliary. And from all sources, including Missionary boxes, they raised two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-four cents. The Old Diocese had, at the time of division, therefore, forty Senior, twenty-two Junior and twenty-two Baby Branches, of the Auxiliary, that were actively engaged in the work. As Mrs. Ramsey lived within the bounds of the new Diocese, the Juniors of the Old Diocese were left without a Directress. The main purpose of the Babies' Branch has ever been to educate the child to give systematically, and for the love of it. There are, therefore, by far too many within the Diocese to whom the combination of a parent, a child and a mite-box means so little, and hence brings forth few results of any value.

On Wednesday, November 8th, 1905, the twenty-third An-

nual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania met in the Parish House of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem. Twenty-seven Parishes were represented, at this meeting, by one hundred and fifteen delegates. The Bishop announced that the "Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund" had been equally divided between the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and that of Harrisburg. A meeting of the Juniors was held on the morning of the above date, under the direction of Mrs. Sterling, of South Bethlehem, when an appeal was made for a few more gifts for a Christmas box, which received prompt response. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

*President*—Mrs. Rogers Israel, Scranton, Pa.

*Honorary President*—Mrs. Eben G. Scott, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

*Vice-President*—Mrs. Gilbert H. Sterling, South Bethlehem, Pa.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. Albert N. Cleaver, South Bethlehem, Pa.

*Secretary*—Miss Elizabeth D. Mercur, West Pittston, Pa.

*Organizing Secretaries*—

Archdeaconry of Reading—Mrs. Mary C. Henderson, Pottsville, Pa.

Archdeaconry of Scranton—Mrs. D. W. Coxe, Alden, Pa.

*Directress of the Junior Auxiliary*—Miss Elinor Frances Ruddle, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

*Directress of the Babies' Branch*—Miss Helen Ely Troxell, West Pittston, Pa.

It was decided that the following annual pledges remain unchanged:

Bishop Rulison Memorial Scholarship.....\$100

Church Home, Jonestown, Pa..... 100

The Rev. Mr. Gring's Life Insurance..... 50

St. Paul's Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va. 50

The pledge to the Cashier Valley Mission was increased to twenty-five dollars, and that to the Junior Auxiliary Publishing Company was reduced to ten dollars. It was also decided to contribute fifty dollars to each of the following objects: toward the support of a Missionary woman in the District of Shanghai, China; to the work of Bishop Nelson in Georgia; to the work of Bishop Knight in Cuba; and

twenty-five dollars to the work of Miss Thackara in Arizona. The time of publishing the Treasurer's report was changed from October to August. This change was made in order that the reports of the Auxiliary of the Diocese would coincide with those of the General Work as given out by Miss Emery.

Two meetings were held, in the Archdeaconry of Reading, during the year—the first in St. Peter's Church, Hazleton, in January, 1906, when the offering, amounting to twenty-five dollars, was given to The Rev. Carl L. Lindstrom for bells on his Chapel in Ngankin, China; the second meeting was held, in the spring, at St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, at which nineteen Parishes were represented by one hundred and fourteen delegates. Out of the twenty-nine dollars received at the services of this meeting, twenty-five dollars were sent to Bishop Nichols to aid the suffering Church in California. The money value of the work done in this Archdeaconry, during the year, was two thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and forty cents. In the Archdeaconry of Scranton the Auxiliary held a meeting in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, during the month of October, 1905, which was full of interest. The winter meeting was held in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, in January, 1906, with one hundred and sixty-two delegates present. This was the largest meeting ever held by the Auxiliary of this Archdeaconry. At the October meeting "The Chicago Birthday Plan" was adopted for increasing the United Offering. Four new Junior Branches were organized in the Diocese during the year, making a total number of Junior Branches, at this time, twenty-five. The entire amount of money raised by the Juniors this year, including the boxes, was six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-four cents. Five new Baby Branches were also organized, during the year ending with Easter, 1906. "The little helpers of Christ Church, Frackville, at Easter time, contributed to Diocesan Missions by giving four dollars and twenty-five cents of their offering to the building fund of their new Church." The amount raised by the Baby Branches, during the year, was one hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-two cents. Much stress was at this time laid upon the importance of every parochial Branch



taking up the Inter-Diocesan Study Course, which would enable every member of the Auxiliary to become familiar with the Missionary fields, conditions, customs, and the work of the Church.

In 1905 the Auxiliary of the Scranton Archdeaconry changed the time of its meeting from late spring to early fall. It accordingly met in Trinity Church, Carbondale, on October 4th, 1906. Twenty-two Parishes were represented, at this meeting, by one hundred and twenty-two delegates. The United Offering, of this Archdeaconry, for the year was presented at this meeting, and amounted to four hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-five cents.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Diocesan Branch of the Auxiliary was held in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Thursday, October 25th, 1906. One hundred and one delegates represented twenty-eight Parishes at this meeting. Encouraging reports were received from the various Auxiliaries, Juniors and Baby Branches, throughout the Diocese. All the obligations of the past year were continued, and if the General Fund could be increased sufficiently to warrant it, the Bishop's request for an Emergency Fund would be granted. The Auxiliary was urged to bend every effort, during the year, toward the increase of the General Fund and the United Offering. Eighty women were trained and cared for in the Mission field from the United Offering presented at the triennial Convention of 1904. It was about this time that Miss Ruddle resigned as Directress of the Junior Auxiliary of the Diocese, and was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Donnelly, of Easton. The time for the annual meeting of the Auxiliary was, at this time, changed from October or November to the latter part of May or the early part of June.

The Auxiliary of the Scranton Archdeaconry held its mid-winter session in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, on January 9th, 1907. The Auxiliary of the Reading Archdeaconry met the following day in Grace Church, Allentown. Twenty-one Parishes were represented, at this latter meeting, by one hundred and fifteen delegates, including eighteen from the Junior Branch. The reports indicated that all the Branches were hard at work. At both these meetings all the members were again urged to make a special effort to in-

crease the United Thank-Offering, in order that the triennial offering to be made at Richmond in the fall would at least equal the amount presented before the division of the Diocese.

The Central Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions held its twenty-fifth annual meeting in Christ Church, Reading, May 29th, 1907. The reports from both Archdeaconries showed an unexpected increase both in interest and in contributions. It was also shown that the Juniors and Baby Branches were not only maintaining their good record of former years, but moving forward with rapid strides. The Church Periodical Society continued to be well sustained. The amount contributed by the Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania to the United Offering, in October, 1907, was three thousand six hundred dollars—the exact amount contributed by the Auxiliary of the undivided Diocese in 1904. The fall meetings of the Auxiliary of the respective Archdeaconries met as follows: Scranton on Saturday, November 9th, in Calvary Church, Wilkes-Barre, and Reading on the 13th of the same month in St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk. Although the former was held on Saturday, yet the attendance was good, while at the latter there were one hundred and forty-seven delegates, representing twenty-one Parishes. The offering at this latter meeting, which amounted to fifty-six dollars, was sent to Bishop Roots, of China. The money value of the work done during the year by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Reading was as follows:

United Offering .....	\$1,421.47
General Fund .....	414.37
Specials .....	336.74
Babies' Branch .....	147.60
Juniors .....	249.65
Offerings at the winter and fall meetings.	86.00

Total .....\$2,655.83

In addition to this, boxes were sent out by  
the Woman's Auxiliary valued at.....\$1,696.76  
Juniors ..... 147.60

Total for the Archdeaconry of Reading.\$1,844.36.

## The Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Scranton:

United Offering .....	\$ 835.61
General Fund .....	390.89
Specials .....	212.00

## Juniors:

General Missions .....	20.25
General Fund .....	6.00
United Offering .....	36.00
Specials .....	125.00
Babies' Branch .....	90.41
Offerings at Jan. and Nov. meetings.....	92.78

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Total for the Archdeaconry of Scranton.\$1,808.94

Besides this, twenty-five Missionary boxes  
were sent out by fourteen Parish  
Branches, valued at.....\$1,324.53

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Grand total for the Diocese.....\$7,633.66

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese was held in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, May 6th, 1908. Twenty-four Parishes were represented by more than one hundred delegates. For a number of years the Woman's Auxiliary of Central Pennsylvania have been pledging certain amounts, which are paid annually, to the great Missionary work in China, Japan, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Arizona, North Carolina, Southern Virginia, and Georgia. And within our own Diocese the Auxiliary pays one hundred dollars annually toward the maintenance of the Church Home for Children at Jonestown. During the year 1907 the Auxiliary gave the Bishop one hundred and fifty dollars as an Emergency Fund. Besides this it is asked to contribute its share annually toward the one hundred thousand dollars expected by the General Board of Missions from the Woman's Auxiliary at large. And over and above all this is the United Offering, which during the three years from 1904 to 1907 amounted to three thousand six hundred dollars.

At the present time (1909) there are parochial Branches in the following Parishes:

## ARCHDEACONRY OF READING.

Allentown, Grace Church; Allentown, Church of the Mediator; Ashland, Bethlehem, Birdsboro, Catasauqua, Drifton, Douglassville, East Mauch Chunk, Easton, Frackville, Fishbach, Hazleton, Lebanon, Lehigh, Jonestown, Mauch Chunk, Morgantown, Palmerton, Pottsville, Reading, Christ Church; Reading, St. Barnabas'; Reading, St. Luke's; Reading, St. Mary's; Shenandoah, Slatington, South Bethlehem, St. Clair, Tamaqua, and White Haven.

## ARCHDEACONRY OF SCRANTON.

Ashley, Athens, Carbondale, Dorranceton, Dunmore, Honesdale, Jermyn, Milford, Montrose, Olyphant, Peckville, Pittston, Plymouth, Sayre, Scranton, St. Alban's Mission; Scranton, St. David's; Scranton, St. Luke's; Scranton, Church of the Good Shepherd; Stroudsburg, Susquehanna and Oakland, Towanda, West Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Calvary Church; and Wilkes-Barre, St. Stephen's.

The officers in 1909 are:

<i>President</i> .....	Mrs. Rogers Israel
<i>Vice-President</i> .....	Mrs. G. H. Sterling
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Miss E. D. Mercur
<i>Treasurer</i> .....	Mrs. A. N. Cleaver
<i>Honorary President</i> .....	Mrs. Scott
<i>Head of Juniors</i> .....	Miss E. Donnelly
<i>Head of Babies' Branch</i> .....	Miss H. E. Troxell
<i>Organizing Secretaries—</i>	
Reading Archdeaconry.....	Mrs. Mary C. Henderson
Scranton Archdeaconry.....	Mrs. D. W. Cox

## PART II.

**The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Harrisburg.**

It was thought best that the Auxiliary of the new Diocese should not organize until after the arrival of the newly elected Bishop. Up until this time the work had been carried on in the various Branches under the Officers in control before the division of the Diocese. It was not, therefore, until Tuesday, June 13th, 1905, that the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Harrisburg met in the Parish House of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, and organized. The Constitution used in the undivided Diocese was presented,

and after making a few necessary changes, was adopted. Special attention was called to the necessity of sending all money to the Organizing Secretaries of the Archdeaconries instead of direct to the Treasurer of the Auxiliary or the Board of Missions, in order that due credit might be given to each parochial Branch for what it has done. After agreeing that all delegates should vote as individuals, the following Officers were elected to serve until the regular annual meeting in October:

*President*—Mrs. J. W. B. Bausman, Lancaster.

*Vice-President*—Mrs. K. B. Ramsay, Harrisburg.

*Secretary*—Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Harrisburg.

*Treasurer*—Miss J. B. Coleman, Williamsport.

*Directress of the Juniors*—Mrs. K. B. Ramsay, Harrisburg.

*Directress of the Babies' Branch*—Mrs. Robert F. Gibson, Steelton.

*Organizing Secretaries*—

Archdeaconry of Harrisburg—Appointed later.

Archdeaconry of Williamsport—Mrs. E. P. Almy.

The offering at this meeting amounted to ten dollars.

The first Annual Meeting of the Harrisburg Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions was held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on Thursday, November 9th, 1905. One hundred and twenty-eight delegates were in attendance. One of the first actions taken was by the Babies' Branch, which decided to contribute to the General Clergy Relief Fund. The Juniors also held a meeting at which they pledged fifty dollars for the Ida Buchanan Scholarship, and fifteen dollars to the Church Home for Children at Jonestown. The money value of the work done by the Auxiliary in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg was:

United Offering .....	\$ 209.78
General Fund .....	102.13
Specials .....	126.50
Missionary Boxes .....	738.43
	<u>\$1,176.84</u>

The amount done for the same objects by the Auxiliary of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport,

measured in dollars and cents, was.....\$1,045.51

Making a total for the Auxiliary of.....\$2,222.35



FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

The Junior Branches of the Diocese of Harrisburg and those of Central Pennsylvania continued their work together until the close of the Conventional year 1905, which enabled them to meet their pledges. Upon separation, at this time, the Diocese of Harrisburg had nine Junior Branches and that of Central Pennsylvania seventeen. The total amount raised by the Juniors for the various Missionary objects was .....\$ 223.40

From Easter, 1904, to Easter, 1905, the eight Babies' Branches, in the Diocese, contributed as follows:

In the Archdeaconry of Williamsport....	\$67.33
In the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg.....	54.70
	<hr/> \$ 122.03

Making the grand total for the Diocese....\$3,744.62

The following pledges were then made for the ensuing year:

Holy Trinity Orphanage, Japan.....	\$ 60.00
Bishop Rulison Scholarship .....	60.00
Rosebud Agency, Scholarship for Indian Girls.....	50.00
St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C.....	50.00
Brazilian Mission .....	50.00
Church Home at Jonestown .....	25.00
Total .....	<hr/> \$295.00

Miss Clara Neely, of Japan, one of the band of women sent out in 1898 by the Woman's Auxiliary, addressed the meeting. In the meantime, Mrs. Jere S. Black, of York, had been appointed Organizing Secretary in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg.

A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in the Archdeaconry of Williamsport was held in Christ Church, Williamsport, on January 24th, 1906. There were fifty delegates present, not counting those from Trinity and Christ Church, which about doubled the number. The Auxiliary in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg held its meeting on the 25th of the same month, in Trinity Church, Steelton, and had about one hundred and forty delegates present. The next meeting

held by the Auxiliary in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg was in the Church of the Nativity, Newport, on April 24th. The offerings during this session amounted to thirty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents, which was given to The Rev. Arthur M. Sherman, of Wuchang, China.

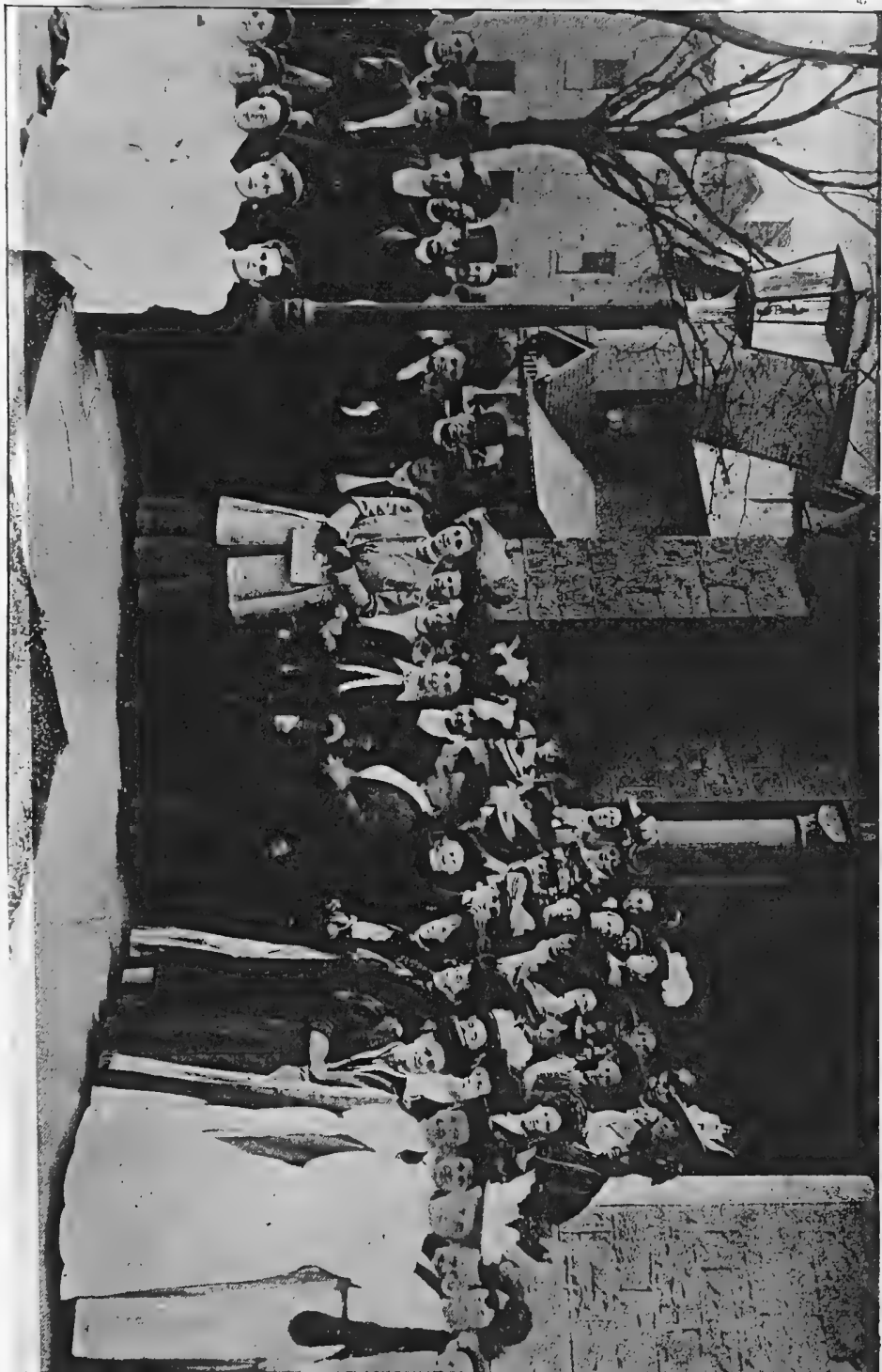
The second Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Harrisburg was held on Friday, October 26th, 1906, in Trinity Church, Williamsport. There were twenty-one Parishes represented at this meeting by ninety delegates. A number of valuable Missionary boxes was sent out by the Auxiliary in each Archdeaconry during the year. All the pledges for the previous year were again renewed. But that for the Jonestown Home was increased to fifty dollars. It was also decided to send ten dollars to Mr. Grayme Smith, of Washington, Kansas, to aid him in establishing a Mission in that town. The only change that occurred in the officers, at this time, was that Mrs. Edward E. Marshall, of Newport, was elected Treasurer, and the office of Directress of the Babies' Branch remained vacant. The financial report of the work done in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg shows:

Value of boxes .....	\$682.06
General Fund .....	162.07
United Offering .....	243.87
Specials .....	248.32
	<hr/>
	\$1,336.32
That in the Archdeaconry of Williamsport a sum	
total of.....	1,126.03
The Juniors contributed.....	277.88
The Babies' Branch.....	128.99

Grand total for the year.....\$2,869.22

The Auxiliary of the Harrisburg Archdeaconry held a meeting in the Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg, January 16th, 1907. Fourteen Parishes were represented by thirty-eight delegates. In the spring of this year, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks resigned as Secretary, and was succeeded by Mrs. W. D. Crocker, of Williamsport. But as the Secretary lived in Williamsport it was not possible for her to attend every meeting held by the Auxiliary in the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg; therefore, at the suggestion of Bishop Darlington,





Mrs. Rollin A. Sawyer, of Harrisburg, was elected, April 11th, 1907, as Secretary of the Auxiliary in this Archdeaconry. An offering of over fifty dollars was made at this meeting, held in St. John's Church, Lancaster, which was given to Dr. Brown, of the Theological Seminary of Rio Grande, South America, to enable The Rev. Mr. Meem to build a Church in that southern country.

The third Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary of the Diocese was held in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, in November, 1907.

The two principal ways by which the Woman's Auxiliary aids the Board of Missions in its work is, *First*, through the General Fund, which is raised in various ways, and is used to meet the specific pledges made by the Board; and *Second*, through the United Offering, which is the accumulated offerings of all the women and girls of each Diocesan Branch, running through three years, and presented at each triennial Convention. These offerings are gathered from New York to California, from Maine to Texas, from Alaska to Brazil, in China, Japan, and Africa. From this United Thank Offering the women and girls of the Church have, during the past few years, not only given ten thousand dollars for the erection of a Mission building, educated and now maintain eighty Missionary women in the field, but through it have also sustained the Board in many other ways.

Thus this ever widening field will continue to call for the tireless zeal, the persistent effort, and the unwavering faith of every earnest woman of the Church upon whom God has laid this great work. And it becomes each one to realize that her opportunity is the measure of her responsibility.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE GENERAL MISSIONARY.

As early as 1872 Bishop Howe, recognizing the importance of having what he denominated a "Circuit Missionary," emphasized its advantages in his annual address to the Convention of that year. But it was not until the year 1876 that the Board of Missions, then having Canonical authority, created the office of Itinerant Missionary. A large portion of the Diocese was, at that time, scarcely more than a frontier for Church work. The Board, therefore, gave its consent to the appointment of two such Missionaries. Action was accordingly taken sending two men into the field at once. To these positions the Bishop appointed The Rev. Thomas O. Tongue and The Rev. J. McAlpine Harding. The former was authorized to make Harrisburg his base of operations, and work along the Pennsylvania Railroad as far west as Tyrone and Hollidaysburg. The Rev. Mr. Tongue accordingly entered upon the duties of his office on December 9th, 1876. The Rev. Mr. Harding was placed in charge of the work in Sullivan, Columbia and Bradford Counties. Upon the practical results of this new departure the Bishop said, "If our Missionary funds were ample enough to justify the experiment, the employment of six Itinerant Ministers would, I believe, in ten years plant our Church in every County (there being now six in which we have no worshipping congregation), and would double the number of Parishes in the Diocese." Old Mission Stations, almost forgotten, were revived, new fields developed, new opportunities discovered, congregations gathered, and isolated families ministered to. During the Conventional year 1878-9 The Rev. Mr. Tongue changed his base of operations from Harrisburg to Huntingdon, while The Rev. Mr. Harding continued his postoffice address at Athens. On September 1st, 1879, The Rev. Mr.

Harding withdrew from his Itinerant Missionary work, in order to take up work elsewhere. The first of the following November The Rev. Mr. Tongue also resigned. One month later he was succeeded by The Rev. A. J. Barrow. The place made vacant by the withdrawal of The Rev. Mr. Harding was filled in the summer of 1880 by The Rev. John Gregson. Shortly before Advent of this year The Rev. Mr. Barrow resigned. After laboring as Itinerant Missionary for a little more than one year, The Rev. Mr. Gregson also withdrew from the work. Nothing further was done along this line until in 1887, when the Convention created the office of Diocesan Missionary, to which the Bishop appointed The Rev. Samuel P. Kelley, who took up his residence in the City of Reading. His salary was provided for by the Sunday Schools of the Diocese taking a special offering during the Lenten Season for this purpose. The Rev. Mr. Kelley entered upon his duties on All Saints' Day, November 1st, 1887. As these duties, according to the authority under which the office was created, were "to minister to feeble and scattered congregations, and to explore new fields," the work of the Missionary followed these lines. Traveling from county to county, town to town, and house to house, the Church, through its Missionary, was brought into touch with those who were deprived of its services. Of the thirty-seven counties in the Diocese, all but Adams, Fulton and Pike were visited by The Rev. Mr. Kelley during the first seven months of his labor in this large field. While the Missionary visited every county in the Diocese, during the year ending May 31st, 1889, yet, by the direction of the Bishop and the Board of Missions, his efforts were concentrated on establishing points, and strengthening feeble Parishes. Among these places we find Laporte, where a beautiful and well-furnished Church was built and paid for and also a fine Rectory; Tyrone, Forest City, Eaglesmere, and Selinsgrove. At all these places lots were secured, while at the latter a house and barn were included. Although directed to open no more new Missions, because of a lack of men and means, yet, during the year ending May 31st, 1890, the Diocesan Missionary explored eleven new places, and again reopened the Churches and administered the Sacraments at Pleasant Mount, Dundaff,

Salem, Sterling, Huntingdon, and Tioga. Strange as it may seem, the work of the Diocesan Missionary was so successful that it became necessary to discontinue the office. The field being too large, and the work having grown to such an extent, it became a human impossibility for one man to meet the demands made upon him. And in consideration of the fact that this particular phase of the Missionary work had, from the beginning, been entirely under the support of the children of the Diocese, and also that this ability had largely increased, the Board of Missions recommended the following action to the Convention of 1890, which was by it adopted:

*Resolved*, That the office of the General Missionary terminate on All Saints' Day next.

*Resolved*, That the Archdeaconries be earnestly recommended to employ after that date Itinerating Missionaries in their several fields, who shall continue and extend the work now done.

*Resolved*, That the Archdeaconries be urged to secure from every Sunday School offerings for the support of the Missionaries so appointed, if possible, for the period of ten weeks, recommended in the resolution of 1887, from Septuagesima to Easter.

This left the Archdeaconries free to appoint Itinerant Missionaries.

During the year 1890-1 the old stone Church in Thompsonstown, Juniata County, which had not been used for the services of the Church for almost fifty years, was reopened and regular services maintained by the Diocesan Missionary and a Lay-Reader. People would gather to these services for miles around. At Selinsgrove Miss Mary K. Snyder fitted up a neat Chapel in the house presented by her to the Church. Services were also held by the Missionary at Galeton, Sweden, McAllisterville, and Richfield—places where the Church's services were never before given. On May 31st, 1891, The Rev. Mr. Kelley again declared a cash dividend, for the year, of fifty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents over and above his traveling expenses, postage, and telegrams, and handed the same to the Treasurer of the Board of Missions. At a meeting of the Board of Missions held on June

9th, 1891, the General Missionary—The Rev. Samuel P. Kelley—presented his resignation, which was accepted. Thereupon the following minute was presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Mr. Kelley has presented his resignation of the appointment as Itinerant Missionary, in view of his proposed trip abroad,

*Resolved*, That the Board of Missions place upon record its cordial appreciation of the fidelity and activity with which Mr. Kelley has ministered to vacant places and to the members of the Church in scattered communities. We are glad to believe that in many respects the outlook for Missions in the Diocese is more satisfactory in consequence of his earnest work.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this minute be sent to Mr. Kelley, by the Secretary.

THE REV. GEORGE C. FOLEY,  
SAMUEL L. BROWN,

*Committee.*

The Archdeaconry of Scranton was the first of the Archdeaconries to place in the field its own General Missionary. It was on April 20th, 1892, that The Rev. J. W. Burras began his work as the Missionary of this Archdeaconry. But not having labored long in this capacity, he abandoned the work of a General Missionary and devoted all his time and efforts to St. James' Church, Pittston.

From this time the Diocese was without a General Missionary until the Convention of 1898, in compliance with the expressed wish of the Bishop, adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Convention approves the appointment of at least one General Missionary in the Diocese, under the immediate control and direction of the Bishop.

In compliance with this action the Bishop appointed The Rev. Charles B. Carpenter as such Missionary, who entered upon the duties of this office on February 1st, 1899. Although he only continued at this work for the short space of about three months, yet much had been accomplished by way of arousing interest in Missions that had become careless, in supporting and encouraging Missionaries, and in

hunting up the children of the Church in communities where services had never been held by the Church. Having accepted a call to become Rector of one of the Parishes in the Diocese, The Rev. Mr. Carpenter resigned as General Missionary about the time of the Annual Convention of 1889. After the office of General Missionary had been vacant for about five months, The Rev. Ernest F. Smith was appointed by the Bishop, and entered upon his duties in October of this year. Although he entered upon this work with great zeal and enthusiasm, yet he had scarcely more than become familiar with the details of the office, when he also resigned in order to become Rector of one of the important Parishes of the Diocese. The Rev. Mr. Smith was succeeded, as General Missionary, a few days after the middle of May, 1900, by The Rev. Reginald S. Radcliffe. The General Missionary at once occupied his time in visiting the smaller places, and in strengthening the weaker Missions of the Diocese. A number of successful Missions, running from six to ten days, were held, at different places, by him. The support of the General Missionary during the time thus occupied was entirely met by the Parishes in which these Missions were held. Thus the Board of Missions was relieved, to this extent, of his support. During the year 1902 the General Missionary visited forty-three towns and villages, within the Diocese, where the service of the Church had never before been held. After having served this Diocese as its General Missionary for almost seven years, The Rev. Mr. Radcliffe resigned his commission on February 1st, 1907. Among the many good works accomplished by him during this period of faithful service, the building of the Churches at Stroudsburg and Slatington are beyond all doubt the greatest monuments left to this Diocese of the consecrated zeal and devotion of The Rev. Reginald S. Radcliffe. None knows better the truthfulness of his parting words—"Church building is not easy work"—than those who have had the experience.

Upon the resignation of The Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, the Bishop appointed, as his successor, The Rev. Benjamin F. Thompson, who entered upon his work, as General Missionary, in the spring of 1907, and continues earnestly and faithfully to administer the same to the present time, 1909.

As there is always, in every portion of territory occupied by the Church, an abundance of just such work as can only be done by a General Missionary, Bishop Darlington, in his annual address to the Convention of 1905, recommended the appointment of such a Missionary for the newly formed Diocese of Harrisburg. Upon the approval of this recommendation by the Convention, the Bishop appointed The Ven. Leroy F. Baker. The Rev. Mr. Baker began his work, as General Missionary of the new Diocese, on December 1st, 1905, and continues to labor most earnestly in this capacity to the present time, 1909.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

In the year 1880 it was estimated that there were about three thousand Deaf-Mutes in the State of Pennsylvania. Of this number, about one thousand resided within the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Naturally these people were very much scattered—Reading had about thirty, Allentown twenty-five, Lancaster and York each about twenty, whilst in Lancaster County the names and residences of more than fifty were known. In order to meet the spiritual wants of this widely scattered people, "The Pennsylvania Diocesan Commission" was created in May, 1880, of which Bishop Stevens was the head.

The purpose of this Commission was to work among the Deaf in the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and adjacent Dioceses, with the consent of their respective Bishops. This plan was promptly and cheerfully accepted by Bishop Howe and seconded by the Convention of 1880. At this Convention The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D., introduced and commended The Rev. H. W. Style, a Deaf-Mute Priest laboring in Philadelphia and adjacent Dioceses, who expressed a willingness to officiate among his own people in any Parish of this Diocese whose Rector would accept his services. All arrangements having been made, The Rev. Henry W. Style began work in this Diocese in December, 1880, and devoted an average of one week each month to this Diocese. The places thus visited were Grace Church, Allentown; St. Barnabas', Reading; St. James', Lancaster; St. John's, York; St. Paul's, Columbia; St. Paul's, Harrisburg; and St. Luke's, Scranton. In each case the Deaf-Mutes were regarded as parochially connected with the Church named, and the Missionary as co-operating with and assisting the Rector. Many of these Silent People would go as far as five, seven, and even fourteen miles to attend services. A rather remarkable fact was that so few of these

people were baptized, and therefore a still less number Confirmed. According to the census of 1880 the number of Deaf-Mutes in each Convocation was as follows: Reading, three hundred and fifty-five; Harrisburg, four hundred and fifty-five; Williamsport, two hundred and forty-seven; and Northeastern, three hundred and one. During the Conventional year 1881-2 Bible Classes were formed at Harrisburg and York. At this time Prof. J. M. Koehler, the Deaf-Mute Principal of the public schools in Scranton, was licensed a Lay-Reader. Some additional services were also given by The Rev. Drs. Gallaudet and Clerc, and The Rev. Job Turner. All money raised in this Diocese for Deaf-Mute work was paid to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Diocesan Commission, and it in turn supported the work and paid all expenses. The Pennsylvania Diocesan Commission appropriated and placed at the disposal of The Rev. Mr. Style two hundred dollars, to be by him used unconditionally to provide Lay services when and where it was most needed. The Deaf-Mute Commission appointed by the Convention of 1882 organized on June 15th of this year by the election of The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D., Chairman; The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, Secretary, and Mr. W. J. Rose, Treasurer. Beside the work done by The Rev. Mr. Style, Lay services were given at Scranton by Mr. J. M. Koehler, at York by Mr. B. Lanius, at Columbia by Mr. Stanley Searing, and at Harrisburg by Miss Kemp. Early in the Conventional year 1883-4 the Diocesan Commission secured the entire services of Mr. J. M. Koehler, who acted in the capacity of an Itinerant Missionary to the Silent People of the Diocese. In the year 1884-5 Mr. Koehler held services at Allentown, Altoona, Carbondale, Columbia, Easton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Montrose, Reading, Scranton, Shamokin, Steelton, Sunbury, Towanda, Troy, Watsonstown, Waymart, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York. Besides this he visited many other towns where there were no opportunities for holding services. When Mr. Koehler was appointed to this work, The Rev. H. W. Style discontinued his visits in this Diocese. It was during this year that Guilds for the Deaf were organized in Trinity Church, Easton, and in Grace Church, Allentown. During a large portion of the year 1885-6 Mr. J. M. Koehler attended the

Philadelphia Divinity School. On Whitsunday, 1886, he was Ordained to the Diaconate, in St. James' Church, Lancaster, by Bishop Howe. A few weeks later The Rev. Mr. Koehler took up his residence in Reading. As the Commission was unable to pay the Missionary more than the meager amount of four hundred dollars, the following action was taken by the Convention of 1887:

*Resolved, first,* That the Reverend Clergy be respectfully requested to take offerings in aid of the Deaf-Mute Commission in this Diocese on the third Sunday after Trinity, or as soon thereafter as may be.

*Resolved, second,* That the endeavor be made to raise the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for this Commission.

Upon the occasion of the advancement of The Rev. Jacob M. Koehler to the Priesthood, in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on November 2nd, 1887, a Conference was held in the interest of the Deaf-Mute Missions within the Diocese, which continued in session three days. The Deaf-Mute Clergy present, on this occasion, were The Rev. Messrs. Style, Mann, and Koehler, besides a number of the Clergy of the Diocese and the Bishop.

It might be of interest to state that the American system of Deaf-Mute Education originated with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL.D., who was born in Philadelphia on December 10th, 1787. After graduating at Yale in 1805, and at Andover in 1814, he superintended the organization of a Deaf-Mute Institution at Hartford, Connecticut. To this work he devoted his life most earnestly until 1830, when ill health compelled him to relinquish much of the work to which he was devoted. After suffering ill health for many years, he died at Hartford on September 9th, 1851. The Missionary work among the Deaf, in the United States, was inaugurated by his son—The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.,—who won a national reputation for the work he did along this line.

During the Conventional year ending May 31st, 1888, Guilds for the Deaf were organized at Altoona, Lancaster, Scranton, Shamokin, and York. The only Missionary work done, within the entire territory of Central Pennsylvania,

for the Deaf-Mutes was by the Episcopal Church. Over three hundred Deaf-Mutes were present at the fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the advancement of the Deaf held in the City of Reading in the month of August of this year.

The Rev. Mr. Koehler gave services in twenty-one Parishes and Missions, within the Diocese, during the year 1888-9. Besides these he also gave services in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Shamokin; the Reformed and Lutheran churches, Reigelsville; Calypso Island; and in private at Robesonia, Pine Grove, and Fleetville, and visited forty-three different places within the Diocese. The number of Deaf-Mute Guilds, at this time, continued to increase. During this year there were organizations formed at Ashland and Steelton.

The Convention of 1889 took the following action:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Missions be directed to pay the sum of three hundred dollars within the next two months to the Mission to Deaf-Mutes, to be expended by them in the office of their Mission, and that the Mission to Deaf-Mutes be independent of the Board of Missions, the same as in the past.

In addition to his work in this Diocese, The Rev. Mr. Koehler, in January, 1890, took charge of the work left vacant by the death of The Rev. Henry W. Style, which consisted of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. While thus engaged he held about sixty services in Philadelphia, with the result that he received a call from All Souls' Church of that city. But not wishing to sever his relation entirely with the work in this Diocese, The Rev. Mr. Koehler proposed to Convention that he be allowed to call The Rev. J. H. Cloud to his assistance. A Committee having been appointed at this Convention, reported the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved, first*, That the Commission on Church work among the Deaf be dissolved.

*Resolved, second*, That the entire oversight of this work be committed to the Board of Missions.

*Resolved, third*, That the Board of Missions be instructed to endeavor to make some arrangement with one or more of

the neighboring Dioceses for their joint co-operation in carrying on this important work among the Deaf.

In accordance with the above action, the Board of Missions reported upon this work to the Convention of 1891. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the condition of this work, at the time, and its needs. It was found that there were one hundred and seventy Deaf-Mutes in twenty-five Parishes, forty of whom were Roman Catholics. The following action was then taken:

*Resolved*, That the prosecution of the work for the remainder of the Convention year be left in the hands of Bishop Rulison, an appropriation not exceeding four hundred dollars being at the same time made, to be used at the Bishop's discretion.

The Bishop accordingly arranged with The Rev. J. M. Koehler, now Rector of All Souls' Church for Deaf-Mutes in Philadelphia, to continue his work among the Silent brethren of this Diocese for the ensuing year. Therefore during the year 1891-2 the Missionary gave services at Allentown, Altoona, Carlisle, Easton, Jeanesville, Lebanon, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York. While at the same time he visited and ministered to Deaf-Mutes at Ashley, Bethlehem, Hazleton, Harrisburg, and Luzerne. There were at this time one hundred and eighty-eight Deaf-Mute Communicants in the Diocese. As the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf had in 1892 undertaken the erection and maintenance of a Home for the Aged, Blind and Infirm among their own people, the Convention of this year took the following action:

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to receive proposals from the Incorporated Association for the Improvement of the Deaf in Pennsylvania respecting the proposed Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes in the State.

The Bishop appointed, as such Committee, The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D., and The Rev. Leroy F. Baker. The Rev. Mr. Koehler was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of this Association, of which The Rev. Dr. Clerc was also a member. There was at this time a fund of nearly three thousand dollars toward the building of this Home, but

at least ten thousand dollars were needed before a beginning would be made.

The Missionary work among the Deaf-Mutes, in this Diocese, was rapidly growing under the fostering care of The Rev. Mr. Koehler. During the Conventional year 1892-3 he visited the following places, in the majority of which he held services: Allentown, Altoona, Archbald, Ashley, Bethlehem, Carlisle, Easton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Northumberland, Orwell, Pottsville, Reading, Robesonia, Scranton, Steelton, Towanda, Ulster, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, and York. The Rev. Mr. Koehler had, at this time, labored ten years among the Silent people of this Diocese as their Missionary. During this period he held one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight services; traveled over one hundred thousand miles in the performance of this work; baptized one hundred and forty-seven; presented one hundred and seventy for Confirmation; and made over three thousand pastoral visits. The Communicant membership within the Diocese, at this time, was two hundred and three, out of a total number of Deaf-Mutes in the Diocese of one thousand six hundred. Outside of what the Episcopal Church has been doing there has been no provision for the spiritual welfare of these people. In 1894 there was an organized Mission—St. John Baptist—in Reading, which numbered over forty, twenty of whom were Communicants. A good work was also being done at this time by the Deaf-Mute Guild of St. John's Parish, Carlisle. Besides this the Bible Classes at St. John's, Carlisle; St. James', Lancaster, and St. Luke's, Lebanon, met regularly every week during the year 1893-4. In 1895 The Rev. Mr. Koehler still continued giving the Organized Mission at Reading alternate Sunday evening services, with an average attendance of about thirty. During the year 1895-6 services were also held at Audenried, Miners' Mills and Schuylkill Haven. While abroad during this year The Rev. Mr. Koehler celebrated the Holy Communion at St. Luke's Chapel, Paris, and preached twice before the British Deaf-Mute Congress at Dublin, and visited many of the Missions to the Deaf in England and Central Europe. St. John Baptist Mission, Reading, had a constituency in 1897 of over seventy-five. It had therefore outgrown the

rented rooms which it occupied for ten years. The number of Deaf-Mute Communicants in Central Pennsylvania had, by the year 1898, increased to three hundred and twenty-seven. This was the largest number of Deaf-Mute Communicants in any one Diocese in the whole Church. But the following year (1899) the Communicant list ran up to three hundred and ninety-two. It was during this year that St. John Baptist Mission, Reading, was compelled to abandon the rooms which it occupied as a place of worship for ten years, because of an arrearage of eighty dollars which had accumulated on the rent. With the exception of Christ Church and St. Barnabas', Reading, this Mission received no aid, during all these years, either from the Diocese or the Archdeaconry. And because of the very limited means of the Mission it was impossible for them to pay this debt and at the same time continue the lease. But for the time being the Mission found a "local habitation" in the Chapel of Christ Church. Although no other Diocese in the whole Church had as large a number of these Silent People, yet none did less for them than Central Pennsylvania. The Missionary, therefore, most earnestly called the attention of the Convention of 1900 to the necessity of making more adequate provision for this important and ever-growing work.

On July 7th, 1901, The Rev. Franklin C. Smielau became the Assistant of The Rev. Mr. Koehler. The latter continued the Missionary in charge until the following year (1902), when The Rev. Mr. Koehler withdrew and The Rev. Mr. Smielau was placed in full charge of the Deaf-Mute work of the Diocese. By the year 1904 (the time of the division of the Diocese) the number of Deaf-Mute Communicants had reached four hundred and seventeen. At this time The Rev. Mr. Smielau gave services at twenty-eight different places within the Diocese. Upon the division of the Diocese the Deaf-Mute Missionary continued his work in both Dioceses. During the Conventional year ending April 30th, 1905, the Deaf-Mutes of the two Dioceses raised four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents for their own work, and forty-six dollars and thirty cents for Diocesan Missions. Because of the large number of Deaf-Mutes at Allentown, Easton, Lancaster, Reading, Scranton, Steelton, Wilkes-

Barre, and York, The Rev. Mr. Smielau found it necessary, during the year 1906-7, to confine his efforts largely to these places. A Deaf-Mute Bible Class had been started at Allentown, which met every Sunday evening. The Missions at Reading and Scranton were also in a flourishing condition. During all these years the Deaf-Mute work had to be carried on without a single Church or Chapel of their own. The Rev. Mr. Smielau still continues his growing work unabated in 1909.



## CHAPTER XV.

### THE INCORPORATED TRUSTEES OF THE DIOCESE.

In his annual address of 1878 Bishop Howe strongly urged the expediency of forming an Incorporated Board whose duty it would be to hold in trust property devoted to Church purposes. Not unfrequently occasions arise when it would be very desirable that property dedicated to holy purposes should be held under Diocesan rather than local authority. This would secure such property from alienation, and protect it from unhallowed uses. Under instructions from the Annual Convention of 1878 a Charter was procured creating a Board under the name and title of "*The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.*" While this does not relieve the Wardens and Vestry from their duty to provide for all parochial expenses, to elect a Rector in case of a vacancy, to keep the buildings and grounds in good repair, yet it does take from them the power of alienating or encumbering any of the property of the Church. The primary meeting of the Board was held in South Bethlehem on October 9th, 1879, when the Charter was formally accepted, and the Board organized by the election of officers. The Board of Trustees consists of the Bishop, the Chancellor, and the Lay members of the Board of Missions. It is provided by Charter that the Trustees may hold any ecclesiastical property, both real and personal, in the Diocese, such possession, however, only to be in trust for the purposes for which, and the parties for whom, it was intended. This does not in any sense hinder the congregation from the free use of the property for the purpose for which it was secured. The congregation is as free to enlarge, repair, improve and beautify the property as though the deed were in its own name. Nor does it prevent the Wardens and Vestrymen from making use of any legitimate means for raising the revenues of the Church. But it does prevent the property from being encumbered or alienated by any local authority, as property in trust can not be held liable. Such property can only be sold,

encumbered or alienated by the concurrent action of the Parish and the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese. Hence every Church, Parish House, Rectory, Schoolbuilding, and endowment (if there be one) should be transferred, in trust, to the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese. By the authority vested in the Board of Trustees as provided in Article III of said Charter, it was

*Resolved*, That all properties in the Diocese which are set apart for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and which may be most advantageously held by the Board, be transferred to them. And that properties now vested in the Bishop in trust for the Diocese be transferred to this Board, and the necessary papers prepared by a competent legal advisor.

This Charter was declared and decreed in the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, and recorded in same, on the 12th day of May, 1879.

#### CHARTER OF THE INCORPORATED TRUSTEES OF THE DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas  
of Berks County:*

WHEREAS, The following named citizens of this Commonwealth, namely: M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Robert J. Fisher, Robert H. Sayre, William Buehler, William L. Dungleison, J. H. Perkins and Charles M. Conyngham are now desirous of being incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to confer on certain Associations of the citizens of the Commonwealth the powers and immunities of Corporations, or bodies politic in Law," and the supplements thereto; they therefore declare the following to be the objects, articles and conditions of their said Association, agreeably to which they desire to be incorporated, namely:

ARTICLE I.—The name and style of the corporation shall be, "*The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.*"

ARTICLE II.—The Corporation shall consist of the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, who shall be *ex officio* President of the Board, the Chancellor of the said Diocese, together with the Lay members of the

Board of Missions, who are annually elected by the Convention of the Diocese, and are Communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The persons whose names are above mentioned shall be the Board of Trustees, and they shall hold office until their successors be duly elected. Said Trustees shall have power to make such statutes, by-laws, rules and ordinances as they may deem from time to time necessary, or expedient for the government of said Association. *Provided always*, that the said by-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or to the instrument upon which the said corporation is formed and established.

ARTICLE III.—The powers and duties of said Corporation shall be to receive, hold and properly dispose of all estate, real and personal, which may be given, granted, conveyed, devised, bequeathed or transferred to it, in trust, for any religious, charitable or educational association of Churchmen in said Diocese, and the clear yearly income of the real estate shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, nor from the whole property held by said Corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE IV.—At any regular stated meeting of the Board, three members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. But at any special meeting, a majority of the members of the Board shall be necessary to form such a quorum.

In 1881 the members of the Board were:

The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., *President*.

Mr. William L. Dunglison, *Treasurer*.

Mr. Thomas E. Franklin. Mr. C. M. Conyngham.

Mr. Edgar Munson. Mr. W. Latimer Small.

During the Conventional year 1881-2 deeds were received and delivered to the Secretary of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese for the Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg, and for a lot for Christ Mission, Susquehanna Depot. In the same year the Church of the Prince of Peace, through its Rector—The Rev. A. E. Tortat—placed into the hands of the Board, in trust, ninety dollars toward a new Church building. The following is a list of the deeds and

other papers placed in the hands of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese from its organization in 1879 to the Annual Convention of 1884:

*Charter.*—St. John's Church, Lawrenceville.

*Deed.*—Wm. H. Slosson, et al. St. John's, Lawrenceville.

*Deed.*—Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. St. Peter's Church, Plymouth.

*Deed.*—Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford.

*Deed.*—Lot, St. David's Chapel, Sandy Valley.

*Deed.*—Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg.

*Deed.*—John Woolford and John H. Marsden, Christ Church, York Springs.

*Deed.*—Starucca Lodge No. 423, I. O. O. F. Christ Mission, Susquehanna Depot.

*Deed.*—Mary Ellen Singer, lot for St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg.

*Ordinance.*—Printed Ordinance No. 57, Mechanicsburg, vacating Brandt and Weaver alleys, giving ten feet additional to above lot.

*Deed.*—Samuel Seibert, Trinity, Chambersburg.

*Same.*—By John Sweny, High Sheriff, to Isaac Diller and Thos. E. Franklin.

*Same.*—Isaac Diller and Thos. E. Franklin to The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., for one equal undivided third.

*Same.*—Bishop Howe to Isaac Diller and Thos. E. Franklin.

*Same.*—Isaac Diller and Thos. E. Franklin to Incorporated Trustees, for Trinity Church, Chambersburg.

*Deed.*—Grace Church, Allentown.

*Deed.*—Allentown Iron Co., to Church of the Mediator, Allentown.

*Charter.*—St. John's Church, Huntingdon.

*Deed.*—Andrew P. Wilson, St. John's, Huntingdon.

*Deed.*—David, Benjamin, and William McMurtrie and Wife to St. John's Church, Huntingdon.

*Agreement.*—The Fall Brook Coal Co., to Trinity Church, Antrim.

*Charter.*—Trinity Church, Antrim.

*Deed.*—Margaret K. Dent, lot, Christ Church, Coudersport.

*Deed.*—First draft of deed from Mrs. Sophia Philips, lot, for St. Paul's Church Rectory, Philipsburg.

*Deed.*—John Folk and Wife, St. James' Church, Derry, now called Exchange.

*Decree.*—Decree of Court placing property belonging to St. Luke's Church, Blossburg, in hands of the Incorporated Trustees.

*Copy of Record.*—Copy from the records of Sullivan County in reference to Church property at Laporte, for use of St. John's Church.

*Papers.*—These papers relate to Church property at Oakland.

*Bond and Mortgage.*—On St. James' Church, Bedford, to William Hartley, with release of same.

*Paper.*—Paper relating to Grace Church, Cressona.

*Deed.*—Chas. M. Dodson, Trustee for Rectory, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Bethlehem.

*Deed.*—Daniel Frack and Wife, lot, Mt. Zion Church, Frackville.

*Deed.*—C. B. Grubb and Wife, Church property and lot of ground at Mount Hope; and Charter of Incorporation of same.

*Deed.*—The Northern Coal and Iron Co., to John Jermyn, in trust, for St. James' Church, Gibsonburg, now Jermyn.

*Deed.*—St. Paul's Church, Minersville, and stone Chapel and lot at Forestville.

*Deed.*—J. M. Westfall and Wife, lot, Oakland.

*Deed.*—Thos. P. Phinney and Wife, property at Dundaff.

*Decree.*—Decree of the Court of Northumberland County upon petition constituting and appointing the Incorporated Trustees to be the Trustees of the real estate of Christ Church, Milton.

*Deed.*—J. H. Black and Wife, executed November 19th, 1881, for lot at Renovo.

*Deed Poll.*—James Hersh, Sheriff, to Nicholas Codon, lot at Gettysburg, acknowledged November 26th, 1873.

*Deed.*—Senior J. Codon and Wife, June 7th, 1886.

*Deed.*—J. H. Hopkins, land and buildings thereon, situated in Weisel's addition, First Ward, Williamsport.

On July 9th, 1886, the Trustees paid the insurance on the

Church of the Mediator, Allentown, for one year, which amounted to twenty-seven dollars; also on February 3rd, 1887, to The Rev. Charles A. Marks, the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-six cents for the building of a Chapel at Frackville.

*Deed.*—During the year ending May 31st, 1888, Jasper Q. Ely and M. E. Ely, his wife, for a lot of land adjoining St. David's Chapel, Sandy Valley, to be used as a Cemetery.

On motion of the Chancellor—The Hon. John G. Freeze—the Convention of 1889 adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That the Rectors and Ministers in charge of Missions and Parishes be required to ascertain and report to the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese by the first day of April next, by what tenure, deed, or muniment the title to the Church property is held, and, where possible, to accompany such report with a copy of such deed or other writing.

An authenticated copy of the above resolution was sent, by the Secretary, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, to every Rector and Missionary, to the Warden or Secretary of every Parish or Mission within the Diocese.

During the year ending May 31st, 1889, the Secretary of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese received the following papers:

*Bond and Mortgage.*—Against the property at Gettysburg, held by S. J. Codon, which on February 19th, 1887, was assigned to Dr. John W. C. O'Neal.

*Deed.*—E. P. Ingham, Thos. J. Ingham and Wife, a piece of land in Laporte.

*Deed.*—Joseph Marr and Wife to the Trustees of Christ Church, Milton, dated August 18th, 1795.

*Deed.*—The Hillside Coal and Iron Co., for a piece of ground in Forest City.

*Deed.*—A. W. Potter and Wife to Miss Mary K. Snyder, a plot of ground and the buildings thereon, Selinsgrove.

*Deed.*—Miss Mary K. Snyder to the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese, for the above described property.

In the month of November, 1888, Mrs. Anna M. A. Hull placed five thousand dollars in the hands of the Incorporated Trustees, to be held as a trust, the income of which was to be paid quarterly to a Clergyman who shall reside at Brookland,

and have charge of All Saints' Parish at that place. In case there be no such Rector, the income was to be re-invested, and added to the principal for the enlargement of the fund.

The following letter was submitted to the Convention of 1890 by Mr. Robert H. Sayre:

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., May 31st, 1890.

*Hon. R. A. Lamberton, Secretary, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania:*

My Dear Sir:—Please present to the Convention my resignation as a member of the Board of Incorporated Trustees and as Treasurer of the same. I am prepared to turn over to my successor in office all books and indebtedness of the Incorporated Trustees.

I regret to be compelled to leave the Incorporated Trustees in debt two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifteen cents, but my more pressing duties in other directions make this course necessary.

Yours truly,

ROBERT H. SAYRE, *Treasurer.*

The Treasurer of the Convention Fund was authorized to pay the indebtedness of the Incorporated Trustees, and Mr. Robert H. Sayre's resignation, as Treasurer and a member, was most reluctantly accepted.

The vacancy thus caused was at once filled by the election of Mr. William H. Sayre, who faithfully served the Church in this capacity until the Convention of 1892, when he submitted to that body the following letter:

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., June 13th, 1892.

*To the Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania:*

My Dear Sir:—I regret very much that circumstances over which I have no control compel me to ask the Convention to accept my resignation as Treasurer of the Board of Incorporated Trustees. I also regret to be obliged to show a deficit of one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and two cents, and I beg leave to suggest to the Convention that they arrange not only to liquidate this amount, but also to provide funds to pay insurance and other necessary expenses as they become due. Quite a number of insurance policies have been allowed

to lapse, and others must of necessity do so, unless means are at command to pay the premiums as they become due.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. SAYRE.

No action was taken by Convention upon Mr. Sayre's resignation. In 1894, however, Mr. Sayre was succeeded, as Treasurer, by Mr. C. LaRue Munson.

The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was originally chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Berks, May 12th, 1879, but the third Article of said Charter was amended, by the same authority, June 5th, 1893, so as to read:

ARTICLE III. The powers and duties of said Corporation shall be to receive, hold, sell, and properly dispose of all estate, real and personal, which may be given, granted, conveyed, devised, bequeathed, or transferred to it, in trust, for any religious, charitable, or educational use or purpose connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in said Diocese or any portion thereof, or for the aid, benefit or advancement of any Parish or congregation, or of any religious, charitable or educational association of Churchmen in said Diocese; and the clear yearly income of the real estate shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, nor from the whole property held by said corporation shall it exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The following is supposed to be a complete list of the conveyances of all Church properties, within the Diocese, in the hands of the Incorporated Trustees, down to June 1st, 1894, and are in possession of the Secretary—Mr. William R. Butler.

1. *Copy of application for Charter* of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. The Charter was granted May 12th, 1879, and recorded at same time in Recorder's office, Berks County.

2. *Charter* of Trinity Church, Antrim; granted September 5th, 1873, and recorded in Recorder's office, Tioga County, June 20th, 1874.

3. *Charter* of St. John's Church, Lawrenceville; granted June 7th, 1871, and recorded in Recorder's office, Tioga County, April 2nd, 1873.



4. *Charter* of St. John's Church, Huntingdon; granted August 23rd, 1844, and recorded in Recorder's Office, Huntingdon County, September 9th, 1844.

5. *Deed*.—By Sayre Land Company for piece of ground in Sayre for the Church, dated September 20th, 1889, and recorded in Recorder's office, Bradford County, February 18th, 1891.

6. *Deed*.—F. W. Kaufman for piece of ground in Forest City for the Church, dated July 29th, 1889. Not recorded, and all mineral rights reserved.

7. *Deed*.—C. C. Grubb and Wife, Church property and lot in township of Rapho, Lancaster County, dated October 22nd, 1885; and recorded in Recorder's Office, Lancaster County, on same date.

8. *Deed*.—Thomas J. Ingham and Wife. Lot No. 51 in Laporte, dated July 26th, 1888, and recorded in Recorder's office, Sullivan County, August 24th, 1888.

9. *Deed*.—Margaret K. Dent. Lot in township of Ulysses, Potter County, dated September 4th, 1889, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Potter County, March 3rd, 1890.

10. *Deed*.—Mary E. Singer. Lot in borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, dated November 11th, 1879. Not recorded.

11. *Deed*.—Joseph Marr and Wife to the Trustees of the "English Protestant Episcopal Church, called Christ Church." Lot of ground in Northumberland County, dated August 18th, 1795, and recorded in Recorder's office, in said County, November 17th, 1796.

12. *Deed*.—Thos. E. Franklin and Isaac Diller and Wife. Trinity Church and lot in Chambersburg, dated December 28th, 1882. Not recorded. Also Sheriff's Deed of Franklin County to Isaac Diller et al. Recorded in Recorder's office, Franklin County, June 2nd, 1875. Also deed of Isaac Diller and Thos. E. Franklin to The Right Reverend M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., dated December 21st, 1875. Not recorded. The above deeds were all for the property of Trinity Church, Chambersburg.

13. *Deed*.—Sophia Philips. Lot in Rush Township, Centre County, in trust for Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg, dated December , 1873.

Recorded in Recorder's Office, Centre County, May 5th, 1874. Also deed of D. W. Holt and Wife to Mrs. Sophia Philips, of same lot, dated November 27th, 1871, and recorded in Recorder's office, Centre County, December 7th, 1871.

14. *Deed.*—Jasper Q. Ely. Lot in Sandy Valley, Foster Township, Luzerne County, dated May 24th, 1882, and recorded in Recorder's office, Luzerne County, May 31st, 1882. Also deed of Jasper Q. Ely and Wife for lot adjoining Sandy Run Church, to be used as a Cemetery, dated December 22nd, 1887, and recorded in Recorder's office, Luzerne County, on the 29th day of the same month.

15. *Deed.*—John Henry Hopkins. Lot in Weicel's addition to First Ward, Williamsport, dated September 20th, 1886, recorded in Recorder's office, Lycoming County, September 23rd, 1886.

16. *Deed.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. Paul's Church, Minersville, to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese. Church property, Rectory, etc., dated July 16th, 1885, and recorded in Recorder's office, Schuylkill County, July 28th, 1885. Also deed of Joseph Jeanes to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of same for lot in Minersville, dated August 2nd, 1872, and recorded in Recorder's office of said County. Also deed of Joseph Jeanes to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. Paul's Church, Minersville, for lot in said town, dated September 21st, 1848, also recorded. Also deed, Sheriff of Schuylkill County, to Joseph Hartman for lot, dwelling, etc., in same borough, dated April 1st, 1863; and recorded in Recorder's office, Schuylkill County, July 28th, 1885.

17. *Deed.*—Northern Coal and Iron Company. Lot in Gibsonburg, since called Jermyn, dated September 18th, 1874, and recorded in Recorder's office, Lackawanna County, September 3rd, 1885.

18. *Deed.*—Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Lot in Plymouth, for St. Peter's Church, dated August 2nd, 1882, and recorded in Recorder's office, Luzerne County, October 23rd, 1882.

19. *Deed.*—Emile C. Geyslin and Wife. Lot in Eaglesmere, dated June 17th, 1889, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Sullivan County, June 20th, 1889.

20. *Deed*.—Hillside Coal and Iron Company. Lot in Forest City, dated February 16th, 1889. Not recorded.

21. *Deed*.—Rockhill Iron and Coal Company. Lot in Cromwell Township, Huntingdon County, dated May 20th, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Huntingdon County, July 27th, 1886.

22. *Deed*.—J. M. Westfall and Wife. Piece of land in Oakland Township, Susquehanna County, dated April 23rd, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Susquehanna County, May 12th, 1886.

23. *Deed*.—Rev. L. C. Washburn et al., Trustees. Lot in Weatherly, dated March 13th, 1891, and recorded in Recorder's office, Carbon County, March 27th, 1891. Also deed of W. W. Blakslee and Wife for lot in Weatherly, dated July 23rd, 1888, and recorded in Recorder's office, Carbon County, May 6th, 1889.

24. *Copy of Deed*.—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Lot No. 8, Mahanoy City, dated March 10th, 1873; and recorded in the Recorder's office, Schuylkill County, April 7th, 1888. Also Copy of Deed of James Dundas et al., Trustees, for lots Nos. 9 and 10, Mahanoy City, dated August 26th, 1864, and recorded in Recorder's office, Schuylkill County, May 7th, 1888.

25. *Copy of Deed*.—E. and G. Brooke and Elizabeth M. Brooke. Lot, for St. Michael's Church, in Birdsboro, dated February 11th, 1853. Not recorded. Also Copy of Deed of Edmund Leaf and Wife, to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Michael's, Birdsboro, for one acre of ground in Union Township, Berks County, dated December 21st, 1867. Not recorded. Also Copy of Deed of Daniel Knabb and Wife to same for one acre and sixty-nine perches in Union Township, Berks County, dated May 19th, 1868. Not recorded. Also Copy of Deed of E. and G. Brooke Land Company to St. Michael's Church, lot of ground in Union Township, Berks County, dated January 26th, 1883.

26. *Deed*.—David McMurtrie et al. Part of lot in borough of Huntingdon, for St. John's Church, dated September 9th, 1844; and recorded in Recorder's office, Huntingdon County, May 3rd, 1872. Also deed of Andrew P. Wilson to said Church, for part of lot in said borough, dated December

28th, 1857; and recorded in Recorder's office, Huntingdon County, May 3rd, 1872.

27. *Deed.*—William H. Slosson, et al., to St. John's Church, Lawrenceville. Lot in said borough, dated February 25th, 1876, and recorded in Recorder's office, Tioga County, December 17th, 1881. Also deed of Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of said Church to the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese for lot in borough of Lawrenceville, dated December 3rd, 1881, and recorded in Recorder's office, Tioga County, December 17th, 1881.

28. *Mortgage.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. James' Church, Bedford, and William Hartley, for three thousand seven hundred dollars, dated November 27th, 1874. Mortgage satisfied September 8th, 1879. Also bond accompanying above for seven thousand four hundred dollars paid September 8th, 1879.

29. *Deed.*—Starucca Lodge, No. 423, I. O. O. F., of Susquehanna Depot. Lot in said borough, dated March 1st, 1882, and recorded in Recorder's office, Susquehanna County, March 6th, 1882.

30. *Deed.*—Margaret K. Dent. Certain real estate in Coudersport, dated May 15th, 1883, and recorded in Recorder's office, Potter County, June 19th, 1883.

31. *Deed.*—Philadelphia and Erie Land Company. Certain lots in borough of Renovo, dated October 15th, 1879, and recorded in Recorder's office, Clinton County, October 20th, 1879. Also deed of J. Henry Black and Wife, in trust, to The Incorporated Trustees, for certain lots in the Borough of Renovo, for use of Trinity Church, dated November 19th, 1881. Not recorded.

32. *Deed.*—Michael Meylert and Wife. Lot in borough of Laporte, dated September 22nd, 1868; and recorded in Recorder's office, Sullivan County, September 23rd, 1868. Also deed of Robert Taylor, et al., Commissioners of Sullivan County for lot in Laporte, dated September 22nd, 1868, and recorded in Recorder's office, Sullivan County, September 23rd, 1868.

33. *Deed.*—Daniel Frack and Wife. Lot for Mt. Zion Church, Frackville, dated May 4th, 1872, and recorded in Recorder's office, Schuylkill County, January 18th, 1877.

34. *Decree of Court*.—St. Luke's Church, Blossburg, Tioga County, Equity Docket Entry, January term, 1880, No. 2: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Fuller Wilkins, et al., late Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Blossburg, Tioga of said Church, dated February 27th, 1880. Signed by President Judge Fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Attested by the Prothonotary of Tioga County, February 27th, 1880.

35. *Correspondence* relating to purchase of property in South Bethlehem for Episcopal Residence.

36. *Deed Poll*.—John Folk to Derry Episcopal Church for one acre of land, Derry Township, Montour County, dated July 6th, 1852. Recorded in Recorder's office, Montour County, June 3rd, 1859.

37. *Lease*.—The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese to John C. Seltzer, for part of Church lot in Shenandoah, from November 1st, 1889, to November 1st, 1890.

38. *Abstract of Title*.—St. John's Church, Lancaster. Charter of Incorporation, executed May 28th, 1853, granted by Court of Common Pleas August 15th, 1853. Deed to property executed June 29th, 1854. Charter and deed duly recorded in Recorder's office.

39. *Deed*.—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford, to M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Two lots in Milford, dated September 13th, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Pike County, October 2nd, 1877. Also deed of Bishop Howe to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese. Two lots in Milford, dated March 17th, 1881, and recorded in the Recorder's office, Pike County, March 21st, 1881. Also Petition of Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of said Church to The Incorporated Trustees to reconvey title to portion of above lots for Rectory, etc., dated January 2nd, 1891.

40. *Decree*.—Decree of Court of Common Pleas, Northumberland County, constituting The Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, to be Trustees of and for the real estate of Christ Church, Milton. Attested by Deputy Pro-

thonotary of Northumberland County. Filed February 20th, 1886.

41. *Agreement*.—Fall Brook Coal Company with The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese concerning lot of ground in Duncan Township, village of Antrim, Tioga County, dated March 23rd, 1882, and recorded in Recorder's office, Tioga County, June 8th, 1882.

42. *Deed*.—Samuel Seibert and Wife to Trinity Church, Chambersburg. Lot in said borough, dated April 1st, 1869, and recorded in Recorder's office, Franklin County, May 8th, 1869.

43. *Deed*.—Rev. C. J. Ehrehart and Wife to George Ehrehart. Lot in Gettysburg, dated October 12th, 1869. Not recorded. Also Deed Poll, James Hersh, Sheriff of Adams County, to Nicholas Codori for lot in Gettysburg, dated November 26th, 1873, and recorded in Sheriff's Deed Book. Also deed of George Ehrehart and Wife to The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe for lot in Gettysburg, dated September 4th, 1876, and recorded in Recorder's office, Adams County, January 24th, 1880. Also deed of The Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese for lot in said borough, dated November 16th, 1881, and recorded in Recorder's office, Adams County, December 7th, 1881. Also deed of Simon J. Codori and Wife to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese for lot in Gettysburg, dated January 7th, 1886, and recorded in Recorder's office, Adams County, February 19th, 1887. Also mortgage on Gettysburg Church property for two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, with Bond and Warrant, dated June 23rd, 1886. Since canceled.

44. *Deed*.—Col. John Wolford and Rev. J. H. Marsden, Church Wardens of Christ Church, York Springs. Two pieces of land, in trust, for use of said Church, dated January 3rd, 1883, and recorded in Recorder's office, Adams County, January 4th, 1883.

45. *Deed*.—Felix W. Leinbach and Wife to The Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison. Piece of ground in Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, dated August 6th, 1891, and recorded in Recorder's office, Lehigh County, August 17th, 1891. Also deed of Bishop Rulison to the Incorporated Trus-

tees of the Diocese for the above said piece of ground (to be used and occupied for the Bishop's residence), dated June 8th, 1892; and recorded in Recorder's office, Lehigh County, June 10th, 1892.

46. *Copy of petition of The Incorporated Trustees for amendment of Charter. Petition filed May 1st, 1893.*

47. Two certified copies of the Charter of The Incorporation of Hope Church, Lancaster County, dated June 19th, 1850, and enrolled at Harrisburg in Charter Book of Pennsylvania.

48. Three copies By-Laws of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese, and sundry other documents, receipts and correspondence.

All of the above deeds and the other most valuable documents and papers have been kept in a fire-proof safe, while the remainder have been placed in a letter-filing cabinet.

The Convention of 1895 took the following action:

*Resolved*, That the several Archdeacons be requested to take up, at the next meeting of their Archdeaconries, the matter of investigating titles to Church properties within their bounds, as well as insurance on the properties, and report to the Secretary of The Incorporated Trustees as soon as possible.

In 1896 the members of the Board of Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese were:

The Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., *President*.

The Hon. John G. Freeze, *Chancellor*.

Mr. William R. Butler, *Secretary*.

Mr. C. LaRue Munson, *Treasurer*.

Mr. Benjamin F. Meyers. Mr. Samuel L. Brown.

Mr. William H. Sayre. Mr. Guy E. Farquhar.

On May 15th, 1900, the assets of The Incorporated Trustees were:

All Saints' Church, Brookland.....	\$ 5,500.00
Mt. Hope Church, Mt. Hope.....	4,100.00
St. John's Church, Eaglesmere.....	500.00
Galeton Mission, Galeton .....	700.00
Craft Guild, St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg..	100.00
Church at Selinsgrove .....	1,500.00
Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund.....	5,500.00

Bangor Church .....	200.00
St. James' Church, Delano, Special Trust.....	1,328.00
Generally .....	1,505.00
Cash deposited .....	530.05
Total .....	\$21,463.05

Most of the above amounts were invested in bonds and stocks, at from 5 to 7 per cent.

Consequent upon the division of the Diocese, in 1904, a joint meeting of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg and that of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was held in Pottsville on the 13th day of October, 1905, at which the following action was taken:

*Resolved*, That The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania shall petition the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County for leave to transfer to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg certain securities and funds, of which a full and complete list is contained in the petition.

According to the foregoing action, the following petition was submitted:

*To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County:*

The petition of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania respectfully sheweth:

*First.*—The petitioner was incorporated by a decree of this Court made and entered therein on the 12th day of May, 1879, and its charter was amended by a further decree of this Court made and entered therein on the 5th day of June, 1893, which charter your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this its petition.

*Second.*—Various funds and securities have been given, devised and bequeathed to the petitioner, in trust for certain purposes and in accordance with its charter, and including those hereinafter set forth.

*Third.*—That by proper action of the ecclesiastical authorities a division of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America has been effected, whereby certain counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *inter alia*, to wit: the counties of Potter, Lycoming, Sullivan, Columbia, Cumberland, Snyder



and Lancaster, have been organized into the Diocese of Harrisburg of the said Church.

*Fourth.*—By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, made and entered therein on the 29th day of May, 1905, a charter was granted to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg for purposes similar to those contained in the charter of this petitioner.

*Fifth.*—The following funds and securities are held by the petitioner in trust for certain Churches, Churchyards, etc., situated within the counties of Potter, Lycoming, Sullivan, Columbia, Cumberland, Snyder, and Lancaster, to wit:

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BROOKLAND (POTTER COUNTY, PA.)

*Endowment Fund.*

Gold debenture five per cent. bonds of Ly-	
coming Improvement Company, at par.	\$1,000.00
Williamsport Passenger Railway Company	
note, with sureties .....	500.00
Bethlehem Iron Company five per cent.	
bonds, at par .....	5,000.00
Old Oaks Park Company note .....	500.00
Treasury balance .....	449.91
	<hr/> \$7,449.91

ALL SAINTS' CEMETERY, BROOKLAND (POTTER COUNTY, PA.)

Treasury balance .....\$ 88.25

MOUNT HOPE CHURCH, MT. HOPE (LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.)

Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. seven per cent

bond, at par .....\$1,000.00

Little Schuylkill Navigation Co., seven

shares, at par ..... 350.00 |

A. H. Marr, mortgage (balance) ..... 450.00 |

Gold debenture five per cent. bonds of Ly-

coming Improvement Co., at par ..... 2,500.00 |

Treasury balance ..... 93.26 |

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\$4,393.26

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAGLESMERE (SULLIVAN COUNTY, PA.)

Williamsport Passenger Railway, note,

with sureties .....\$ 500.00

Treasury balance ..... 378.16 |

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\$ 878.16

## GALETON MISSION (POTTER COUNTY, PA.)

Gold debenture five per cent. bond of Ly-	
coming Improvement Company, at par.	\$ 500.00
Treasury balance .....	268.39
	<hr/> \$ 768.39

CRAFT GUILD, ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, MECHANICSBURG  
(CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.)

Treasury balance .....	\$ 257.37
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BANGOR CHURCHYARD FUND, CHURCHTOWN (LANCASTER  
COUNTY, PA.)

Treasury balance .....	\$ 222.95
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BANGOR CHURCH FUND, CHURCHTOWN (LANCASTER  
COUNTY, PA.)

James Melton loan.....	\$ 300.00
Treasury balance .....	55.86
	<hr/> \$ 355.86

## JERSEYTOWN CHURCH (COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.)

Treasury balance .....	\$ 53.48
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MARY K. SNYDER TRUST FOR CHURCH AT SELINGSGROVE  
(SNYDER COUNTY, PA.)

First mortgage six per cent. gold bond of	
the Burns Fire Brick Co., at par.....	\$ 500.00
Eaglesmere Light Co. 5 per cent. bond,	
at par .....	1,000.00
Mortgage, H. L. Phillips.....	1,000.00
Treasury balance .....	887.61
	<hr/> \$3,387.61

## ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WILLIAMSPORT (LYCOMING CO., PA.)

Gold debenture five per cent bonds of Ly-	
coming Improvement Co., at par....	\$10,000.00
Bond of E. Keeler Co., with sureties....	10,000.00
	<hr/> \$20,000.00

## BISHOP RULISON MEMORIAL FUND.

Gold debenture five per cent. bonds of Ly-	
coming Improvement Co., at par.....	\$5,500.00
Treasury balance .....	258.50
	<hr/> \$5,758.50

*Sixth.*—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the petitioner, held in the borough of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on

the 13th day of October, 1905, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That a petition be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County (by which Court this Board was incorporated) setting forth the fact of the division of the Diocese and the facts contained therein, and praying for a decree permitting this board to transfer to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg, upon all the uses and trusts for which the same are held, the securities and funds above named held in trust for the said Churches and Churchyards, and also one-half of the securities and funds held for the said Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund, and that upon said decree being made, together with an ancillary decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County, that the Treasurer of this Board be and he is hereby directed to deliver and pay over to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg, or its Treasurer, the said securities and funds upon all the uses and trusts upon which the same are now held by this Board, and that the receipt of the Treasurer of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg to the Treasurer of this Board shall be full acquittance to him for such delivery and payment.

*Seventh.*—Appended hereto is the consent of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg to the acceptance of the funds and securities upon the uses and trusts upon which the same are now held by this Board. Wherefore, your petitioner prays for an order and decree of this Court, permitting and directing your petitioner to pay over and deliver to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg the funds and securities above named and in accordance with the resolution of this Board.

THE INCORPORATED TRUSTEES OF THE  
DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

By WILLIAM R. BUTLER, *Secretary*.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }  
COUNTY OF CARBON, } ss.

William R. Butler, being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that he is the Secretary of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are

true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1905.

IRA E. SEIDLE, *Notary Public*.

My Commission expires January 28th, 1907.

Approved: RODNEY A. MERCUR,

*Chancellor, Diocese Central Pennsylvania.*

The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg hereby agree to accept from The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania the securities and funds mentioned and described in the foregoing petition, upon all the uses and trusts upon which the same are now held by the said The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg have caused these presents to be signed by the President, with its corporate seal attached, attested by its Secretary this                      day of                      , 1905.

THE INCORPORATED TRUSTEES OF

THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

By JAMES H. DARLINGTON, *President*.

W. FRANK REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of The Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania be requested to deliver to the Chancellor of the Diocese of Harrisburg all deeds and title papers and policies of insurance relating to properties within the territorial limits of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and that said Chancellor be requested to draw up the necessary petition, conveyances and other papers, necessary to convey the titles of said properties to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg and where necessary to have the said Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg substituted for The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania as Trustee upon the same uses and trusts as the same are now held.

*Resolved, further*, That all such deeds, papers and petitions be submitted to the Chancellor of the Diocese of Central

Pennsylvania, and upon his approval of the same that such deeds, conveyances and papers be executed by the President and Secretary of The Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, under its corporate seal and duly acknowledged by William R. Butler, as its attorney.

*Resolved*, That the legacy of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) of Bishop Rulison, known in the accounts of the Treasurer of this Board as the Bishop Rulison Missionary Endowment Fund, be added to and become a part of the principal of the fund known as the Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund, and that the accretions upon the said \$200.00 to this date be added to and become a part of the income of the said fund.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund be equally divided, principal and accrued income, between The Incorporated Trustees of this Diocese and The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg, and the Treasurer of The Incorporated Trustees of this Diocese be directed to divide the fund in accordance with this resolution.

*Resolved*, That the bond of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, held in trust for Mount Hope Church, be transferred on the books of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to the Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg.

*Resolved*, That there be transferred to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg the following stocks and securities registered in the name of this Board:

Bond of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, No. 417, for One Thousand Dollars, registered in the name of W. H. Sayre, Treasurer of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Five (5) bonds of the Bethlehem Iron Company, Nos. 1166 to 1170, inclusive, each for One Thousand Dollars, registered in the name of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Seven (7) shares of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company stock, of the par value of Fifty Dollars each, evidenced by Certificate No. 10356, and standing in the name of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

And that C. LaRue Munson, the Treasurer of this Board,

be and he is hereby authorized to make, execute and deliver the proper powers or letters of attorney for the transfer of said bonds and stock.

WHEREAS, William Boyd Jacobs died, leaving a last will and testament, dated July 15th, 1898, wherein and whereby he makes the following bequest, to wit:

ITEM 11: "I give, devise and bequeath, under The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Five Thousand Dollars, to be held by them in trust, to apply the income therefrom to the maintenance of Bangor Church, in the village of Churchtown, County of Lancaster, to preserve the Church buildings, and graveyard pertaining thereto, in good order and repair, and ask their kind attention to the graves and tombstones of the members of my own family whose remains are there interred."

And, WHEREAS, The said Bangor Church, in the village of Churchtown, is now in the Diocese of Harrisburg, be it

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of this Board be and he is hereby authorized to receipt to the executor of the last will and testament of the said William Boyd Jacobs for the said legacy, and upon the receipt of such legacy to pay the same to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg, upon the delivery by the said Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg to the executor of the last will and testament of William Boyd Jacobs of a declaration of trust in accordance with said legacy.

In compliance with the above resolutions, the following papers were sent by express, charges prepaid, on February 5th, 1905, to the Hon. John G. Freeze, Chancellor of the Diocese of Harrisburg, which were acknowledged by him under date of February 5th, 1905, namely:

*Charter*.—Trinity Church, Antrim; granted Sept. 5th, 1873.

*Charter*.—St. John's Church, Lawenceville, June 7th, 1871.

*Charter*.—St. John's Church, Huntingdon, Aug. 23rd, 1884.

*Deed*.—C. C. Grubb and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania for Church property in Township of Rapho, Lancaster County (Hope Church).

*Deed*.—Thomas J. Ingham and Wife, et al., to Incorporated

Trustees Central Pennsylvania, July 26th, 1888, lot in Laporte.

*Deed.*—Margaret K. Dent, to Incorporated Trustees, Central Pennsylvania, Sept. 4th, 1889. Lot in Township of Ulysses, Potter Co.

*Deed.*—Mary Ellen Singer to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Nov. 11th, 1879, lot in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.

*Deed.*—Jos. Marr and Wife, to Trustees of English Protestant Episcopal Church, called Christ Church, Aug. 18th, 1795, lot of ground, Northumberland County.

*Deed.*—Sophia Phillips to Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Dec., 1873, lot, Rush Township, Centre Co. (St. Paul's Church, Phillipsburg); also first draft of deed and extracts from deed Mrs. Phillips.

*Deed.*—David W. Holt and Wife to Mrs. Sophia Phillips, Nov. 27th, 1871, lot, Rush Township, Centre County.

*Deed.*—John Henry Hopkins to Incorporated Trustees Central Pennsylvania, lot, Weisel's addition to First Ward, Williamsport, Sept. 20th, 1886.

*Deed.*—Amele C. Geyelin and Wife to Incorporated Trustees Central Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1889, lot, Eaglesmere.

*Deed.*—Rockville Iron and Coal Co., to Incorporated Trustees Central Pennsylvania, May 20th, 1886, lot, Cromwell Township, Huntingdon Co.

*Deed.*—David Berry, W. McMurtrie, et al., to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. John's, Huntingdon, Sept. 9th, 1884, for part of lot.

*Deed.*—Andrew P. Wilson to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. John's, Huntingdon, Sept. 28th, 1857, part of lot.

*Deed.*—Wm. H. Slosson, et al., to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. John's, Lawrenceville, Feb. 25th, 1876, for lot.

*Deed.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. John's, Lawrenceville, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, lot.

*Mortgage.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, St. James' Church, Bedford, Nov. 27th, 1874, \$3,700.00. Satisfied Sept. 8th, 1879. Bond in double the amount.

- Deed.*—Margaret K. Dent to Incorporated Trustees, May 15th, 1883, certain real estate, Coudersport.
- Deed.*—J. Henry Black, in trust to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Nov. 19th, 1881. Lots, Renovo.
- Deed.*—P. & E. Land Co. to Rev. J. H. Black, Oct. 15th, 1879, lots Nos. 18 and 19, Renovo.
- Copy of Deed.*—Michael Weyler and Wife to Trustees St. John's, Laporte, Sept. 22nd, 1868, lot.
- Deed.*—M. Weyler and Wife to Trustees St. John's, Laporte, Sept. 22nd, 1868, lot.
- Deed.*—Robt. Taylor, et al., Commissioners Sullivan County, to Trustees St. John's, Laporte, lot.
- Decree of Court.*—St. Luke's, Blossburg, equity Docket entry. Decree appointed Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, as trustees of said property, dated Feb. 27th, 1880; also letters, etc.
- Deed Poll.*—John Folk to Derry Episcopal Church, one acre, Derry Township, Montour Co., July 6th, 1852.
- Abstract Title.*—St. John's Church, Lancaster.
- Decree of Court.*—Common Pleas Northumberland Co., constituting Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania to be Trustees of real estate for Christ Church, Milton.
- Agreement.*—Fall Brook Coal Co., with Incorporated Trustees, March 23rd, 1882, concerning lot of ground in Antrim.
- Deed.*—S. Sibert and Wife to Trinity Church, Chambersburg, April 1st, 1869, lot.
- Deed.*—M. A. DeWolfe Howe to Isaac Diller, et al., third part, lot in Chambersburg.
- Deed Poll.*—James Hersch, Sheriff of Adams Co., Oct. 12th, 1869, to Nic. Codori, lot, Gettysburg.
- Mortgage.*—Gettysburg Church property, \$2,350.00, June 23rd, 1886, canceled.
- Deed.*—S. J. Codori and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1886, lot, Gettysburg.
- Deed.*—Col. John Wolfard, et al., to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Jan. 3rd, 1883, two pieces land, Christ Church, York Springs, Adams Co.
- Charter.*—Two certified copies charter Hope Church, Lancaster Co., June 19th, 1850.



*Deed.*—Summit Branch, M. Co., to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, lot No. 10, Williamstown, Dauphin Co., March 6th, 1902.

*Deed.*—Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania to J. Edward MacKennon, Dec. 2nd, 1899, lot, First Ward, Gettysburg.

*Deed.*—Richard Beaston, et al., Trustees, Trinity Mission, Tyrone, Dec. 30th, 1899, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, lot in Tyrone.

*Copy.*—Declaration of Trust, Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania to Bangor Church.

*Copy.*—Bequest W. Howard to All Saints' Church, Williamsport.

*Deed.*—M. A. DeWolfe Howe and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, June 22nd, 1895.

*Tract.*—Bush Township, Centre Co., for St. Paul's, Phillipsburg. Blossburg Coal Co. to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, agreement Jan. 25th, 1895.

*Deed.*—E. E. Brooks and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, April 10th, 1902, lot in Tyrone.

*Deed.*—D. W. Lyon, Trustee, to Trinity Church, Tyrone, Aug. 8th, 1893.

*Agreement.*—Blossburg Coal Co. to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Jan. 25th, 1895. Lease, tract in Tioga, Tioga Co.

*Deed.*—D. E. Baldwin, et al., to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, July 30th, 1900, lot, Galeton, Potter Co.

*Deed.*—S. Williamsport Land Co. to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, June 27th, 1890, lot in S. Williamsport.

*Deed.*—J. W. Parshaw and Wife to W. F. Everett, Trustee for Protestant Episcopal Church, Westfield, April 24th, 1888.

*Deed.*—D. W. Everett, Trustee, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania; lot land Westfield, Oct. 8th, 1896.

In addition to the above, the following insurance policies on Church properties were also sent, namely: Four, Renovo; six, Rockhill; two, Westfield; four, Tyrone; two, South Wil-

liamsport; two, Laporte; one, Selinsgrove; one, Blossburg; all of which have expired; also, perpetual policy on Church building, Eaglesmere.

The following still continue in the hands of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

List of papers belonging to The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and in the hands of the Secretary, William R. Butler, Mauch Chunk, Pa., revised and re-numbered, omitting all the papers belonging to the Diocese of Harrisburg, which latter have been sent to Chancellor Freeze, of that Diocese, as fully set forth above:

#### I.

Copy application for Charter of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Copy petition Incorporated Trustees for amendment of Charter, petition filed May 1st, 1893.

Copy By-Laws Incorporated Trustees.

#### II.

*Deed.*—Sayre Land Co., Sayre, Pa., to Incorporated Trustees of Diocese, Sept. 20th, 1889, piece land in Sayre; recorded Bradford Co., Feb. 18th, 1891, Deed Book No. 186, page 213.

#### III.

*Deed.*—F. W. Kaufman, of Forest City, Pa., to Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1889; piece of land Forest City, reserving to Hillside Coal and Iron Co., coal and minerals. Not recorded.

#### IV.

*Deed.*—Hillside Coal and Iron Co. to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Feb. 16th, 1889, lot Forest City. Not recorded.

*Deed.*—Jasper Q. Ely to Incorporated Trustees of Diocese, May 24th, 1882, lot, Sandy Valley, Foster Township, Luzerne Co.; lots 1, 3 and 5, plot surveyed by Walter Leisenring. Recorded May 31st, 1882, Luzerne Co., Deed Book 229, page 494.

*Deed.*—Jasper Q. Ely and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Diocese, Dec. 22nd, 1887; lot adjoining Sandy Run

Church, to be used as Cemetery. Recorded Dec. 29th, 1837, Luzerne Co., Deed Book 266, page 433.

## V.

*Deed.*—Northern Coal and Iron Co., to John Jermyn, in trust for St. James' Church, Jermyn, Sept. 18th, 1874; lot in Gibsonburg (now Jermyn). Recorded in Lackawanna Co., Sept 3rd, 1885, Deed Book 33, page 3.

## VI.

*Deed.*—Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., to Incorporated Trustees of Diocese, Aug. 2nd, 1882; in trust for St. Peter's Church, Plymouth; lot in borough of Plymouth. Recorded Luzerne Co., Oct. 23rd, 1882, Deed Book 234, page 167.

## VII.

*Deed.*—J. M. Westfield and Wife to Incorporated Trustees, April 23rd, 1886; piece of land, Oakland. Recorded May 12th, 1880, Susquehanna Co., Deed Book 69, page 356.

Also, agreement between J. M. Westfield and Rev. J. H. Mac El-Rey, March 26th, 1873.

Also, agreement between Building Committee and builder for erection of Church, Oakland, no date.

## VIII.

*Deed.*—Rev. L. C. Washburn, W. W. Blakeslee, et al., Trustees, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, March 13th, 1891; lot, Weatherly, occupied by Christ Episcopal Church. Recorded Carbon Co., March 27th, 1891, Deed Book 36, page 475.

*Deed.*—W. W. Blakslee and Wife to Trustees Christ Episcopal Church, Weatherly, for lot, Weatherly, July 23rd, 1888. Recorded Carbon Co., May 6th, 1889, Deed Book No. 34, page 319.

## IX.

*Deed.*—Copy of deed Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co., to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Church of Faith, Mahanoy City, March 10th, 1873; lot No. 8. Recorded Schuylkill Co., April 7th, 1873, Deed Book No. 128, page 390.

*Deed.*—Copy of deed James Dundas, et al., Trustees, to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen Church of Faith, Mahanoy

City, Aug. 26th, 1864. Lots Nos. 9 and 10. Recorded May 7th, 1888, Schuylkill Co., Deed Book No. 199, page 304.

## X.

*Deed.*—Copy of deed E. and G. Brooke and Elizabeth M. Brooke to Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Michael's, Birdsboro; lot in Birdsboro, Feb. 11th, 1853. Not recorded.

*Deed.*—Copy deed Edmund Leaf and Wife to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Michael's, Birdsboro, Dec. 21st, 1867; lot in Union Township, containing one acre. Not recorded.

*Deed.*—Copy deed Daniel Knabb and Wife to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen St. Michael's, Birdsboro, May 19th, 1868; lot in Union Township. Not recorded.

*Deed.*—Copy deed E. and G. Brooke Land Co. to St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, Aug. 31st, 1880; lot in Union Township, Berks Co. Not recorded.

*Deed.*—Copy deed E. and G. Brooke Land Co. to St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, Jan. 26th, 1883; lot in Union Township. Not recorded.

## XI.

*Deed.*—Starucca Lodge, No. 423, I. O. O. F., of Susquehanna Depot, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1882; lot in borough of Susquehanna Depot. Recorded Susquehanna Co., March 6th, 1882, Deed Book No. 61, page 224.

## XII.

*Deed.*—Daniel Frack and Wife to Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Mount Zion Church, Frackville, May 4th, 1872; lot in Frackville. Recorded in Recorder's office, Schuylkill Co., Jan. 18th, 1877, Deed Book 4 A. H., page 403.

*Deed.*—William Haupt and Wife to Lydia L. Haupt, April 26th, 1897; lot in Frackville. Recorded Schuylkill Co., Nov. 18th, 1898, Deed Book No. 275, page 44.

*Deed.*—F. S. Haupt to Lydia L. Haupt, June 15th, 1900; lot in Frackville. Recorded Schuylkill Co., Jan. 9th, 1905, Deed Book No. 324, page 79.

*Deed.*—Lydia L. Haupt to Incorporated Trustees, Sept. 23rd,

1904; lot in Frackville. Recorded Schuylkill Co., Jan. 9th, 1905, Deed Book No. 324, page 80.

### XIII.

Correspondence relative to purchase of property in South Bethlehem for Episcopal Residence.

*Deed.*—Felix W. Leinbach and Wife to Nelson Somerville Rulison, Aug. 6th, 1891; piece of ground, Salisbury Township, Lehigh Co. Recorded Lehigh Co., Aug. 17th, 1891, Deed Book No. 113, page 369.

*Deed.*—Nelson Somerville Rulison to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, June 8th, 1892; piece of ground in Salisbury Township, Lehigh Co. Recorded June 10th, 1892, Deed Book Vol. 119, page 1.

*Deed.*—F. W. Leinbach and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, property used for Bishop's Residence. Recorded Lehigh County, Deed Book 128, page 135.

### XIV.

*Lease.*—Incorporated Trustees of Diocese of Central Pennsylvania to John C. Seltzer, November 1st, 1889, to November 1st, 1890, part of Church lot in Shenandoah.

### XV.

*Deed.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford, to M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, as Trustee, Sept. 13th, 1877; two town lots in Milford. Recorded in Recorder's office, Milford, Pike Co., Oct. 2nd, 1877, Deed Book No. 35, page 469.

*Deed.*—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop, in trust, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania; two town lots, Milford, March 17th, 1881. Recorded Pike Co., March 21st, 1881, Deed Book No. 38, page 443.

Also correspondence relating to above deed.

*Petition.*—Petition of Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, Church of Good Shepherd, Milford, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Jan. 2nd, 1891; to re-convey title to portion of above lots for Rectory, etc.

*Deed.*—Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen, Church of Good Shepherd, Milford, to Incorporated Trustees of Central

Pennsylvania, Aug. 1st, 1893, for lot in Milford. Recorded Pike Co., Deed Book No. 50, page 123.

## XVI.

*By-Laws.*—Copy By-Laws of Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania.

*Receipt.*—Receipt for securities transferred to P. R. Stetson, Treasurer, by W. L. Dunglison, Treasurer, Convention and Episcopal Fund, Nov., 1882; also sundry correspondence received from W. L. Dunglison.

## XVII.

*Deed.*—Francis Weiss, Trustee, to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, Jan. 25th, 1902; lot No. 58, Market St., Bethlehem (Rectory Trinity Church, Bethlehem). Recorded Northampton Co., Jan. 27th, 1902, Deed Book C, Vol. 31, page 463.

## XVIII.

*Deed.*—John B. Williams and Wife to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, May 2nd, 1902; lot in borough of Stroudsburg. Recorded Monroe Co., Deed Book Vol. No. 55, page 482.

## XIX.

*Deed of Trust.*—Relating to Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund.

## XX.

*Release.*—Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, release, to Herbert Norris, Executor, his executors, etc., and the Estate of Elizabeth Ogilvie Norris, dated June 13th, 1894.

## XXI.

*Memoranda.*—Memoranda of documents relating to Trinity Church, Chambersburg, of which original deed sent to Chancellor Freeze, October, 1905.

## XXII.

Copy of will and other memoranda relating to estate of Mary K. Snyder.

## XXIII.

*Deed.*—George H. Welles, et al., to Incorporated Trustees, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Aug. 16th, 1904; lot in Wyalusing. Recorded Bradford Co., Oct. 3rd, 1904, Deed Book 260, page 25.

*Deed.*—Asa Gaylord to Georgia Welles; lot in Wyalusing bor-

ough, dated March 29th, 1901. Recorded Bradford Co., April 24th, 1901, Deed Book Vol. 239, page 152.

## XXIV.

*Deed.*—Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. to Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; lots 59 and 61, Lansford, dated June 5th, 1897. Recorded Carbon Co., May 23rd, 1898, Deed Book No. 45, page 706.

## XXV.

*Deed.*—Mrs. W. E. Bortree to Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, quit claim, dated November 5th, 1898; parcel of land in Sterling Township, Wayne Co. Recorded Wayne Co., Nov. 14th, 1898, Deed Book Vol. 84, page 168.

## XXVI.

*Papers.*—Charter, deeds and other papers and memoranda relating to property of Grace Church, Cressona.

## XXVII.

Lot of Fire Insurance Policies (all expired).

At this time it became necessary to change the Charter of The Incorporated Trustees of Central Pennsylvania, whereupon the Convention of 1907 unanimously adopted the following action:

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Charter of The Incorporated Trustees of this Diocese conflict with Canon XIII, Sec. 9, in the number of lay members of the Board of Missions, to be chosen by the Convention, the former providing for one from each Archdeaconry and the latter for two, in addition to those at large,

And WHEREAS, It is deemed advisable that the number shall be two from each Archdeaconry, instead of one, therefore

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that two lay members be annually chosen from each Archdeaconry, and two lay members from the Diocese at large.

*Resolved*, That The Incorporated Trustees are hereby directed to present their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, praying that their Charter be amended in Article II, by striking out the word "one" in first sentence, and inserting the word "two" in lieu thereof.

The Charter as amended in 1907 is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The name and style of the corporation shall be "*The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.*"

ARTICLE II.—The corporation shall consist of the Bishop, for the time, of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, who shall be *ex officio* President of the Board, the Chancellor of the said Diocese, together with the Lay members of the Board of Missions who are annually elected by the Convention of the Diocese and are Communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being one from each of the Archdeaconries into which the said Diocese is or may be divided, each Archdeaconry being entitled, before the meeting of said Convention, to nominate its said Lay members and two laymen from the Diocese at large. The persons whose names are above mentioned shall be the Board of Trustees, and they shall hold office until their successors be duly elected. Said Trustees shall have power to make such statutes, by-laws, rules and ordinances as they may deem from time to time necessary, or expedient for the government of said Association; *Provided always*, That the said by-laws, rules and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, or to the instrument upon which the said corporation is formed and established.

ARTICLE III.—The powers and duties of said corporation shall be to receive, hold, sell and properly dispose of, all estate, real and personal, which may be given, granted, conveyed, devised, bequeathed, or transferred to it, in trust, for any religious, charitable or educational use or purpose connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in said Diocese or any portion thereof, or for the aid, benefit or advancement of any Parish or congregation, or of any religious, charitable or educational association of Churchmen in said Diocese; and the clear yearly income of the real estate shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, nor from the whole property held by said corporation shall it exceed fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE IV.—At any regular stated meeting of the Board, three members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. But at any special meeting a majority of the mem-



bers of the Board shall be necessary to form such quorum.

The Board, in 1909, consisted of

The Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D.

Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, *Chancellor*.

Mr. Guy E. Farquhar.

Mr. Addison A. Sterling.

Mr. J. Benj. Dimmick,

Mr. William R. Butler.

Mr. William H. Sayre.

Mr. Warren A. Wilbur.

# INCORPORATED TRUSTEES OF THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

The Charter of The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Lycoming County in June, 1905.

IN THE MATTER OF THE IN-  
CORPORATION OF THE IN-  
CORPORATED TRUSTEES OF  
THE DIOCESE OF HARRIS-  
BURG.

In the  
Court of Common Pleas  
of Lycoming County.  
No. 342, June Term, 1905.

*To the Honorable William W. Hart, President Judge of the  
Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lycoming:*

Agreeably to the requirements of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, and the several supplements thereto, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purposes hereinafter named, and desiring to be incorporated according to law, do hereby certify:

*First.*—The name of the corporation is The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg.

*Second.*—The purposes for which the said corporation is formed are to receive, hold, sell, convey and properly dispose of all such property, bequeathed or transferred to it in trust for any or all of the following purposes and uses, to wit:

(a) For any religious, charitable or educational use or purpose connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Harrisburg, or in any portion thereof; which Diocese is territorially composed of the following Counties of the State of Pennsylvania, to wit: The Counties of Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Union,

Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York and Lancaster;

(b) For the aid, benefit, advancement or support of any Parish, Mission Station or Congregation within said Diocese and connected therewith, including the endowment of any Parish, Mission Station or Congregation, and the care and maintenance, or either, of any Church, Rectory, Parish House or other building, or any cemetery or grave-yard belonging to or connected with such Parish, Mission Station or Congregation;

(c) For the purchase of any land or buildings within the limits of said Diocese, and the construction on said land of any building or buildings to be occupied by the Bishop of said Diocese, or for the uses of said Diocese in its religious, charitable or educational work or purposes; including the care and maintenance of any such building or buildings, and the payment of any taxes thereon or of the premiums for fire insurance upon such buildings.

*Third.*—The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the City of Williamsport, County of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania.

*Fourth.*—Said corporation is to exist perpetually.

*Fifth.*—The number of Trustees of said corporation is fixed at five, all of whom shall be Laymen and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and the names and residences of those who are chosen Trustees for the first year, and until others are chosen in their places, are:

C. LaRue Munson, Williamsport, Pa.

John G. Freeze, Bloomsburg, Pa.

James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Pa.

Charles M. Clement, Sunbury, Pa.

Allen P. Perley, Williamsport, Pa.

The terms of office of said Trustees shall expire upon the election or appointment of their successors at the next annual Convention of the said Diocese of Harrisburg. At the said next Convention, and at the Annual Conventions of said Diocese thereafter, there shall be elected or appointed five Trustees, all of whom shall be Laymen and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and one of whom shall, by said Convention,

then be elected or appointed the Chancellor of said Diocese, and the said Chancellor shall be *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees.

The said Trustees so elected or appointed shall hold office until others are likewise elected or appointed in their places. If the office of any Trustee becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thus created shall be filled by the remaining Trustees, and the Trustee thus chosen shall hold office until the next Annual Convention of said Diocese and until another Trustee shall be elected or appointed in his place.

*Sixth.*—The yearly income of the corporation, other than that derived from real estate, shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

*Seventh.*—Any property, real or personal, which shall hereafter be bequeathed, devised or conveyed to said corporation, shall be taken and held, or inure to it, subject to the control and disposition of the Lay members thereof, or such constituted officers or representatives as shall be composed of the majority of Lay members, citizens of Pennsylvania, having a controlling power according to the rules, regulations, usages or corporate requirements thereof.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 25th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five (1905).

C. LARUE MUNSON (L. S.),  
Williamsport, Pa.

JOHN G. FREEZE (L. S.),  
Bloomsburg, Pa.

JAMES M. LAMBERTON (L. S.),  
Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }  
COUNTY OF LYCOMING. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County, personally appeared C. LaRue Munson, one of the subscribers to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, who, in due form of law, acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and the act and deed of his associates according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 25th day of April, 1905.

[SEAL] HUGH GILMORE, *Notary Public*.  
My Commission expires Jan. 19th, 1907.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }  
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County, personally appeared John G. Freeze, one of the subscribers to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, who, in due form of law, acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and the act and deed of his associates, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of April, 1905.

[SEAL] S. F. PEACOCK, *Notary Public*.  
My Commission expires Jan. 30th, 1909.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }  
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County, personally appeared James M. Lamberton, one of the subscribers to the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, who, in due form of law, acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and the act and deed of his associates according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 24th day of April, 1905.

[SEAL] PAUL AUGUSTINE KUNKEL, *Notary Public*.  
My Commission expires Jan. 25th, 1907.

IN THE MATTER OF THE IN-	}	In the
CORPORATION OF THE IN-		Court of Common Pleas
CORPORATED TRUSTEES OF		of Lycoming County.
THE DIOCESE OF HARRIS-		
BURG.		— No. 342, June Term, 1905.

And now, this 29th day of May, 1905, the within Certificate of Incorporation, having been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of said Court since May 4th, 1905, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application,

as required by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined said instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class of corporations specified in section two of the Corporation Act of April 29th, 1874, and that said purposes are lawful and not injurious to the community. It is, therefore, ordered and decreed that the said Charter be approved, and upon the recording of said charter and its endorsements and this order in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Lycoming, which is now hereby ordered, the subscribers thereto, and their associates and successors, shall thenceforth be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms and under the name therein stated.

WM. W. HART,

*President Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Lycoming Co.*

Recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for the County of Lycoming, in Charter Book No. 1, page 71.

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this 3rd day of June, 1905.

[SEAL]

GEORGE W. HARDER, *Recorder of Deeds.*

From November 7th, 1905, to June 5th, 1906, there was paid into the Treasury of the Incorporated Trustees the sum of \$8,263.72, and paid out, during the same time, \$7,664.60, leaving a balance in bank of \$599.12. The following year (1906-7) the receipts amounted to \$14,635.29, while the amount paid out was \$14,364.65, which left a balance on hand of \$270.64.

The various assets of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Harrisburg on May 12th, 1908, were:

All Saints' Church and Cemetery, Brookland.....	\$ 7,242.04
All Saints' Church, Williamsport.....	20,000.00
Bishop Rulison Memorial Fund.....	2,896.13
Bangor Church and Churchyard.....	6,370.34
Mount Hope Church.....	4,394.33
Jerseytown Church.....	61.25
Selinsgrove Church, Mary K. Snyder.....	9,330.03

St. John's Church, Eaglesmere.....	1,025.09
St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, Craft Guild..	453.52
Trinity Church, Tyrone.....	1,368.13

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Total .....\$53,140.86

In the beginning of the year 1909, the following constituted the Board of Incorporated Trustees:

Mr. C. LaRue Munson, President, Williamsport.

Mr. William A. Brosious, Secretary, Sunbury.

Mr. Allen P. Perley, Treasurer, Williamsport.

Mr. John G. Freeze.                      Mr. J. W. B. Bausman.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE CHRISTMAS FUND.

The Convention of 1872 elected Mr. Peter Baldy, Jr., of Christ Church, Danville, as the first Treasurer of the Christmas Fund.

The receipts from Christmas, 1871, to May 1st, 1872, were .....\$1,191.87  
Paid out ..... 133.23

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Leaving a balance of.....\$1,058.64  
Of this amount there was in the hands of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, bearing interest..... 986.64

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Balance left in bank.....\$ 72.00  
Amount in the Fund May 1st, 1872.....\$1,058.64  
Receipts from May 1st, 1872, to June 1st, 1873.

From Parishes .....\$1,150.76  
From Diocese of Pennsylvania in United States Bonds ..... 1,500.00  
Interest and premium on these Bonds... 102.49  
Interest from L. V. R. R. Co..... 85.75

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\$2,839.00

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\$3,897.64

#### Expenditures During Same Period.

Appropriations to Clergy.....\$ 500.00  
Printing and Stationery..... 5.45

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\$ 505.45

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Balance in Fund to date.....\$3,392.19  
These funds were, on June 1st, 1873, invested as follows:

In United States Bonds.....	\$1,500.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.....	1,889.24
	<hr/> \$3,389.24

Amount due Treasurer.....\$ 2.95

Receipts from June 1st, 1873, to June 1st, 1874.

From Parishes .....	\$1,203.81
Interest and premiums .....	221.23
	<hr/> 1,425.04

\$4,814.28

Disbursements from June 1st, 1873, to June 1st, 1874.

Due the Treasurer .....	\$ 2.95
Printing, stationery, etc.....	22.46
Appropriations to Clergy.....	505.00
	<hr/> \$ 530.41

Balance on hand June 1st, 1874.....\$4,283.87

The investments at this time stood:

United States Bonds..., .....	\$1,500.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad stocks.....	2,763.55
	<hr/> \$4,263.55

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 20.32

Receipts from June 1st, 1874, to June 1st, 1875.

Interest and premiums.....	\$ 259.00
From Parishes .....	977.52
	<hr/> \$1,236.52

\$5,500.07

Disbursements from June 1st, 1874, to June 1st, 1875.

Printing and stationery.....	\$ 23.30
Appropriations to Clergy.....	813.00
	<hr/> \$ 836.30

Leaving balance on June 1st, 1875.....\$4,663.77

Amount invested at this time..... 4,643.95

Left in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 19.82



Receipts from June 1st, 1875, to June 1st, 1876.	
Interest and premiums.....	\$ 309.87
From Parishes .....	1,136.08
	<hr/> \$1,445.95
Capital invested .....	4,643.95
	<hr/> \$6,089.90
Disbursements from June 1st, 1875, to June 1st, 1876.	
Printing and Stationery.....	\$ 24.50
Appropriations to Clergy.....	832.00
	<hr/> \$ 856.50
Balance on hand June 1st, 1876.....	\$5,233.40
Of this amount there was invested, at this date, in	
L. V. R. R. Stocks and United States Bonds, the	
sum of .....	5,012.95
	<hr/>
Leaving in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 220.45
Receipts from June 1st, 1876, to June 1st, 1877.	
In hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 220.45
Interest and premiums.....	291.38
From Parishes .....	1,078.53
	<hr/> \$1,590.36
	\$6,603.31
Disbursements from June 1st, 1876, to June 1st, 1877.	
For printing .....	\$ 20.00
For stationery .....	4.60
For appropriations .....	950.00
	<hr/> \$ 974.60
Balance on hand June 1st, 1877.....	\$5,628.71
The investment at this time amounted to.....	5,294.03
	<hr/>
Leaving in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 334.68
Receipts from June 1st, 1877, to June 1st, 1878.	
Balance on hand .....	\$ 334.68
Interest and premiums.....	310.97
From Parishes .....	1,119.27
	<hr/> \$1,764.92
	<hr/> \$7,058.95

Disbursements from June 1st, 1877, to June 1st, 1878.	
Printing and stationery.....	\$ 25.40
Appropriations to aged Clergy.....	1,085.00
	<hr/> \$1,110.40
Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1878.....	
Invested in L. V. R. R. Stocks and U. S. Bonds...	\$5,948.55
	<hr/> 5,748.55
In hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 200.00
Receipts from June 1st, 1878, to June 1st, 1879.	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 200.00
Interest and premiums.....	318.79
From Parishes .....	921.30
	<hr/> \$1,440.09
	<hr/> \$7,188.64
Disbursements for year ending June 1st, 1879.	
Printing, stationery, etc.....	\$ 25.60
Appropriations to aged Clergy.....	1,010.00
	<hr/> \$1,035.60
Leaving a balance June 1st, 1879.....	
Of this amount there was invested in L. V. R. R.	\$6,153.04
Stocks and United States Bonds.....	\$5,948.55
	<hr/>
Leaving in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 204.49
Receipts from June 1st, 1879, to June 1st, 1880.	
On hand .....	\$ 204.49
Interest and premiums.....	348.73
From Parishes .....	1,077.56
	<hr/> \$1,630.78
	<hr/> \$7,579.33
Disbursements from June 1st, 1879, to June 1st, 1880.	
Printing and stationery.....	\$ 25.50
To aged Clergy.....	1,010.50
	<hr/> \$1,036.00
Balance to date.....	<hr/> \$6,543.33

Invested on June 1st, 1880..... 5,993.20

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 550.13
Receipts from June 1st, 1880, to June 1st, 1881.	
On hand .....	\$ 550.13
Interest and premiums.....	333.61
From Parishes .....	1,294.67
	<hr/> \$2,178.41

\$8,171.61

Disbursements for year ending June 1st, 1881.	
Printing and stationery.....	\$ 25.20
To aged Clergy.....	1,485.00
	<hr/> \$1,510.20

Remaining in Fund June 1st, 1881.....	\$6,661.41
The investment at this time stood as follows:	
L. V. R. R. 5 per cent. Stock.....	\$4,718.38
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds.....	1,500.00
	<hr/> \$6,218.38

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 443.03
Receipts for year ending May 31st, 1882.	
In hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 443.03
Interest and premiums.....	319.07
From Parishes .....	1,580.02
	<hr/> \$2,342.12
	<hr/> \$8,560.50

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1882.	
Printing and stationery .....	\$ 25.50
Appropriations to Clergy.....	1,350.00
	<hr/> \$1,375.50

Leaving a balance of.....	\$7,185.00
The investment on June 1st, 1882, was.....	6,222.45

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 962.55
Receipts from June 1st, 1882, to June 1st, 1883.	
In hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 962.55

Interest, etc.....	326.12
From Parishes .....	1,248.58
	<hr/> \$2,537.25

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\$8,759.70

Disbursements, June 1st, 1882, to June 1st, 1883.

Printing, stationery, etc.....	\$ 25.30
Appropriations to Clergy.....	1,306.50
	<hr/> \$1,331.80

Leaving a balance of.....	\$7,427.90
Amount invested at this time.....	\$6,458.57

In hands of Treasurer.....\$ 969.33

Having served the Church in the capacity of Treasurer of The Christmas Fund since 1872, Mr. Peter Baldy, Jr., was succeeded in this office, in 1884, by Mr. W. L. Dunglison, of South Bethlehem.

Receipts from June 1st, 1883, to June 1st, 1884.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 969.33
Interest, etc.....	822.67
From Parishes .....	1,516.99
	<hr/> \$3,308.99

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\$9,767.56

Disbursements, June 1st, 1883, to June 1st, 1884.

Appropriations, printing, etc.....	\$2,276.50
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Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1884.....	\$7,491.06
Of this amount there was invested at this time....	6,218.90

In hands of Treasurer.....\$1,272.16

Receipts from June 1st, 1884, to June 1st, 1885.

Balance in bank .....	\$1,272.16
Interest, etc. ....	439.43
Received from Parishes.....	1,388.39
	<hr/> \$3,099.98

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\$9,318.88

Disbursements, year ending May 31st, 1885.

Paid Beneficiaries.....	\$1,695.00
Printing, etc. ....	7.72
	<hr/> \$1,702.72

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1885.....	\$7,616.16
Amount invested at this time.....	6,715.33
	<hr/>

Balance in bank.....	\$ 900.83
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Receipts from June 1st, 1885, to June 1st, 1886.

Cash in bank.....	\$ 900.83
Interest, etc. ....	268.61
From Parishes .....	1,804.47
	<hr/> \$2,973.91

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\$9,689.24

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1886.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,937.50
Printing, stationery, etc.....	11.66
	<hr/> \$1,949.16

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1886.....	\$7,740.08
Amount invested at this time.....	6,983.94
	<hr/>

Balance in bank, June 1st, 1886.....	\$ 756.14
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Receipts from June 1st, 1886, to June 1st, 1887.

Cash balance in bank.....	\$ 756.14
Interest, etc. ....	279.36
From Parishes .....	1,532.44
	<hr/> \$2,567.94

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\$9,551.88

Disbursements for the year ending May 31st, 1887.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,950.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	13.69
	<hr/> \$1,963.69

Leaving a balance, at this time, of.....	\$7,588.19
The investment on June 1st, 1887, was.....	6,983.94
	<hr/>

Cash balance .....	\$ 604.25
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Receipts from June 1st, 1887, to June 1st, 1888.

Cash in bank.....	\$ 604.25
Interest, etc. ....	279.36
From Parishes .....	1,883.65
	<hr/> \$2,767.26
	<hr/> \$9,751.20

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1888.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,025.00
Printing, stationery .....	14.43
	<hr/> \$2,039.43

Leaving a balance of.....\$7,711.77  
Of this amount there was, June 1st, 1888, invested 6,983.94

Leaving in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 727.83

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-five cents were contributed by eighty-five Parishes and Missions to this most divine-like object on Christmas, 1887. Six disabled Clergymen, two widows, and one orphan of a deceased Clergyman, were the number of beneficiaries receiving aid at this time.

Receipts from June 1st, 1888, to June 1st, 1889.

Cash in bank.....	\$ 727.83
Interest, etc. ....	279.36
From Parishes .....	1,724.29
	<hr/> \$2,731.48
	<hr/> \$9,715.42

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1889.

Paid Beneficiaries.....	\$2,350.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	12.56
	<hr/> \$2,362.56

Leaving a balance of.....\$7,352.86  
Amount invested on June 1st, 1889..... 6,983.94

In hands of Treasurer.....\$ 368.92

Shortly after the Convention of 1889 it became necessary for the Treasurer to borrow, on individual responsibility,

the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars in order to be able to meet the Church's obligation to its beneficiaries. This necessitated the issuing of a pastoral letter by the Assistant Bishop, which resulted in increasing the offerings from the Diocese by five hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-four cents.

Receipts from June 1st, 1889, to June 1st, 1890.

Cash in bank.....	\$ 368.92
Interest, etc. ....	279.36
From Parishes .....	2,306.83
	<hr/> \$2,955.11
	<hr/> \$9,939.05

Disbursements from June 1st, 1889, to June 1st, 1890.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,350.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	8.54
Interest on loan of \$875.00.....	18.52
	<hr/> \$2,377.06

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1890.....	\$7,561.99
Amount invested at this time.....	6,983.94

Balance in bank.....	\$ 578.05
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Receipts from June 1st, 1890, to June 1st, 1891.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 578.05
Interest .....	279.36
From Parishes .....	1,870.22
	<hr/> \$2,727.63
	<hr/> \$9,711.57

Disbursements from June 1st, 1890, to June 1st, 1891.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,400.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	10.85
Interest on \$675.00.....	10.50
	<hr/> \$2,421.35

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1891.....	\$7,290.22
Investment was the same as last year.....	6,983.94

Cash in bank .....	\$ 306.28
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Upon the death of the Treasurer, Mr. William L. Dunglison, in the year 1891-2, the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Wm. H. Sayre. In the fall of 1891 the Trustees were compelled to borrow eight hundred and ten dollars, on their own responsibility, in order to enable them to meet their obligation to the beneficiaries. The receipts, however, on the following Christmas were sufficient to return the loan, and pay the amount due the beneficiaries for the quarter ending March 31st, 1892. But shortly after this they were again compelled to have a note discounted for two hundred and fifty dollars. For several years there had been a regular falling off in the receipts to this fund. On May 31st, 1890, the receipts, for the year, were \$2,306.83; the following year they were \$1,870.22; and for the year ending May 31st, 1892, they were \$1,568.69, which evidently indicated a lack of interest in this most worthy cause. There were at this time eight names on the list of beneficiaries, two of whom were widows. And to meet the obligations of the Church to these eight persons \$1,950 were needed.

Receipts from June 1st, 1891, to June 1st, 1892.

Balance on hand.....	\$ 306.28
Interest on investment.....	279.36
From Parishes .....	1,568.69
Note discounted, Sept. 29th, 1891.....	797.17
Note discounted, April 18th, 1892.....	246.04
	<hr/> \$3,197.54
	<hr/> \$10,181.48

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1892.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,075.00
Note paid .....	810.00
Postage, envelopes, etc.....	2.95
	<hr/> \$2,887.95

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1892.....	\$7,293.53
Investment continued same as it was for the two years previous .....	6,983.94
	<hr/>
Cash in bank .....	\$ 309.59



Receipts from June 1st, 1892, to June 1st, 1893.

Cash on hand, June 1st, 1892.....	\$ 309.59	
Interest on investment.....	279.36	
From Parishes .....	2,125.43	
Three notes discounted, July 16th, Oct. 1st, and Oct. 17th, 1892.....	1,421.95	
Bequest of Sarah E. McSorely, deceased..	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,186.33
		<hr/>
		\$11,170.27

Disbursements for year ending May 31st, 1893.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,950.00	
Four notes, July 18th, Oct. 17th, 1892, Feb. 2nd and Feb. 20th, 1893.....	1,700.00	
Printing and stationery .....	5.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,655.00

Leaving a balance, June 1st, 1893.....	\$7,515.27
For the fourth year the investment remained same	6,983.94

Cash in bank.....\$ 531.33

After serving as acting Treasurer from the time of his appointment during the Conventional year 1891-2 until the Convention of 1893, Mr. Wm. H. Sayre was succeeded by Mr. Charles M. Dodson, of Bethlehem. Although the receipts during the year ending May 31st, 1893, were somewhat in excess of the year previous, yet this part of Diocesan work had grown to such an extent that it became imperatively necessary, during the year, to draw one thousand dollars from the principal invested, in order to meet the obligations of the Diocese to its beneficiaries. To impair the principal by so heavy a draft was a necessity which was greatly regretted.

Receipts from June 1st, 1893, to June 1st, 1894.

Cash in bank .....	\$ 531.33	
Interest .....	252.02	
From Parishes .....	1,704.92	
Drawn from principal .....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,488.27
		<hr/>
		\$10,472.21

Disbursements from June 1st, 1893, to June 1st, 1894.

Drawn from principal.....	\$1,000.00
Paid Beneficiaries .....	1,950.00
Circulars, stationery, etc.....	5.19
	<hr/> \$2,955.19

Leaving balance, June 1st, 1894.....	\$7,517.02
Capital invested at this time.....	5,983.94
	<hr/>

Cash in bank.....	\$1,533.08
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The above one thousand dollars were drawn from the invested principal on September 29th, 1893.

Receipts from June 1st, 1894, to June 1st, 1895.

Cash in bank.....	\$1,533.08
Interest .....	239.36
From Parishes .....	1,528.63
	<hr/> \$3,301.07
	<hr/> \$9,285.01

Disbursements from June 1st, 1894, to June 1st, 1895.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,900.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	3.09
	<hr/> \$1,903.09

Leaving balance, June 1st, 1895.....	\$7,381.92
Amount invested at this time.....	5,983.94
	<hr/>

Cash on hand .....	\$1,397.98
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Receipts from June 1st, 1895, to June 1st, 1896.

Cash on hand .....	\$1,397.98
Interest .....	239.36
From Parishes .....	1,983.56
	<hr/> \$3,620.90
	<hr/> \$9,604.84

Disbursements from June 1st, 1895, to June 1st, 1896.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,175.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	4.88
	<hr/> \$2,179.88

Balance, June 1st, 1896.....	\$7,424.96
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Invested capital at this time..... 5,983.94

Cash in hand.....\$1,441.02

Receipts from June 1st, 1896, to June 1st, 1897.

Cash in hand.....\$1,441.02

Interest ..... 239.36

From Parishes ..... 1,778.83

—————\$3,454.21

\$9,438.15

Disbursements from June 1st, 1896, to June 1st, 1897.

Paid Beneficiaries .....\$2,250.00

Printing, stationery, etc..... 2.14

—————\$2,252.14

Leaving balance, June 1st, 1897.....\$7,186.01

Amount invested at this time..... 5,983.94

Cash in hand .....\$1,202.07

Receipts from June 1st, 1897, to June 1st, 1898.

Cash in hand.....\$1,202.07

Interest ..... 174.59

Bequest, The Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, de-  
ceased ..... 25.00

From Parishes ..... 1,476.41

From L. V. R. R. Co., Aug. 3rd, 1897.... 6,025.83

—————\$8,903.90

Disbursements from June 1st, 1897, to June 1st, 1898.

Paid Beneficiaries .....\$2,325.00

Stationery, etc. .... 2.14

Total paid out.....\$2,327.14

Special deposit with L. V. National Bank,

Bethlehem, Pa. .... 6,025.83

—————\$8,352.97

Cash in hands of Treasurer.....\$ 550.93

Receipts from June 1st, 1898, to June 1st, 1899.

Cash in hand.....\$ 550.93

Interest on deposit.....	185.50	
From Parishes .....	1,571.42	
	<hr/>	\$2,307.85
		<hr/>
		\$8,333.68

Disbursements from June 1st, 1898, to June 1st, 1899.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,100.00	
Stationery, etc. ....	2.32	
	<hr/>	\$2,102.32

Balance June 1st, 1899.....	\$6,231.36	
Amount on interest at this time.....	6,025.83	

Cash in hand .....	\$ 205.53	
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Receipts from June 1st, 1899, to May 1st, 1900.

Cash in hand.....	\$ 205.53	
Interest on deposit.....	172.09	
From Parishes .....	1,732.57	
	<hr/>	\$2,110.19
		<hr/>
		\$8,136.02

Disbursements from June 1st, 1899, to May 1st, 1900.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,925.00	
Printing, stationery, etc.....	11.60	
	<hr/>	\$1,936.60

Balance May 1st, 1900.....	\$6,199.42	
Special deposit, on interest.....	6,025.83	

Cash in hand .....	\$ 173.59	
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Receipts from May 1st, 1900, to May 1st, 1901.

Cash in hand .....	\$ 173.59	
Interest on deposit.....	177.24	
From Parishes .....	1,620.63	
	<hr/>	\$1,971.46
		<hr/>
		\$7,997.29

Disbursements from May 1st, 1900, to May 1st, 1901.

Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$2,050.00	
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Stationery, etc. ....	2.20	
		<u>\$2,052.20</u>

Balance on hand, May 1st, 1901.....	\$5,945.09
Special deposit in L. V. National Bank.....	6,025.83

Amount overdrawn .....	\$ 80.74
Receipts from May 1st, 1901, to May 1st, 1902.	
From Parishes .....	\$1,757.41
Interest on deposit .....	162.36
	<u>\$1,919.77</u>

\$7,945.60

Disbursements from May 1st, 1901, to May 1st, 1902.	
Overdraft .....	\$ 30.74
Paid Beneficiaries .....	1,750.00
Printing, stationery, etc. ....	4.81
	<u>\$1,835.55</u>

Balance in Fund, May 1st, 1902.....	\$6,110.05
Special deposit L. V. National Bank.....	6,025.83

Cash in hand .....	\$ 84.22
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Mr. Charles M. Dodson, having served the Church most faithfully as Treasurer of the Christmas Fund from the Convention of 1893 until the Convention of 1902, was, on this latter date, succeeded by his son, Mr. Alan C. Dodson.

Receipts from May 1st, 1902, to May 1st, 1903.

Cash on hand .....	\$ 84.22
Interest on special deposit.....	183.22
From Parishes .....	1,800.37
	<u>\$2,067.81</u>

\$8,093.64

Disbursements from May 1st, 1902, to May 1st, 1903.	
Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$1,750.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	6.31
	<u>\$1,756.31</u>

Balance in Fund, May 1st, 1903.....	\$6,337.33
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Interest-bearing deposit in Lehigh Valley National	
Bank .....	6,025.83
<hr/>	
Cash on hand .....	\$ 311.50
Receipts from May 1st, 1903, to June 1st, 1904.	
Cash on hand .....	\$ 311.50
Interest .....	191.76
From Parishes .....	1,163.05
	<hr/>
	\$1,666.31
<hr/>	
	\$7,692.14
Disbursements from May 1st, 1903, to June 1st, 1904.	
Paid Beneficiaries .....	\$ 875.00
Transferred to General Clergy Relief Fund	791.31
	<hr/>
	\$1,666.31
<hr/>	
Interest-bearing Fund .....	\$6,025.83
Receipts from June 1st, 1904, to June 1st, 1905.	
Legacy from Estate of Emily S. Clymer, deceased .....	\$ 500.00
Church of Nativity, S. Bethlehem.....	50.00
Interest .....	210.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 760.90
Disbursements from June 1st, 1904, to June 1st, 1905.	
Paid General Clergy Relief Fund—int...	\$ 210.90
Subscription .....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 260.90
<hr/>	
Balance .....	\$ 500.00
Previous Fund .....	6,025.83
<hr/>	
Interest-bearing Fund .....	\$6,525.83
Account from June 1st, 1905, to June 1st, 1906.	
<i>Dr.</i>	
Interest-bearing Fund .....	\$6,525.83
From Parishes .....	2,581.01
Nativity, S. Bethlehem.....	50.00
Interest .....	228.40
	<hr/>
	\$9,385.24

*Cr.*

Subscription .....	\$ 50.00
Clergy Relief Fund.....	2,581.01
To same—interest .....	228.40
	<hr/> \$2,859.41

Interest-bearing Fund ..... \$6,525.83

The grants from the General Clergy Relief to six

Beneficiaries of this Diocese for the year.....\$1,450.00

Two important changes occurred in relation to this Fund in 1904. The first was that, in common with many other Dioceses, the Convention took action uniting this Fund with the General Clergy Relief Fund; and the second was that which naturally resulted from the division of the Diocese. Upon division, each Diocese elected its Commission to assist the Bishop and General Secretary in carrying forward this important work of the Church.

In Central Pennsylvania this particular phase of Diocesan work is controlled by

## CANON XII.

### *Of the General Clergy Relief Fund.*

SECTION 1. An annual offering shall be made in every Parish, Organized Mission and Mission Station on Christmas Day, Quinquagesima Sunday, or both, or otherwise, for the "General Clergy Relief Fund," and sent by the Parish Treasurer direct to the Treasurer of the Fund for the "Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen, and of Aged, Infirm and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," as provided for by Canon 53 of the General Convention, entitled "General Clergy Relief."

SEC. 2. At each annual Convention there shall be elected a Committee consisting of three Clergymen and two Laymen, to be known as "The Diocesan Commission of General Clergy Relief," who shall serve until their successors are elected; and it shall be their duty to render such assistance to the Bishop and General Secretary of the said Fund as they may desire; and in conjunction with the Bishop to designate how the contributions of this Diocese shall be applied.

This Commission shall report to the Convention annually, and give a detailed statement of the contributions from the several Parishes and Missions.

This is the identical Canon adopted by the Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg, save that here it is Canon VII.

During the year beginning with June 13th, 1905, and ending with June 5th, 1906, the Diocese of Harrisburg had five beneficiaries, who received a grant from the General Fund of \$1,150.00. The receipts from the Parishes, in this Diocese, during the same period amounted to \$692.37. By the following Conventional year, 1906-7, the beneficiaries had increased to seven, to whom was paid the sum of \$1,150, and the income from Parishes and individuals amounted to \$779.38, an increase of \$87.01 over the year previous.

Out of the seventy-two Parishes and Missions in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, only thirty-nine contributed to this fund in the year 1907-8, to the amount of \$2,462.15. Seven beneficiaries received, during this same year, \$1,900. The General Convention of 1907 appointed a Commission whose duty it is to endeavor to secure five million dollars as a permanent endowment for the aged and infirm Clergy.

In the Diocese of Harrisburg thirty-six out of the seventy-seven Parishes and Missions contributed \$798.30 during the year ending May 1st, 1908. While the seven beneficiaries, of the Diocese, received, during the same time, \$1,200.00.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### PART I.

#### **The Convention and Episcopal Fund.**



**WILLIAM BUEHLER.**

At the Primary Convention of the Diocese, held on November 10th, 1871, Mr. William Buehler, of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, was appointed the first Treasurer of these Funds, and was in due order elected to that office by the first Annual Convention, June 11th, 1872.

The first report of the Treasurer, covering all the receipts

and expenditures from the organization of the Diocese up to June 10th, 1872, was as follows:

*Receipts.*

From Parishes and Missions.....	\$2,376.53
Interest on invested funds.....	188.92
	<hr/> \$2,565.45.

*Expenditures.*

Bishop's salary .....	\$1,875.00
Traveling expenses of Clergy, Standing Committee, printing, etc.....	791.55
	<hr/> \$2,666.55

Amount due Treasurer.....\$ 101.10

Action was taken by the Primary Convention assessing each Communicant, within the Diocese, one dollar, to be paid during the year 1872.

This should have yielded.....\$5,194.00

But the amount received was.....3,462.68.

During the year 1872 the following amounts were subscribed and paid into the Endowment Fund of the Diocese:

Harrisburg, St. Stephen's Church.....	\$1,170.00
Harrisburg, St. Paul's Church.....	9.63
Carlisle, St. John's Church.....	500.00
Lancaster, St. James' Church.....	900.00
Lancaster, St. John's Church.....	140.00
Paradise, Christ Church.....	60.00
Danville (Peter Baldy) Christ Church.....	6,000.00
Eckley, Frances Weiss.....	500.00
Philadelphia .....	1,276.01
Wilkes-Barre .....	2,750.00
Lebanon, St. Luke's Church.....	2,755.00
Bethlehem .....	200.00
Pottsville (B. F. Gowan) Trinity.....	300.00
Reading, Christ Church.....	2,000.00
Birdsboro, St. Michael's Church.....	1,000.00
Bellefonte, St. John's Church; Phillipsburg, St. Paul's Church .....	1,000.00
Mahanoy City, Church of Faith.....	50.00

Tioga, St. Andrew's Church.....	75.00
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Making a total in the Endowment Fund, up to

August 14th, 1872, of.....\$20,485.64

To this must be added \$350.00, which appears in the funds invested. Of the \$20,835.64 paid into the Endowment Fund, \$20,454.90 were invested in interest-bearing bonds and mortgages, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$380.74.

The Treasurer's report the following year, 1873,

showed the receipts, from all sources, up to

August 14th, as being.....\$1,454.00

And the expenditures..... 1,619.81

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Balance due the Treasurer.....\$ 165.81

The following amounts were received on apportionment from August 14th, 1872, until May 1st, 1873:

For 1872.....\$ 792.25

For 1873 ..... 564.00

Interest on investment..... 1,427.91

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Total receipts .....\$2,784.16

Expenses—

Due Treasurer .....\$ 165.81

For Convention ..... 166.46

Bishop's Salary ..... 3,419.25

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\$3,751.52

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Due Treasurer May 1st, 1873.....\$ 967.36

To which must be added the receipts and expenditures for the month of May, which were as follows:

Apportionment for the month.....\$ 830.12

Interest for the month..... 616.00

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Total receipts for the month.....\$1,446.12

Expenses:

Balance due Treasurer.....\$ 967.36

For Convention ..... 785.60

Bishop's Salary .....	375.00	
		<hr/> \$2,127.96

Due Treasurer May 31st, 1873.....	\$ 681.84
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From this latter date until the Journal was taken to press, the following amounts were received and expended:

Received .....	\$1,553.95
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Expenses:

Due Treasurer .....	\$ 681.84
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Paid out .....	1,181.99
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	<hr/> \$1,863.83
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Balance due Treasurer.....	\$ 309.88
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The Endowment Fund on August 14th, 1872, amounted to.....	\$20,485.64
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From August 14th, 1872, until May 1st, 1873, there was subscribed and paid.....	9,243.00
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Total Endowment .....	\$29,728.64
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On August 1st, 1873, this entire amount, save \$623.74, was invested in five, six and seven per cent bonds and mortgages, and with the accrued interest added to the principal made the Endowment at this time \$30,104.90, less a typographical error in the Treasurer's account of.... \$1,000.00

Also less note paid off.....	50.00
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	<hr/> \$1,050.00
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Leaving a balance of.....	\$29,054.90
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Plus an investment made April 3rd.....	1,105.00
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Total endowment Aug. 1st, 1873.....	\$30,159.90
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The only amounts conditionally given were those of Christ Church, Williamsport; Trinity Church, Williamsport; Christ Church, Danville; Peter Baldy, Danville; Mrs. Greenough, St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury; St. James' Church, Exchange, and St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, aggregating a sum total of \$9,910.00. The stipulation made in these several gifts was that in case of a division of the Diocese, at any future time, they are to be and remain a part of the

Endowment of that Diocese to which these Parishes belong.

When the Treasurer opened his accounts, July 31st, 1873, for the Conventional year 1873-4, there was due him from the Diocese, on account of the Convention Fund..\$ 309.88

The expenses up until May 1st, 1874, for the Bishop's Salary, traveling expenses of the Clergy, clerical work, printing, stationery, etc., were ..... 3,708.96

Total expenses from July 31st, 1873 to May 1st, 1874 .....\$4,018.84  
While the réceipts only amounted to..... 2,878.08

Due the Treasurer May 1st, 1874.....\$1,140.76  
Expenses for the month of May were..... 1,156.90

Indebtedness June 1st, 1874.....\$2,297.66  
To meet this indebtedness there was paid in during the same month .....\$1,425.21

Balance due the Treasurer at this time.....\$ 872.45  
From this time until the printing of the report, July 1st, 1874, the expenses amounted to..... 760.01

Total expenses .....\$1,632.46  
But as the receipts during the month of June were. 2,120.73

It left a cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer of .....\$ 488.27

In accordance with an action of the Standing Committee, passed March 4th, 1874, an apportionment was placed upon the several Parishes and Missions of the Diocese, for the Episcopal Fund, at the rate of eighty cents for each Communicant. And as there were, at this time, five thousand six hundred and thirty-three Communicants within the Diocese, this should have realized, for the Episcopal Fund, the sum of .....\$4,506.40  
But all that was realized was..... 2,895.38

This left a shortage of.....\$1,611.02

At the same time a similar action was taken by the Standing Committee laying an apportionment upon every Parish and Mission in the Diocese at the rate of fifty cents per Communicant for the Convention Fund. Had every dollar thus apportioned been paid, the Treasurer would have received .....\$2,816.50  
But the actual amount paid was..... 1,362.76

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The shortage therefore was.....\$1,453.74

And what will not fail to impress itself upon the mind of any one, who examines the records, is that these shortages were due largely to the failure of the stronger Parishes in meeting their obligations.

On April 3rd, 1874, the Endowment Fund amounted \$30,-159.90, all of which, save \$123.93, was at this time invested. In addition to the above cash sum there were unpaid pledges to the amount of \$13,510.00.

At the beginning of the Conventional year 1875 the Treasurer's account showed a cash balance in favor of the Convention Fund of .....\$ 488.27  
Receipts from investments..... 2,109.70  
From pledges, offerings, etc..... 1,516.93  
Interest on deposit..... 12.34

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Total receipts for the year.....\$4,127.24  
Paid out during the year for mileage,  
printing, stationery, etc.....\$ 845.85  
Bishop's Salary, for ten months, and trav-  
eling expenses ..... 3,900.00  

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4,745.85

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Balance due the Convention Fund.....\$ 618.61

This deficit was due to the fact that quite a number of the Parishes and Missions again failed to meet their obligations to the Diocese.

By an action of the Standing Committee, taken December 8th, 1874, the apportionment, both for the Convention and Episcopal Fund, was, for the year 1875, fixed at the rate of forty cents each per Communicant. And as there were five

thousand nine hundred and forty-four Communicants in the Diocese, at this time, this should have netted each one of these Funds the sum of \$2,377.60; but owing to the failure on the part of so many Parishes and Missions it fell considerably short of this.

Amount of Endowment Fund uninvested on April 3rd, 1874, \$123.93.

From this time until May 1st, 1875, The Rev. John

Bayley secured in cash subscriptions.....	\$4,190.01
Less his commission and expenses.....	2,208.43

Cash balance .....	\$1,981.58
Subscriptions secured .....	8,558.99

Total secured by The Rev. Mr. Bayley.....	\$10,540.57
On hand April 3rd, 1874.....	\$30,159.90
Less note paid .....	250.00
	<hr/> \$29,909.90

Of the \$13,510.00 unpaid pledges reported, interest was regularly paid on.....	11,000.00
Unpaid pledges, May 1st, 1875.....	1,435.00

Sum total cash and subscriptions.....	\$52,885.47
In addition to the balance due the Treasurer of the Convention Fund of.....	\$ 618.61
The report of May 1st, 1875, shows an additional.	31.39

Making total due Treasurer of .....	\$ 650.00
Receipts from May 1st to August 3rd, 1875.....	\$3,065.46
Expenses for same period, including the above bal- ance of \$650.00 due the Treasurer.....	2,330.27

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$ 735.19
Receipts from Aug. 3rd, 1875, to May 1st, 1876...	2,504.26

Total in hand to date .....	\$3,239.45
Paid out from Aug. 3rd, 1875, to May 1st, 1876...	4,008.08

Balance due Treasurer.....	\$ 768.63
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Expenditures from May 1st to June 1st, 1876. . . . 567.72

Total indebtedness . . . . . \$1,336.35

Receipts for the same month. . . . . 1,973.72

Cash balance in hands of Treasurer. . . . . \$ 637.37

The Endowment Fund, both in cash and unpaid  
subscriptions as reported May 1st, 1875, was. . \$52,885.47

One hundred dollars previously paid and entered  
must be deducted. . . . . 100.00

\$52,785.47

One thousand eight hundred dollars having been  
subscribed by six Communicants of St. Luke's  
Scranton, on condition that the remainder of  
the Parish raise \$4,000.00, which not having  
been done, exempted them from payment, and  
therefore must also be deducted. . . . . 1,800.00

Leaving the Endowment Fund June 1st, 1876. \$50,985.47

Receipts:

Balance in hands of Treasurer, May 1st, 1875, not  
invested . . . . . \$ 43.01

Received from May 1st, 1875, to June 1st, 1876. . . 2,781.23

Total on hand. . . . . \$2,824.24

Of this amount there was invested. . . . . 2,821.93

Balance in hands of Treasurer. . . . . \$ 2.31

Cash balance in hands of Treasurer of Convention  
Fund, June 1st, 1876. . . . . \$ 637.37

Receipts from June 1st, 1876, to June 1st, 1877. . . 5,509.86

Total receipts . . . . . \$6,147.23

Paid out from June 1st, 1876, to June 1st, 1877, for  
Bishop's Salary, mileage, printing, stationery,  
etc. . . . . 5,640.62

Balance in hands of Treasurer. . . . . \$ 506.61

One June 1st, 1876, there was in the hands of the



Treasurer of the Endowment Fund.....\$ 2.31  
 Received during the year ending June 1st, 1877... 1,024.47

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Total in hands of Treasurer, June 1st, 1877....\$ 1,026.78  
 The actual investments drawing interest, at this  
 time, were.....\$45,193.39  
 While the unpaid subscriptions were..... 4,765.30

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Making the total, June 1st, 1877.....\$50,985.47  
 Balance in hands of Treasurer of the Convention  
 Fund, June 1st, 1877.....\$ 506.61  
 Total receipts from June 1st, 1877, to June 1st,  
 1878 ..... 5,546.99

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Making a total of .....\$6,053.60  
 An error in account, by cash received, from Scranton 14.40

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Grand total receipts.....\$6,068.00  
 The expenditures for the same year, for Bishop's  
 Salary, mileage, printing, stationery, etc..... 6,721.63

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Leaving a balance due the Treasurer of.....\$ 653.63  
 The Treasurer of the Endowment Fund showed a  
 balance on hand, June 1st, 1878, temporarily in-  
 vested, of.....\$1,145.21  
 Amount of unpaid subscriptions.....\$4,765.30  
 Paid on this account from June 1st, 1877, to June  
 1st, 1878 ..... 637.32

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Leaving unpaid, June 1st, 1878.....\$4,127.98  
 Amount, that could not be collected, ordered erased 120.00

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Balance of unpaid subscriptions.....\$4,007.98  
 The following is a list of the investments up to June 1st,  
 1878:

*Securities—*

Allegheny County Bonds, 5 per cent..... \$ 6,000.00  
 Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad  
 Bonds, 7 per cent..... 1,000.00  
 Harrisburg City Bonds, 6 per cent..... 10,700.00

Reading Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent.....	8,000.00
Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent. ....	2,000.00
Western Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000.00
Connellsville Gas Coal Company 6 per cent....	1,000.00

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Total .....\$29,700.00

*Parish Bonds, upon which interest was paid—*

Grace Church, Allentown.....	\$ 1,000.00
Trinity Church, Easton.....	1,000.00
Trinity Church, Williamsport.....	2,000.00
Christ Church, Danville.....	1,000.00

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Total .....\$ 5,000.00

*Promissory Notes, bearing interest—*

Robert H. Sayre, Bethlehem.....	\$ 1,000.00
Richard Hogan, Harrisburg.....	100.00
James Wistar, Harrisburg.....	100.00
G. W. I. Beatty, Harrisburg.....	100.00
H. I. Beatty, Harrisburg.....	50.00

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Total .....\$ 1,350.00

*Pledges, bearing interest, entered as investments—*

The Hon. Asa Packer.....	\$ 5,000.00
St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, through the Hon. Asa Packer.....	5,000.00

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Total .....\$10,000.00

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Making a grand total, June 1st, 1878.....	\$46,050.00
Balance due the Treasurer of the Convention Fund, June 1st, 1878.....	\$ 653.63
Expenditures from June 1st, 1878 to June 1st, 1879	5,637.08

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Total paid out.....	\$6,290.71
Receipts for the same period.....	6,352.50

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Balance on hand June 1st, 1879.....	\$ 61.79
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The amount on hand, in the Endowment Fund,  
June 1st, 1877, temporarily invested, was given

as \$1,026.78, but should be.....\$1,026.88  
 Receipts from June 1st, 1878, to June 1st, 1879... 1,074.99

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Making a total of.....\$2,101.87  
 Of this amount, the following investments were  
 made during the year ending May 31st, 1879:  
 Bond and Mortgage on property in Har-  
 risburg .....\$1,000.00  
 U. S. Refunding Certificate with accrued  
 interest ..... 1,054.54

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.....\$2,054.54

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Balance on hand, not invested.....\$ 47.33  
 The investments of the Endowment Fund on June  
 1st, 1879, were as follows:  
 Securities held by Trustees as originally donated..\$10,000.00  
 Seven individual notes, on which interest was  
 regularly paid ..... 11,350.00  
 Bonds, Mortgage and U. S. Refunding Certificates 20,750.00  
 Four Parish Bonds..... 5,000.00  
 Unpaid subscriptions ..... 3,936.00

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Total investment, June 1st, 1879.....\$51,036.00  
 On June 1st, 1879, there was in the hands of the  
 Treasurer of the Convention Fund.....\$ 61.79  
 The receipts from all sources for the year ending  
 June 1st, 1880, were..... 4,484.61

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Making a total on hand for the year.....\$4,546.40  
 Total paid out during the year..... 5,417.68

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Balance due Treasurer, June 1st, 1880.....\$ 871.28  
 The report of the Treasurer of the Endowment  
 Fund, on June 1st, 1879, showed a balance on  
 hand, not invested, of.....\$ 47.33  
 Amount received on subscriptions up to June 1st,  
 1880 ..... 388.33

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Total uninvested, at this date.....\$ 435.66  
 The total receipts to the Convention Fund for the

year ending May 31st, 1881, were.....\$3,299.32  
 Amount paid out during same period....\$3,639.88  
 Due Treasurer from the year previous.... 871.28

4,511.16  
 Balance due Treasurer, June 1st, 1881.....\$1,211.84  
 Balance on hand, in Endowment Fund, June 1st,  
 1880 .....\$ 435.66  
 January 1st, 1881, Harrisburg City Bonds  
 called in and paid.....\$2,200.00  
 April 1st, 1881, Robert H. Sayre, Sub-  
 scription paid ..... 1,000.00  
 Same date, J. H. Perkins, Subscription paid 500.00  
 Same date, C. B. Howard, subscription  
 paid ..... 100.00  
 Same date, Misses Wyckoff, subscription  
 paid ..... 90.00  
 3,890.00

Grand total for the year ending May 31st, 1881..\$4,325.66  
 Amount invested June 1st, 1880..... \$51,036.00  
 Called in and paid Jan. 1st and April 1st, 1881. 3,890.00

Leaving the investment .....\$47,146.00  
 Of the amount received, \$4,325.66, dur-  
 ing the year, there was invested in  
 Bond and Mortgage, with the Harris-  
 burg Cotton Mill Company.....\$2,000.00  
 Temporary investment ..... 1,890.00  
 3,890.00

Leaving the amount invested, June 1st, 1881..\$51,036.00  
 Within two days of the Convention of 1881, the Treasurer  
 —Mr. William Buehler—after serving the Diocese faithfully  
 in this capacity from the day of its organization, in Novem-  
 ber, 1871, until the 12th day of June, 1881, passed from the  
 labors of earth to the reward of heaven. The Convention of  
 this year, therefore, elected as his successor in office Mr.  
 William L. Dunglison.

The entire expenses of the Convention Fund for  
 the year ending May 31st, 1882, were.....\$5,574.42.

Balance due Treasurer from the previous year. . . . 1,211.84

\$6,786.26

Total receipts for the year, from Parishes and investments . . . . . 5,195.56

Due the Treasurer, June 1st, 1882. . . . . \$1,590.70

The report of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund showed a balance on hand, June 1st, 1881. . . . \$1,325.66

On January 20th, 1882, Trinity Church, Easton, paid on account of its subscription. . . . . 500.00

Making a cash balance on hand, June 1st, 1882. . \$1,825.66

The Convention of 1883 elected Mr. P. R. Stetson, of Reading, as the successor of Mr. Dunglison in the office of Treasurer of the Convention and Episcopal Fund.

The receipts for the Convention Fund during the year 1882-3, as reported by the new Treasurer, were . . . . . \$4,644.08

While the disbursements were:

Balance due former Treasurer. . . . . \$1,590.70

Paid out during the year. . . . . 5,758.04

7,348.74

Due Treasurer, June 1st, 1883. . . . . \$2,704.66

The investments of the Endowment Fund, June

1st, 1883, were. . . . . \$49,063.00

Cash on hand June 1st, 1882. . . . . \$1,825.66

Receipts for the year. . . . . 130.00

1,955.66

Total in Endowment Fund, June 1st, 1883. . . \$51,018.66

Balance due Convention Fund, June 1st, 1883. . . \$2,704.66

Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1884. . 5,916.78

Total expenses for year 1883-4. . . . . \$8,621.44

The Receipts during the year, from Par-

ishes and Missions, were. . . . . \$4,175.51

From investments . . . . . 2,783.19

\$6,958.70

Due the Convention Fund, June 1st, 1884. . . . \$1,662.74

Balance in hands of Treasurer of Endowment Fund,

June 1st, 1883.....\$1,955.66

Receipts for year ending May 31st, 1884.. 3,369.82

—————\$5,325.48

Of this amount there was invested..... 2,093.55

Balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1st, 1884...\$3,231.93

Due the Convention Fund June 1st, 1884.\$1,662.74

Paid out during the year ending May 31st,

1885 ..... 6,404.20

—————\$8,066.94

The Receipts during the year were:

From Parishes and Missions.....\$5,486.46

From investments ..... 2,522.00

————— 8,008.46

Due Convention Fund, June 1st, 1885.....\$ 58.48

Cash balance in hands of Treasurer of Endowment

Fund, June 1st, 1884.....\$3,231.93

Receipts for year ending May 31st, 1885.. 3,818.62

—————\$7,050.55

Paid out during the year..... 6,559.65

Cash in hands of Treasurer, June 1st, 1885.....\$ 490.90

The investments at this time amounted to.....\$51,231.98

Balance due Convention Fund, June 1st, 1885.....\$ 58.48

And an additional ..... 490.90

Entire amount due.....\$ 549.38

Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1886.. 989.17

Total expenditures for the year 1885-6.....\$1,538.55

Receipts from Parishes and Missions..... 1,103.97

Due the Convention Fund, June 1st, 1886.....\$ 434.58

Cash in hands of Treasurer of Episcopal Fund,

June 1st, 1885 .....\$ 490.90

Received from Parishes and accrued interest during

the year ending May 31st, 1886.....	4,830.81
Making a total for the year.....	\$5,321.71
Total paid out .....	6,535.16
Amount overdrawn June 1st, 1886.....	\$1,213.45
Balance due Convention Fund, June 1st, 1886....	\$ 434.58
Expenditures for year ending May 31st, 1887....	1,789.14
Total paid out during the year.....	\$2,223.72
Receipts from Parishes and Missions.....	3,237.49
Cash balance on hand, June 1st, 1887.....	\$1,013.77
Amount overdrawn in Episcopal Fund June 1st, 1886 .....	\$1,213.45
Expenditures during year ending May 31st, 1887	6,500.16
Total paid out during the year.....	\$7,713.61
Receipts from Parishes and accrued interest during the year .....	5,608.81
Amount overdrawn June 1st, 1887.....	\$2,104.80
Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1887.....	\$1,013.77
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the year 1887-8.....	2,195.78
Total receipts for the year.....	\$3,209.55
Expenditures during the same period.....	1,281.44
Balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1st, 1888..	\$1,928.11
Amount overdrawn from the Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1887 .....	\$2,104.80
Expenditures for year ending May 31st, 1888....	6,500.16
Total paid out during the year.....	\$8,604.96

Receipts from Parishes.....	\$2,546.34
From investments .....	2,744.50
	<hr/> \$5,290.84

Amount overdrawn from the Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1888.....	\$3,314.12
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Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1888.....	\$1,928.11
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Receipts from Parishes and Missions for the year ending May 31st, 1889.....	1,759.70
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Total received for the year.....	\$3,687.81
Paid out during the year.....	1,113.35
Balance in hands of Treasurer, June 1st, 1889..	\$2,574.46

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Overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1888..	\$3,314.12
Expenditures for the year ending May 31st, 1889..	6,500.16

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Total paid out during the year.....	\$9,814.28
Receipts from Parishes and Missions....	\$2,466.33
From investments .....	2,439.00
	<hr/> 4,905.33

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Amount overdrawn from Episcopal Fund June 1st, 1889 .....	\$4,908.95
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Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1889.....	\$2,574.46
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Receipts from Parishes and Missions for year end- ing May 31st, 1890.....	3,348.94
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Total receipts for the year.....	\$5,923.40
Paid out .....	2,048.69

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Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1890.....	\$3,874.71
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Amount overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1889 .....	\$ 4,908.95
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Expenses for the year ending May 31st, 1890..	6,500.16
Total paid out during the year.....	\$11,409.11
Receipts from Parishes and Missions for same year.....	\$2,686.81
From investments .....	2,429.00
	<u>5,115.81</u>
Amount overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1890 .....	\$ 6,293.30
Investments of the Episcopal Fund on June 1st, 1890.	
County of Allegheny 5 per cent. Bonds, payable 1913 (from Peter Baldy).....	\$ 6,000.00
Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds, payable 1891 (from Isaac Eckert)...	2,000.00
Western Pennsylvania R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds, payable 1893 (from Edward Brooke).....	1,000.00
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. R. 7 per cent. Bond, payable 1901 (from F. W. Rey- nolds for St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg and St. John's, Bellefonte).....	1,000.00
City of Harrisburg 6 per cent. Bonds.....	8,500.00
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., General Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....	8,000.00
United States 4 per cent. Consols, payable after July 1st, 1907.....	1,050.00
Western Union Telegraph Stock, twenty-six shares .....	2,093.55
St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, L. V. R. R. Bonds held by the Rector, Wardens and Vestry- men .....	10,000.00
Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Co., Lebanon, Pa., two Bonds, \$1,000.00 each, first mortgage, payable 1894 (6 per cent.).....	2,000.00
Grace Church, Allentown.....	1,000.00
Trinity Church, Williamsport.....	2,000.00
Christ Church, Danville.....	1,000.00
H. J. Beatty.....	\$ 50.00
G. I. Beatty.....	100.00
J. Wister .....	100.00

R. Hogan .....	100.00	
		<u>350.00</u>
Unpaid Subscriptions to Endowment Fund....	2,567.75	
Cash balance .....	2,670.68	

Total Endowment Fund, June 1st, 1890..... \$51,231.98

Cash balance in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1890.....	\$3,874.71
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during year ending May 31st, 1891.....	<u>2,059.25</u>

Total receipts for the year.....\$5,933.96

Expenditures during the same period..... 1,346.31

Balance on hand, June 1st, 1891.....\$4,587.65

Amount overdrawn from the Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1890 .....	\$ 6,293.30
Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1891.	<u>8,636.23</u>

Total expenditures ..... \$14,929.53

Receipts from Parishes and Missions  
during same year.....\$5,122.83

From investments ..... 2,464.00

7,586.83

Overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st,  
1891 ..... \$ 7,342.70

Balance in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1891 .....	\$4,587.65
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during year ending May 31st, 1892 .....	<u>1,477.80</u>

Total receipts for the year.....\$6,065.45

Expenditures during same period..... 1,009.39

Balance on hand June 1st, 1892.....\$5,056.06

Balance overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June  
 1st, 1891 ..... \$ 7,342.70  
 Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1892 8,500.08

Total expenditures for the year.....\$15,842.78  
 Receipts from Parishes and Missions  
 during the same year.....\$5,305.53  
 From investments ..... 2,432.52  
 ----- \$ 7,738.05

Amount overdrawn June 1st, 1892..... \$ 8,104.73

Balance in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund,  
 June 1st, 1892.....\$5,056.06  
 Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the  
 year ending May 31st, 1893..... 2,587.83

Total receipts for the year .....\$7,643.89  
 Paid out during the same period..... 1,725.35

Cash on hand June 1st, 1893.....\$5,918.54

Amount overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June  
 1st, 1892 ..... \$ 8,104.73  
 Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1893 8,500.00

Total expenditures for the year..... \$16,604.73  
 Receipts from Parishes and Missions  
 during the same time.....\$5,538.41  
 From investments ..... 2,526.00  
 ----- 8,064.41

Overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st,  
 1893 ..... \$ 8,540.32

Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund,  
 June 1st, 1893 .....\$5,918.54  
 Receipts from Parishes and Missions during year  
 ending May 31st, 1894..... 2,431.98

Total receipts for the year.....\$8,350.52

Paid out during the same time.....	1,052.51
Balance on hand June 1st, 1894.....	\$7,298.01
Amount overdrawn from the Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1893.....	\$ 8,540.32
Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1894	8,500.08
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$17,040.40
Receipts from Parishes and Missions for the year .....	\$4,882.50
From investments .....	2,352.00
	<u>\$ 7,234.50</u>
Overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1894 .....	\$ 9,805.90
Amount in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1894 .....	\$7,298.01
Receipts for year ending May 31st, 1895.....	2,121.00
Total receipts for the year.....	\$9,419.01
Expenditures during the same period.....	1,175.22
Cash on hand, June 1st, 1895.....	\$ 8,243.79
Overdrawn from the Episcopal Fund June 1st, 1894 .....	\$ 9,805.90
Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1895	8,500.08
Total .....	\$18,305.98
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the year.....	\$4,683.38
From investments .....	2,333.00
	<u>7,016.38</u>
Overdrawn, June 1st, 1895.....	\$11,289.60
Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1895.....	\$8,243.79

Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the year ending May 31st, 1896.....	1,528.27
Total receipts for the year.....	\$9,772.06
Paid out .....	1,512.77
Cash on hand, June 1st, 1896.....	\$8,259.29
Amount over drawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1895 .....	\$11,289.60
Paid out during year ending May 31st, 1896..	7,666.77
Total expenditures .....	\$18,956.37
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the year .....	\$5,153.74
From investments .....	2,312.72
	7,466.46
Overdrawn June 1st, 1896.....	\$11,489.91
Cash in hands of Treasurer of Convention Fund, June 1st, 1896.....	\$ 8,259.29
Receipts from Parishes and Missions for year ending May 31st, 1897.....	2,075.60
Total for the year .....	\$10,334.89
Paid out during the year.....	1,365.85
Cash in hand, June 1st, 1897.....	\$ 8,969.04
Amount overdrawn from Episcopal Fund, June 1st, 1896 .....	\$11,489.91
Paid out during the year ending May 31st, 1897	6,916.74
Total for the year .....	\$18,406.65
Receipts from Parishes and Missions during the year.....	\$5,414.80
From investments .....	2,425.50
	7,840.30
Overdrawn, June 1st, 1897.....	\$10,566.35

By virtue of certain amendments made, by the Convention of 1897, to Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Canon VIII, the Episcopal and Convention Funds were merged into one, which from that time has been known as the Diocesan Fund.

### CANON VIII.

SECTION 1. *The Diocesan Fund.*—The funds heretofore known as the Episcopal Fund, and the Convention Fund, shall be merged into one to be known hereafter as the Diocesan Fund.

SEC. 2. *The Finance Committee.*—At each Annual Convention a Finance Committee shall be elected to perform the duties set forth in this canon. This committee shall consist of the Secretary of the Convention, the Treasurer of the Diocesan Fund, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and of one Laymen from each Archdeaconry. No member of the Standing Committee shall be eligible for this committee. The committee so constituted shall also be the Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

The Finance Committee shall carefully invest all moneys belonging to the Endowment Fund, and shall apply the income thereof, *first*, to the payment of the salary of the Bishop and of the Bishop-Coadjutor if there be one; and, *second*, to the payment of the expenses of the Convention (including the mileage of the Clergy attending the same, to an amount not exceeding two cents a mile by the shortest route) to the necessary expenses of the several committees appointed by the Convention, and to such other payments as may be authorized by the Convention or by the Standing Committee.

Before each Annual Convention the Finance Committee shall meet and make an estimate of the amount of money needed for the ensuing Conventional year, and shall assess the Parishes and Organized Missions to make up the same, allowing each credit for its interest in the Endowment Fund.

At least thirty days before each Annual or Special Convention the Finance Committee shall notify all Parishes and Organized Missions which may have failed to meet their assessments in full, stating the amount still due, and

shall add to the notice the clause of Article V of the Constitution, which debars such Parishes from representation in the Convention.

At the opening of each Annual Convention the Committee shall present a printed report, stating the condition of the Diocesan and Endowment Funds, a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, and a list of the Parishes and Missions which may have failed to pay their assessments, stating the amount still due from each. Appended to this report there shall be a schedule of the assessments for the ensuing year, giving a list of the Parishes and Organized Missions, with the sum for which each is assessed.

SEC. 3. *Of Assessments.*—The basis of assessment for the Diocesan Fund shall be the amount given under the head of "Current expenses including salaries," in the Parochial Report printed in the Journal of the preceding Convention; or where no Parochial or other report was given, the assessment shall be made upon the amount as estimated from information derived from other sources.

All assessments shall be due upon the receipt of notice of the amount from the Finance Committee; and it shall be the duty of the Parishes and Missions assessed to pay their respective dues to the Treasurer of the Diocese on or before the first day of January in each year.

All requests for reduction or for exoneration shall be made on the floor of the Convention, and if the reasons for the request be satisfactory, the Convention may grant the same.

Mr. P. R. Stetson still continued to administer the duties of Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

## PART II.

### The Diocesan Fund.

The balance on hand in the Convention Fund  
(June 1st, 1897) was, in accordance with the  
above action, transferred to the Diocesan Fund \$ 8,969.04  
Receipts from Parishes and Missions  
during the year ending May 31st,  
1898 .....\$6,824.52

From investments .....	2,371.20	
	<hr/>	\$18,164.76
By balance overdrawn from Episcopal Fund transferred to Diocesan Fund.	\$10,566.35	
Expenditures for the year.....	9,572.41	
	<hr/>	\$20,138.76

Amount overdrawn June 1st, 1898..... \$ 1,974.00

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, June 1st, 1898, to May 1st, 1899 .....	\$5,943.43	
From investments .....	2,350.80	

Total receipts for the eleven months.....\$8,294.23

*Expenditures—*

Amount overdrawn June 1st, 1898.....	\$1,974.00	
Paid out during the eleven months.....	7,405.50	
	<hr/>	9,379.50

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1899.....\$1,085.27

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1899 to May 1st, 1900.....	\$5,930.56	
From investments .....	2,315.80	

Total receipts .....

*Expenditures—*

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1899.....	\$1,085.27	
Paid out during the year.....	8,045.61	
	<hr/>	9,130.88

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1900.....\$ 884.52

The investments for the year 1900 were as follows:

East Reading Electric Railroad, 32 shares.....	\$ 1,760.00	
Reading City Passenger Railroad, 29 shares....	2,948.00	
County of Allegheny, 5 per cent. Bonds.....	6,000.00	
Philadelphia and Reading Improvement Mortgage Bonds, 2 Bonds \$1,000.00 each, 4 per cent...	2,043.00	
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad 7 per cent Bonds .....	1,000.00	



City of Harrisburg, 6 per cent. Bond.....	1,500.00
Philadelphia and Reading General Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds .....	8,000.00
United States 4 per cent. Consols, 1907.....	1,050.00
Western Union Telegraph Company, 43 shares..	3,655.00
St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, Lehigh Valley Railroad Bonds .....	10,000.00
Reading City Passenger Railroad, first Mortgage, 5 per cent.....	2,500.00
Wilmington City Railroad Company, 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds .....	1,047.36

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Total investment, May 1st, 1900.....\$41,503.56

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1900, to May 1st, 1901.....	\$5,975.38
From investments .....	2,343.10

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Total receipts .....

*Expenditures—*

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1900.....	\$ 884.52
Paid out during the year.....	7,624.15
	<hr/> \$8,508.67

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Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1901.....\$ 190.19

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1901, to May 1st, 1902 .....	\$6,372.03
From investments .....	2,413.40

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Total receipts .....

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1901.....	\$ 190.19
Paid out during the year.....	9,008.54
	<hr/> 9,198.73

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Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1902.....\$ 413.30

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1902, to May 1st, 1903 .....	\$5,718.03
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From investments ..... 2,410.50

Total receipts .....\$8,128.53

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1902.....\$ 413.30

Paid out during the year..... 8,665.42

9,078.72

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1903.....\$ 950.19

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1903, to

May 1st, 1904 .....\$6,875.55

From investments ..... 2,408.60

Total receipts .....\$9,284.15

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1903.....\$ 950.19

Paid out during the year..... 8,823.89

9,774.08

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1904.....\$ 489.93

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1904, to

May 1st, 1905 .....\$4,930.86

From investments ..... 2,381.60

Total receipts .....\$7,312.46

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1904.....\$ 489.93

Paid out during the year..... 8,540.17

9,030.10

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1905.....\$1,717.64

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1905, to

May 1st, 1906.....\$4,643.13

From investments ..... 2,114.60

Total receipts .....\$6,757.73

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1905.....\$1,717.64

Paid out during the year..... 7,929.96  
 -----\$9,647.60

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1906.....\$2,889.87

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1906, to  
 May 1st, 1907.....\$4,821.97  
 From investments ..... 2,437.60

Total receipts .....\$7,259.57

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1906.....\$2,889.87  
 Paid out ..... 8,173.57  
 -----11,063.44

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1907.....\$3,803.87

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1907, to  
 May 1st, 1908.....\$6,171.23  
 From investments ..... 2,430.70

Total receipts .....\$8,601.93

*Expenditures—*

Overdrawn May 1st, 1907.....\$3,803.87  
 Paid out ..... 8,533.64  
 -----12,337.51

Amount overdrawn May 1st, 1908.....\$3,735.58

By virtue of the division of the Diocese, in the fall of 1904, a joint meeting of the Finance Committee of both Dioceses was held, in the City of Reading, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1905, for the purpose of making an equitable division of all moneys belonging to the Diocesan and Endowment Funds.

Those present from the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania were: Mr. Oscar C. Foster, Secretary of the Convention; Mr. P. Redington Stetson, Treasurer of the Diocese; Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, the Chancellor, and Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Thomas Sprague and Frederick M. Kirby.

From the Diocese of Harrisburg: Mr. Charles M.

Clement, Secretary of the Convention; Mr. William K. Alricks, Treasurer of the Diocese; Mr. John G. Freeze, the Chancellor, and Messrs. James M. Lamberton, Allen P. Perley, and John C. Schmidt.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. J. P. Jones, of Central Pennsylvania, as Chairman, and Mr. James M. Lamberton, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, as Secretary.

It was found that the Endowment for the respective Dioceses, immediately upon division, stood as follows:

"The Old Diocese" .....\$24,017.35

"The New Diocese" .....\$16,771.48

It was also found that the amount paid to the Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania from Parishes within the limits of the Diocese of Harrisburg, on account of the Diocesan Fund, for the year ending April 30th, 1905, was ..... \$ 700.21

Interest paid to the Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania on account of funds held for the benefit of Parishes in the Diocese of Harrisburg ..... 888.57

Total paid to the Treasurer of Central Pennsylvania ..... \$ 1,538.78  
Amount paid to the Treasurer of the Diocese of Harrisburg during the same time..... 2,106.54

Grand total in Fund, April 30th, 1905..... \$ 3,645.32  
In accordance with an action taken by the 1904 Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, five-twelfths of this sum belonged to the Diocese of Harrisburg and seven-twelfths to the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which entitled the latter to..... \$ 2,126.43  
and the former to..... 1,538.78

Balance due Central Pennsylvania from the Diocese of Harrisburg..... \$ 587.65

It was further agreed by the joint Committee that the Diocese of Harrisburg should pay one-half of Bishop Talbot's salary from November

30th, 1904, to April 30th, 1905, which amount- ed to.....	937.50
--	--------

Total .....	\$ 1,525.15
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It was still further agreed, by said Committee, that the Diocese of Harrisburg was entitled to six months' interest from the Endowment Funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which was duly paid, amounting to.....

619.27
--------

Leaving a balance due the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania .....

\$ 905.88
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At the close of this meeting, therefore, the Diocesan Fund of the respective Dioceses stood as follows:

The Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.....	\$2,126.43
--	------------

The Diocese of Harrisburg.....	\$1,518.89
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The Primary Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 30th, 1904, elected Mr. William K. Alricks the first Treasurer of The Diocesan and Endowment Funds of the "New Diocese."

Mr. Alricks' first annual report showed the following:

*Receipts for the Diocesan Fund—*

Balance on hand, June 13th, 1905.....	\$1,113.95
---------------------------------------	------------

From Parishes and Missions, June 13th, 1905, to	
---	--

June 1st, 1906.....	5,078.43
---------------------	----------

Interest .....	647.75
----------------	--------

Loan .....	\$ 613.19
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Total receipts .....	\$7,453.32
----------------------	------------

*Expenditures—*

Loan .....	\$ 613.19
------------	-----------

Paid out .....	6,840.13
----------------	----------

—————	\$7,453.32
-------	------------

*Receipts—*

From Parishes and Missions, June 1st, 1906, to

May 1st, 1907 .....	\$3,527.30
---------------------	------------

Interest .....	1,660.83
----------------	----------

Deficit Account (subscriptions at the Williamsport

Convention, June 6th, 1906) .....	847.93
Total receipts.....	\$6,036.06
<i>Expenditures—</i>	
Loan .....	\$ 613.19
Paid out .....	5,073.67
	<hr/> 5,686.86
Cash on hand .....	\$ 349.20
Paid for current expenses .....	\$ 857.04
<i>Receipts—</i>	
From Parishes and Missions, May 1st, 1907, to May 1st, 1908 .....	\$4,705.02
Cash on hand, May 1st, 1907.....	349.20
Interest .....	1,748.48
Total receipts .....	<hr/> \$6,802.70
<i>Expenditures—</i>	
Bishop's salary, etc.....	\$5,100.00
Current expenses .....	1,371.77
	<hr/> \$6,471.77
Cash on hand, April 30th, 1908.....	\$ 330.93
On May 1st, 1908, the Episcopal Endowment Fund of the Diocese of Harrisburg amounted to \$40,000.18.	

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE SECRETARY OF CONVENTION.

At the first Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, convened in Christ Church, Williamsport, on Tuesday, June 11th, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., Mr. R. A. Lamberton, of St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, was elected, without opposition, to the office of Secretary. And as his assistant the Convention elected The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead. The Secretary then reported that the following Committees, appointed by the Primary Convention in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, November 10th, 1871, would report to this Convention: On the Alteration of the Constitution and Canons; on the Endowment of the Episcopate; and on Women's Work in the Church.

The Secretary was authorized to append a note to the blank certificates for Lay Deputies, affectionately but earnestly requesting that only such persons be chosen who come to the Holy Communion.

The Second Annual Convention, which convened in Christ Church, Reading, on Tuesday, June 10th, 1873, at 7 o'clock P. M., re-elected Mr. Lamberton Secretary and The Rev. Mr. Whitehead Assistant. Thereupon the Secretary reported as unfinished business: Alteration of the Constitution and Canons; The Federate Council; Diocesan Boarding School for Boys; Vested Funds in the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Life Insurance for Clergy; Insurance of Church Property; Convocational Work; and An Act of Incorporation for the Board of Missions; all of which were brought before the Convention by appropriate Committees.

The Third Annual Convention of the Diocese met, according to appointment, in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, on Tuesday evening, June 2nd, 1874, at 7 o'clock. Both Mr. Lamberton and The Rev. Mr. Whitehead succeeded themselves in the offices respectively of Secretary and Assistant.

Secretary. The following unfinished business was then reported by the Secretary as coming before this Convention: Amendments to the Constitution; Proposed Amendments to the Canons.

Also the following in charge of appropriate committees: The Cathedral Organization; Proportional Representation; The Diocesan School for Boys; Charter of Incorporation of Parishes; Canon or Canons relative to Federate Council.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Diocese convened in Christ Cathedral, Reading, June 8th, 1875, at 7 o'clock P. M. Immediately upon the close of Evening Prayer the Convention was called to order by the Bishop, the list of Clerical and Lay Deputies, entitled to seats, having been read, Mr. R. A. Lamberton was re-elected Secretary. It was at this Convention that the Secretary was, for the first time in the history of the Diocese, permitted to appoint his own Assistant. The Secretary at once appointed his former Assistant—The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead—which was confirmed by the Convention. The efficiency of the Secretary and his Assistant, in the performance of their duties, was recognized by an action of the Convention, at this and all previous meetings.

The Fifth Annual Convention was held in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, from Tuesday, June 13th, 1876, until the following Thursday, 15th. After the Secretary had read the list of Clergy, prepared by the Bishop, who were entitled to seats, and also called the roll of Lay Deputies, who had presented their certificates in the form prescribed by Canon, the Convention, by acclamation, retained Mr. Lamberton as its Secretary, who re-appointed The Rev. Mr. Whitehead as his Assistant, which appointment was confirmed by Convention. Owing to the severe illness through which the Secretary passed during the year 1875-6, the Convention took the following action:

*Resolved*, That we reverently place on record our gratitude to God for continuing to us the valuable life of our accomplished Secretary, Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., through the imminent perils of the serious illness which he has suffered since our last Annual Convention.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central



Pennsylvania convened on Tuesday evening, June 12th, 1877, in St. Luke's Church, Scranton. By a unanimous vote this Convention retained Mr. Lamberton as its Secretary for another year, and he in turn The Rev. Mr. Whitehead as his Assistant.

The Seventh Annual Convention, which met in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 4th, 1878, again elected R. A. Lamberton as its Secretary, who appointed The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead as his Assistant, which appointment was confirmed by Convention. The Convention of 1878 unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for the efficient performance of their duties, and especially for the careful provision made by the Secretary, as far as practicable, for the convenience of the Clerical and Lay Deputies in traveling.

Mr. R. A. Lamberton, of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, was again re-elected Secretary by the Eighth Annual Convention, which convened in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on Tuesday evening, June 10th, 1879, and he, by appointment, retained The Rev. Mr. Whitehead as his Assistant.

The Ninth Annual Convention, having met in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1880, again unanimously elected Robert A. Lamberton its Secretary, whereupon The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead was re-appointed Assistant Secretary.

The Tenth Annual Convention, having been appointed by the Bishop and Standing Committee, according to Article II of the Constitution, met in St. John's Church, York, on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1881, and elected Mr. R. A. Lamberton for the tenth consecutive time to the position of Secretary, while The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead had been appointed Assistant Secretary for the same number of years.

The Eleventh Annual Convention met in St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, on Tuesday evening, June 13th, 1882, at 7.30 o'clock. Immediately after the usual opening services, the Bishop called the Convention to order, when the Secretary read the list of Clergy entitled to seats and called the roll of Lay Deputies, as made by him from the certifi-

cates presented in the form prescribed by Canon. Thereupon Mr. Lamberton was elected, *viva voce*, Secretary. It was at this Convention that the first change occurred in the Secretaryship since the organization of the Diocese in November, 1871. The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., having been elevated to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, removed from Central Pennsylvania, and was, therefore, at this time succeeded as Assistant Secretary by The Rev. William Bryce Morrow.

The Twelfth Annual Convention convened on Tuesday evening, June 12th, 1883, in Christ Cathedral, Reading, and after the regular routine business, again re-elected Mr. Lamberton as its Secretary, who then re-appointed The Rev. Mr. Morrow as his Assistant.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention, held in Christ Cathedral, Reading, June 10th, 1884, again retained its most competent and faithful Secretary—R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., and his Assistant—The Rev. W. B. Morrow, Mus.B.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Diocese convened, for the third consecutive year, in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 9th, 1885. After Evening Prayer, the Convention having been called to order by the Bishop, the Secretary read the list of Clergy entitled to seats, and called the roll of the Lay Deputies. The retiring Secretary was then placed before Convention for re-election, and, there being no other nominations, was unanimously elected, whereupon Dr. Lamberton appointed The Rev. Mr. Morrow as his Assistant.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the Diocesan Convention convened in Trinity Church, Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1886. At the proper time this Convention again re-elected R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., Secretary, who again re-appointed The Rev. Wm. B. Morrow his Assistant.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention was held in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887. The only change made in the Secretaryship at this Convention was that Mr. James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, was appointed to succeed The Rev. William Bryce Morrow as Assistant Secretary.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention convened in St. Luke's

Church, Scranton, on Tuesday evening, June 12th, 1888, at which Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., of South Bethlehem, was re-elected Secretary, who re-appointed Mr. James M. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, as his Assistant.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention met in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 11th, 1889, at 7.30 o'clock. Dr. Lamberton, Deputy from Lehigh University, was continued in the office of Secretary for another year by a unanimous vote of Convention. This year a change was made in the Assistant Secretaryship by Dr. Lamberton appointing Mr. William L. Dungalison, of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention, which was held in Christ Church, Towanda, June 10th, 1890, was presided over, for the first time, by The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese. This was the first time that Bishop Howe was absent from Convention since the organization of the Diocese in November, 1871. The Secretaries were continued the same as the year previous.

The Twentieth Annual Convention of this Diocese convened in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, on Tuesday evening, June 9th, 1891. At the close of this Convention, having been elected twenty consecutive years to the office of Secretary, Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., after having re-appointed Mr. William L. Dungalison as his Assistant, resigned. Upon his resignation the Convention took the following action, by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., has resigned his office as Secretary of this Convention, after having filled the position since the organization of the Diocese, for twenty consecutive years, with peculiar success; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Convention desires to record its appreciation of the long and faithful service rendered by Dr. Lamberton, whose courtesy, energy and earnest devoted work have contributed so much to the harmony and efficiency of our meetings in this series of years.

Mr. William L. Dungalison was immediately elected, by the Convention, to succeed Dr. Lamberton in the office of Secretary.

Upon the death of Mr. Dungleison the Standing Committee, acting under the provision of Article X of the Constitution, on April 5th, 1892, again elected R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., to fill the vacancy thus caused in the Secretaryship.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention was held in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1892, over which Bishop Rulison presided, in the absence of Bishop Howe. This Convention elected Guy E. Farquhar, Esq., of Trinity Church, Pottsville, as its Secretary, who in turn appointed The Rev. Thomas B. Angell as his Assistant.

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Diocese convened in Christ Church, Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, June 13th, 1893. Mr. Farquhar was, by this Convention, unanimously re-elected Secretary, and The Rev. Mr. Angell again appointed Assistant. It was at this Convention that the Processional, in which the Bishop, Priests, Deacons and Lay Deputies together with the Choir took part, was first inaugurated, as a part of the opening service, by Bishop Rulison.

The Twenty-third Annual Convention met in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on Tuesday, June 12th, 1894, at which Mr. Guy E. Farquhar was again elected Secretary, and The Rev. Thomas B. Angell appointed his Assistant.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Diocese convened in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday evening, June 11th, 1895, at 7.30 o'clock. The retiring Secretary—Mr. Guy E. Farquhar—placed Mr. Charles M. Clement, a Deputy from St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, in nomination. Mr. Clement being the only candidate, was unanimously elected Secretary. The newly elected Secretary appointed The Rev. Thomas B. Angell as his Assistant.

On motion of The Rev. Mr. Angell, the thanks of the Convention were tendered Mr. Farquhar—the retiring Secretary—for his faithful and efficient services.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Convention met in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, June 9th, 1896. Immediately after Evening Prayer, the Convention having been called to order by the Bishop, the Secretary read the list of Clergy, as prepared by the Bishop, who were entitled to seats, and called the roll of Lay Deputies who had pre-

sented their credentials as prescribed by Canon. The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Charles M. Clement. The Secretary then re-appointed The Rev. Thomas B. Angell as his Assistant.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Diocese was held in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Tuesday, June 8th, 1897. Mr. Charles M. Clement being the only candidate placed in nomination for Secretary, the Assistant Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Convention for Mr. Clement, with the result that Mr. Clement was unanimously elected, whereupon The Rev. Thomas B. Angell, D.D., was retained as his Assistant.

A Special Convention of the Diocese was held in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Tuesday evening, November 9th, 1897. Immediately after Evening Prayer was said, the Episcopate being vacant, Mr. Charles M. Clement—the Secretary—called the Convention to order.

The Assistant Secretary then read the call for this Special Convention, as issued by the Standing Committee, for the purpose of electing a Bishop and adjusting his compensation.

The Secretary then certified that due notice of this Special Convention, the time and place of meeting, as also the purpose for which it was called, was given to every Clergyman and Parish Canonically connected with the Church in this Diocese.

After the Assistant Secretary had read the list of Clergy, as prepared by the Standing Committee, entitled to seats, and called the roll of Lay Deputies as prepared by the Secretary from Certificates as prescribed by Canon, the Convention unanimously elected The Rev. Marcus Alden Tolman—President of the Standing Committee—to preside over this Special Convention.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the Diocese met in St. Luke's Church, Altoona, on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1898. This Convention continued Mr. Clement as its Secretary, who in turn re-appointed The Rev. Dr. Angell as his Assistant. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of this Convention:

*Resolved*, That this Convention acknowledges with gratitude the zeal which has inspired Lt. Col. Charles M. Clement, of the 12th Regt. of Penna. Vol. at Falls Church, Va., the efficient Secretary of this body, to meet his responsibilities here while in active service as a volunteer in the army.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention convened in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, on Tuesday evening, May 16th, 1899, at 7.30 o'clock. Col. Clement was again unanimously elected Secretary, and The Rev. Dr. Angell re-appointed his Assistant.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Diocese met in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, on Tuesday, May 15th, 1900, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. Immediately after Evening Prayer the Convention having been called to order by the Bishop, the Secretary read the list of Clergy, prepraed by the Bishop, who were entitled to seats, and called the roll of Lay Deputies who had presented their certificates as prescribed by Canon. The Convention then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when the name of Col. Charles M. Clement was again placed in nomination, who was thereupon unanimously elected. The Secretary then appointed The Rev. John F. Nichols as his Assistant.

The Thirtieth Annual Convention convened in Trinity Church, Pottsville, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1901, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. The Secretary and his Assistant were both retained in office for another year.

The Thirty-first Annual Convention was held in St. John's Church, York, on Tuesday, May 27th, 1902. This Convention again re-elected Mr. Clement Secretary, who then appointed The Rev. William H. Butts, of All Saints' Church, Williamsport, as his Assistant. At this Convention Mr. James M. Lamberton presented the Diocese with an olive-wood gavel, for the use of the President, which had been brought from Jerusalem by the donor's father, The Hon. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., for many years Secretary of this Diocese.

The Thirty-second Annual Convention convened in Trinity Church, Carbondale, on Monday, May 18th, 1903, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. After the regular opening service, the reading of the list of Clergy entitled to seats, and the calling of the

roll of Lay Deputies, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Secretary. Col. Clement being the only candidate placed in nomination was elected *viva voce*, whereupon he appointed The Rev. William H. Butts as his Assistant.

The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania (this being the last Convention of the undivided Diocese) met in Trinity Church, Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, June 14th, 1904, at 7.30 o'clock. This Convention again unanimously re-elected Col. Charles M. Clement Secretary, who re-appointed The Rev. William H. Butts as his Assistant.



OSCAR C. FOSTER, ESQ.

Col. Charles M. Clement having resigned as Secretary, because of the division of the Diocese, the Standing Committee,

on January 5th, 1905, elected Mr. Oscar C. Foster, of Trinity Church, West Pittston, as his successor.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, by action of the Bishop and the Standing Committee, convened in Christ Church, Reading, on Tuesday, May 23rd, 1905, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. The Convention having been called to order by the Bishop, immediately after Evening Prayer, the Secretary read the list of Clergy entitled to seats, as prepared by the Bishop under Canon I, and called the roll of Lay Deputies, as prepared by himself from certificates as prescribed by Canon. The election of a Secretary having then been proceeded with resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Oscar C. Foster, who then appointed The Rev. W. deF. Johnson, Vicar of Calvary Church, Wilkes-Barre, as his Assistant.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention met in St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, on Monday evening, May 21st, 1906, at 7.30. After Evening Prayer and the regular routine business Mr. Foster's name was again placed in nomination for Secretary, and, he being the only candidate, the Assistant Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the Convention, which resulted in his unanimous election. The Secretary then re-appointed The Rev. W. deF. Johnson as his Assistant.

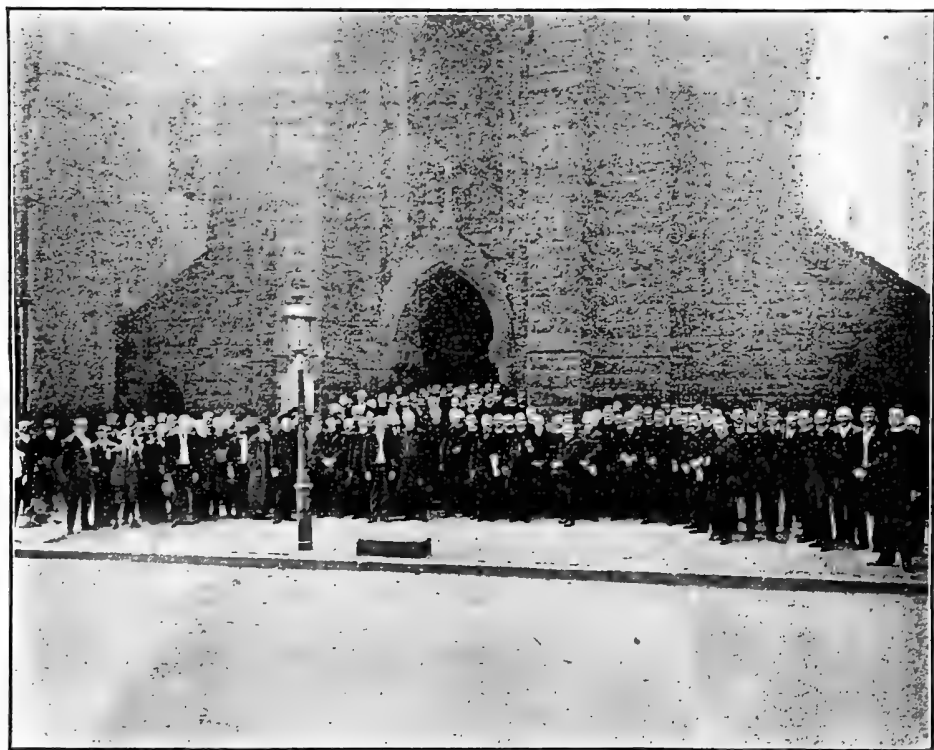
This Convention instructed the Secretary to cast the ballot for the election of all officers, members of Committees, and boards, who were nominated without opposition, which resulted in the unanimous election of the Treasurer, Chancellor, Registrar, the Lay Members of the Standing Committee, and the Board of Missions. The Secretary was further authorized, at this time, to make all necessary changes in the numbering of the Canons.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention, which met in the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Monday, May 27th, 1907, at 4.30 o'clock P. M., re-elected Mr. Oscar C. Foster as its Secretary, and he thereupon appointed The Rev. Edward D. Johnson, of Trinity Church, West Pittston, as his Assistant.

The Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania convened in St. Luke's Church, Leba-



non, on Tuesday evening, May 19th, 1908, at 7.30 o'clock. Evening Prayer having been said, the Convention called to order by the Bishop, the list of Clergy entitled to seats read and the roll of Lay Deputies called, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Secretary. The name of Oscar C. Foster, Esq., being the only one placed in nomination, the Assistant Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the



CONVENTION OF 1905, AT READING.

Convention, which resulted in Mr. Foster being unanimously elected. The Secretary thereupon re-appointed The Rev. Edward D. Johnson as his Assistant.

Upon General Convention having given its consent to the division of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Bishop Tal-

bot, on October 12th, 1904, appointed Mr. Charles M. Clement, of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, to act as Temporary Secretary for the New Diocese, with authority to perform all necessary duties relative to the calling and organizing the Primary Convention.

The Primary Convention of the New (Harrisburg) Diocese met, by appointment of The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1904, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. Evening Prayer having been said, Bishop Talbot called the Convention to order, whereupon the Acting Secretary read the Call for the Convention as issued by the Bishop.

The following certificate was then read:

ACTING SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
SUNBURY, PA., October 27th, 1904.

It is hereby certified that, pursuant to the above call, notice that the Primary Convention of the Church in the New Diocese would be held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1904, at 7.30 P. M., for the transaction of the business therein stated, including choosing of name thereof, electing a Bishop thereof, also electing the necessary officers of said Diocese, and transacting the other canonical business as above, was given to every Clergyman of the said New Diocese and to every Parish heretofore in union with the Church in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, included within the territorial limits of said New Diocese.

CHARLES M. CLEMENT,  
*Acting Secretary.*

After the Acting Secretary had read the list of Clergy entitled to seats and called the roll of the Lay Deputies, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Secretary, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Clement, who then appointed The Rev. William H. Butts as his Assistant.

The Bishop-elect—The Rev. William T. Manning, D.D.—having declined the call to the Episcopate of the newly organized Diocese of Harrisburg, a Special Convention of said Diocese was called, by the Standing Committee, to meet in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1905.

This Special Convention convened at the appointed time and place, and immediately following Evening Prayer, Mr. Clement, the Secretary of the Diocese, called the Convention to order. The Assistant Secretary then read the call for the Convention as follows:

DIocese OF HARRISBURG.

*To the Clergy and Parishes of the Diocese of Harrisburg:*

The Standing Committee being assembled at Harrisburg, Pa., on December 27th, 1904, at a meeting duly convened, a majority of all members being present, acting under the authority given in Article III of the Constitution, hereby calls a Special Convention of the Church of this Diocese, for the purpose of electing a Bishop. Said Convention will be held in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1905, at half-past seven P. M.

For the Committee,

CHARLES MORISON, *President.*

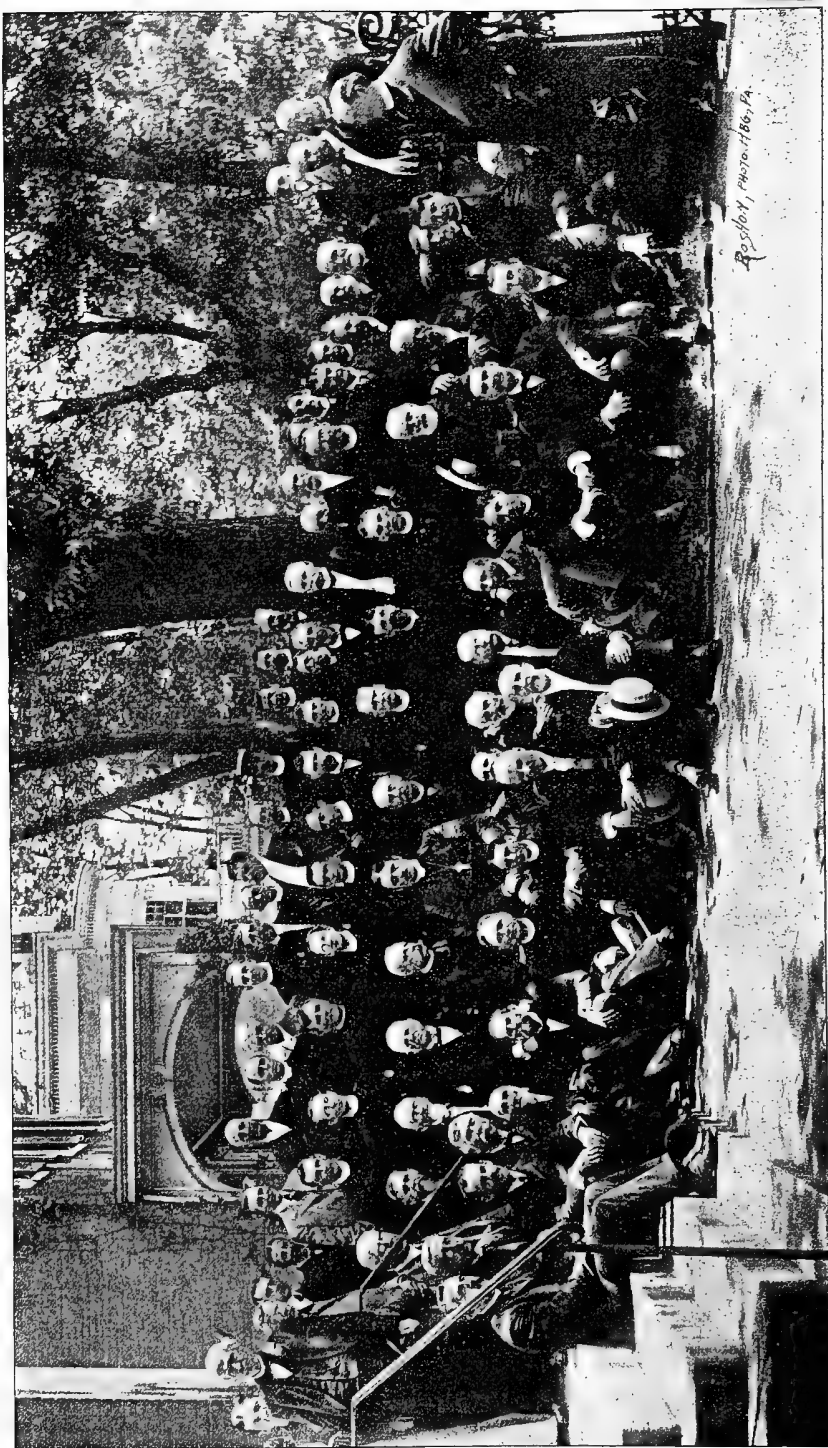
Attest: WM. F. SHERO, *Secretary.*

After the Assistant Secretary read the list of Clergy entitled to seats and called the roll of Lay Deputies, the Convention elected The Rev. Leroy F. Baker President, who at once relieved the Secretary of presiding by being conducted to the Chair. During the evening session the Secretary presented to the Convention Mr. Oscar C. Foster, the newly-elected Secretary of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and with the consent of the Convention invited him to a seat at the Secretary's desk.

The result of this Convention was the election of The Rev. James Henry Darlington, D.D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, which call was in due time and form accepted.

The First Annual Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg convened in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, June 13th, 1905, at 7.30 P. M. Immediately after the opening service the Convention was called to order by the Bishop, and the roll of Clerical and Lay Deputies was called by the Secretary. Col. Charles M. Clement was then unanimously re-elected Secretary, who re-appointed The Rev. William H. Butts as his Assistant.

The Second Annual Convention of the Diocese met in Christ Church, Williamsport, on Tuesday evening, June 5th,



*Reed, photo. 1166, Pa.*

DELEGATES TO THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION.

1906, at 7.30 o'clock. The Convention having been called to order by the Bishop, the list of Clergy entitled to seats read by the Secretary and the roll of Lay Deputies called, the Convention again elected Mr. Clement Secretary, who re-appointed The Rev. Mr. Butts as his Assistant.

The Third Annual Convention was held in St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1907, at 7.30 P. M. This Convention again re-elected Mr. Charles M. Clement as Secretary for another year, whereupon he appointed The Rev. William Dorwart, Rector of the Church of the Nativity, Newport, as his Assistant.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg convened in St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven, on Tuesday, May 12th, 1908, at 7.30 P. M. The Convention was called to order by the Bishop immediately after Evening Prayer, when the Secretary read the list of Clergy, as prepared by the Bishop, entitled to seats, and called the roll of Lay Deputies, as prepared by himself from certificates prescribed by Canon. Convention then proceeded to fill the office of Secretary, and placed the name of Mr. Charles M. Clement in nomination. Mr. Clement, being the only candidate, was elected *viva voce*. The Secretary thereupon again appointed The Rev. William Dorwart as his Assistant.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

#### PART I.

##### **Central Pennsylvania.**

The Chancellor is one of the four offices, within the Diocese, based upon Constitutional and Canon law, and can only be occupied by a Layman learned in the law, and a Communicant of the Church residing in the Diocese. Article VII of the Constitution of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania sets forth that

“A Secretary, a Treasurer, a *Chancellor*, and a Registrar shall be chosen at each Annual Convention, who shall remain in office until their successors be appointed, and whose duties shall be defined by Canon.”

The particular Canon referred to in Article VII of the Constitution is

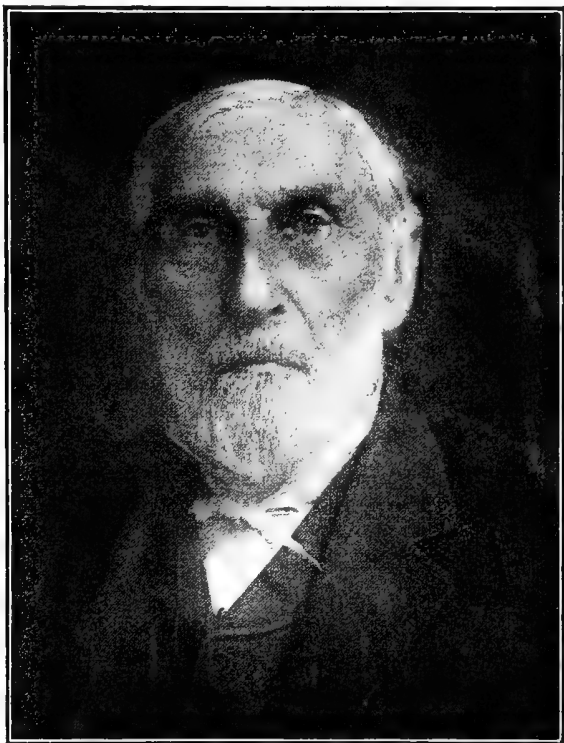
#### CANON IX.

##### *Of the Chancellor.*

It shall be the duty of the Chancellor to act as legal adviser of the Bishop, the Standing Committee, and all Special Committees appointed by the Convention, whenever they may require legal advice in questions affecting the interest of the Diocese.

This office was first created in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania by the Convention of 1873, which duly elected, as the first incumbent, The Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President Judge of the York County Courts. As each successive term of office expired, The Hon. Mr. Fisher was re-elected until the Convention of 1880. Among the many official duties performed by the Chancellor during these seven years of service was the drafting of the Charter for the Cathedral

Organization, which was presented to and adopted by the Convention of 1878. After having faithfully served the Diocese in the capacity of Chancellor, up until the Convention of 1880, The Hon. Mr. Fisher was succeeded by The Hon. Thomas E. Franklin. Having discharged the duties of this office with promptness and ability for four years, The Hon. Mr. Franklin, because of failing health, declined a re-election by the Convention of 1884. The Hon. John G. Freeze, of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, was accordingly elected to the office of Chancellor, by this Convention.



THE HON. JOHN G. FREEZE.

Chancellor Freeze presented to the Convention of 1893 the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That each Archdeacon in the Diocese be requested to have an examination of the title to the Church

property within his Archdeaconry, with chain of title and abstract of the same, made and reported to him by such person, within his district, at his discretion, as will undertake the work; and the Archdeacon shall forward the same, before April 1st, 1894, to the Secretary of the Board of Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese with such additional information as he may possess or procure.

Having been requested to give a statement of the effect of a conveyance of Church property to "The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese," the Chancellor presented the following as setting forth the legal effect of such a conveyance.

The Church organization known as "The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania" was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, May 12th, 1879, and the Charter was amended by the same authority on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1893.

The third article of the amended Charter reads as follows, to wit:

"ARTICLE III. The powers and duties of said corporation shall be to receive, hold, sell and properly dispose of all estate, real and personal, which may be given, granted, conveyed, devised, bequeathed, or transferred to it, in trust, for any religious, charitable or educational use or purpose *connected* with the Protestant Episcopal Church in said Diocese or any portion thereof, or for the aid, benefit or advancement of any Parish or congregation, or of any religious, charitable or educational association of Churchmen in said Diocese; and the clear yearly income of the real estate shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, nor from the whole property held by said corporation shall it exceed fifty thousand dollars."

A use at common law was an equitable right which he who conveyed a legal estate to another reserved to himself, upon trust and confidence that the person to whom he so conveyed it, would nevertheless suffer him to take the rents and profits of the land, and that he would execute estates according to his direction.

Therefore, the person to whom the legal estate was conveyed had the freehold or sole property in him; and the person who had conveyed the legal estate to him had neither



*ius in re*, nor *ad rem*; so that nothing remained in him but a bare confidence or trust.—10 Bacon's Abridgement, 111.

A trust is a right to receive the profits of the land, and to dispose of the land in equity; per Pemberton, Arg. Mod. 17, in the case of *Smith vs. Wheeler*. And holding the possession and disposing thereof at his will and pleasure, and making leases thereof when the legal estate is in others, are signs of a trust.

Trusts are of the same nature now that uses were at common law—a trust is but a new name given to a use—the use by way of trust remains separately in some persons and the possession separately in others.—Ibid, 188, 189.

The person or corporation who holds the legal title is called the Trustee, and the person who is entitled to the rent, income or profit of the estate is called the Beneficiary, or *cestui que trust*.

When property comes into the hands of Trustees bound by or coupled with any special trust or use, the terms or conditions of the trust must be observed; but property given generally can be disposed of or invested for general Church purposes. The law will not allow trust funds to be diverted, but realty may be sold or personalty collected and reinvested, such conversion being allowed, the proceeds being and to be held on the same religious use, or other trust whatever.

*Morris vs. Clymer*, 2 Pa., 277.

*Plymouth vs. Jackson*, 15 Pa., 44.

*Griffits vs. Hope*, 17 Pa., 100.

*Burton's Appeal*, 57 Pa., 213.

The Trustees hold a large amount of Church property, coming to them from various sources, sometimes from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of a Parish, sometimes from Trustees of a Mission or Congregation, and sometimes from the original donor direct, for the use and benefit of some Congregation, Mission, or Parish, as the purpose may be.

It has been the practice of the present Chancellor, when the *cestui que trust* desired to mortgage the property for purposes of improvement, or to sell a portion, or to procure a more eligible site, or for any purpose, to require the *cestui que trust* to obtain the consent of the Standing Com-

mittee to such conversion or incumbrance—the proceeds going to such use or purpose as was set forth in the original conveyance or devise. If, however, there are no present beneficiaries or *cestuis que trustent*, as where congregations in some decayed mining town have all removed, or the Parish organization has been abandoned, in some such case, there the Incorporated Trustees, obtaining the consent of the Standing Committee, may sell and convey the legal title, the proceeds to be held and invested to the original use. There is nothing in the Constitution or Canons requiring this, but it is believed to be a safe and proper practice.

In some States where property is vested simply for the benefit of another, it can not be sold on a judgment against the Trustee, or at any rate, the sale transfers no interest whatever. In Pennsylvania, however, in the case of *Drake vs. Brown*, 68 Pa., 223 (1871), Mr. Justice Agnew said: "It is the settled doctrine in this State that all possible titles, vested or contingent, in real estate, may be taken in execution and sold, provided there be a real interest in the defendant in the execution, legal or equitable." Under the proviso and the authorities cited it seems very doubtful if any interest would pass by an execution sale as against the Trustee.

But laying all that aside, the great advantage of putting the legal title into the Incorporated Trustees is that individual Trustees die and remove, and congregations decay and disperse: For want of care the property becomes valueless, it becomes taxable and ownerless. There is no one to use it, no one to handle it, no one to sell it. If the legal title is in the Incorporated Trustees, they can sell it and invest the proceeds for use, etc., or for general Church purposes. There is a good deal of property in the Diocese in the above unsatisfactory condition. It ought to be sold and the money invested.

In places where there is a live congregation, or mission, or parish, it does not lose the use and occupation of its property by reason of the fact of the legal title being in "The Incorporated Trustees"; they hold it in trust for the use and benefit of the respective *cestui que trust*, who may therefore build a Church, Chapel, Rectory, or School House upon it according to the trust, and in furtherance of this legitimate

purpose it may be mortgaged, or it may be bound by a mechanics' lien, and it may be sold for the debt thus created. But the Incorporated Trustees and the Standing Committee will take care that no property is needlessly or recklessly incumbered, but held and preserved for the purposes of the trust. It is therefore for the safety of the property that the legal title be in the Incorporated Trustees, and that the assent of the Standing Committee to any incumbrance upon it, be first had and obtained. Thus the beneficiaries, the Trustees and the Standing Committee act in concert for the best interests of the Church and of all concerned.

JOHN G. FREEZE, *Chancellor*.

Having served the Church with zeal and ability, as Chancellor of Central Pennsylvania from 1884 until the division of the Diocese in 1904, The Hon. John G. Freeze resigned, and was succeeded by Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., of Christ Church, Towanda.

In compliance with an action taken by the Convention of 1905, the newly elected Chancellor presented a legal form of Charter, for the incorporation of a Parish or Mission, to the Convention of 1906, with a view of having the same published in the Journal as follows:

#### FORM OF CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

WHEREAS, The following-named persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, viz., \_\_\_\_\_ (insert names here) \_\_\_\_\_ have, together with our citizens, associated for the purpose of worshiping Almighty God according to the Faith and Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and have for that purpose formed a congregation at \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name of city, borough or village), in \_\_\_\_\_ (insert county), and State of Pennsylvania, and are desirous of becoming incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the supplements thereto; they, therefore, hereby declare the following to be the objects, articles

and conditions of their said association, agreeably to which they desire to be incorporated:

*First.*—The name of this corporation shall be———  
———(insert name of Parish or Mission).

*Second.*—The purpose for which the corporation is formed is the support of the public worship of Almighty God according to the Faith and Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

*Third.*—The location of this corporation and the place where its business is to be transacted is———  
(insert city, borough or village), in the State of Pennsylvania.

*Fourth.*—This corporation is to have perpetual existence.

*Fifth.*—The members of the corporation shall be the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the time being, and the persons entitled to vote for Vestrymen, as hereinafter provided, including the subscribers, as long as they shall be so entitled. All property, real or personal, belonging to the said corporation, or which shall hereafter be bequeathed, devised or conveyed to it, shall not be otherwise taken, held, and to enure, than subject to the control and disposition of the lay members of such Church, congregation or religious society, or such constituted officers or representatives thereof, as shall be composed of a majority of lay members, citizens of Pennsylvania, having a controlling power, according to the rules, regulations, usages, or corporate requirements thereof, as far as consistent herewith.

*Sixth.*—No person shall be Rector or Assistant Minister of this corporation unless he shall have had Episcopal ordination, and shall be in full standing with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and in the United States of America, and recognized as such by the Bishop of this Diocese, or, in case of vacancy in the Episcopate, by the Standing Committee of the Diocese. At the meetings of the Vestry the Rector, if present, shall be entitled to preside, and in all matters, except such as concern the property of the corporation, shall be entitled, in common with the several members of the Vestry, to one vote. He shall be elected by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen in such manner as the By-Laws shall prescribe. In case of a vacancy

in the office of Rector, all the powers of the corporation shall be exercised by the Vestry as fully and entirely as if no such vacancy had occurred.

*Seventh.*—There shall be two Wardens, who shall be members of the Vestry. The Vestry shall annually elect one of their own number to be one Warden, called the Accounting Warden, and the Rector shall annually select another Vestryman to be the other Warden; *provided*, that if a vacancy exists in the office of Rector, both the said Wardens shall be elected by the Vestry.

*Eighth.*—The Vestry shall consist of—————(insert the number here) baptized Laymen, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, male citizens of Pennsylvania, and resident within the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, who shall be elected in such manner as the By-Laws shall prescribe, on Monday in Easter Week of every year. The electors shall be such baptized persons, male and female, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, present and voting, and shall have been registered by the Treasurer for at least one year immediately preceding the time of said election as having contributed to the current expenses of the corporation immediately before such registry (either by payment of pew-rent or otherwise), such sum as may be determined by By-Laws, and as having been contributors of at least said sum at some time during the year immediately preceding said election. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Vestry, including vacancies caused by failure to elect the full number at any annual election, may be filled by the Vestry, the person so chosen to hold office during the remainder of the term which he is elected to fill. No person who shall disclaim or refuse conformity with and obedience to the Constitution, Canons, doctrines and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and in the United States of America, shall be a member of this corporation; nor shall any such person be eligible for membership therein; nor shall any such person vote for or be elected a Vestryman or exercise any function in, concerning or connected with this corporation. The Vestry shall have power to adopt By-Laws for the corporation, and to apply to the proper court for amendments to this Charter.

*Ninth.*—This corporation has no capital stock.

*Tenth.*—The rents and revenue of this corporation shall be applied: First, to the support and maintenance of the Rector and other Ministers; Second, to the payment of the officers and employees of said corporation; Third, to the erection and necessary repairs of the Church building, churchyard, parsonage house, and such other buildings and property as do now, or hereafter may, belong to said corporation, and for such other religious uses and purposes as the Vestry may determine. But the clear annual value of the real and personal property of such corporation shall not at any time exceed the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ (give amount here).

*Eleventh.*—The names and residences of the Rector, and of those who have been chosen Church Wardens and Vestrymen for the first year, are as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ (insert names and residences here).

*Twelfth.*—In case of the dissolution of this corporation, all the property of the same shall vest in "The Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania," in trust, to hold and convey the same to and for any future congregation of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church aforesaid which may be formed in the same neighborhood, and for no other purpose.

Witness the hands and seals of the said incorporators this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_

(Signatures here) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_, before me, the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared the above-named \_\_\_\_\_, who acknowledged the above to be their hands and seals, and their act and deed, and desire the same to be recorded as such.

The Chancellor—Mr. Rodney A. Mercur—submitted to the Convention of 1907 that he had been advised that amendments had been allowed by the Courts to several Parishes and Missions, as follows:

Allentown, Church of the Mediator; Bethlehem, Trinity Church; Lebanon, St. Luke's Church; Scranton, Church of

the Good Shepherd; South Bethlehem, Church of the Nativity; Wilkes-Barre, St. Clement's Church.

The Chancellor further stated that it would be a relief to all Parishes who apparently neglected their duty, to amend their charters, that the necessity no longer existed, in that on May 1st last, Act No. 108 was passed amending Section 7 of the Act of April 26th, 1855, as amended by the Act of June 2nd, 1887, and it validated "all charters heretofore granted for any Church, congregation or religious society, without incorporating therein the requirement that the property, real and personal, of such corporation shall be taken, held, and enure subject to the control and disposition of the lay members thereof, but which are in other respects good and valid, and shall be in all respects as good and valid, for all purposes, as if the said requirements had been inserted therein when the said charters were originally granted."

The Hon. Rodney A. Mercur still continues to administer the office of Chancellor of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in 1909. The Chancellor is always a member of the Finance Committee, and therefore also an ex-officio member of the trustees of the endowment fund.

## PART II.

### Of Harrisburg.

At the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 29th, 1904, the name of The Hon. John G. Freeze was placed in nomination for Chancellor, and being the only candidate, was unanimously elected by acclamation.

The Hon. John G. Freeze having declined a re-election, because of advancing age, the Convention of 1906 placed on record the following action:

*Resolved*, That this Convention note with sincere regret the resignation of our Chancellor, Colonel John G. Freeze, who for twenty-two years served faithfully and well this Diocese and the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in the position from which he now voluntarily retires.

A delegate to the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, when its boundaries were co-extensive with the State, he has

assisted in the deliberations of the Conventions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and the Diocese of Harrisburg, and today stands the oldest active member of this Convention. He retires holding the affection of the Clergy and Laity of the Convention, and has their prayers that he may move in and out among us for many years to come.

This action was taken by a rising vote, after which The Hon. Mr. Freeze was presented to the Convention and expressed his grateful thanks to the House in a most felicitous manner.

Article IX of the Constitution of the Diocese of Harrisburg sets forth the duties of the Chancellor as follows:

#### ARTICLE IX.

A Chancellor shall be chosen at each Annual Convention. He shall be a Layman learned in the law, and a Communicant, residing in this Diocese, who shall remain in office until his successor shall be appointed. It shall be his duty to act as legal advisor of the Bishop and of the Standing Committee, and of all special Committees appointed by Convention, whenever they may require legal advice in questions affecting the interest of the Church.

Upon the retirement of The Hon. Mr. Freeze from the office of Chancellor, Mr. C. LaRue Munson was elected, by this same Convention, as his successor, who still continues to administer the duties of the office with fidelity at the present time, 1909. By virtue of his office the Chancellor is always a member of the Diocesan Convention.



## CHAPTER XX.

### THE REGISTRAR OF THE DIOCESE.

#### PART I.

#### Of Central Pennsylvania.

The Registrar is one of the four offices of the Church, in the Diocese, based upon Constitutional and Canonical authority. The authority for its existence is found in the Constitution of the Diocese.

#### ARTICLE VII.

A Secretary, a Treasurer, a Chancellor and a *Registrar* shall be chosen at each Annual Convention, who shall remain in office until their successors be appointed, and whose duties shall be defined by Canon.

The above Canon referred to is

#### CANON X.

The Registrar shall be the custodian of all Journals of other Dioceses and Jurisdictions, files, papers, reports and documents that shall become the property of the Diocese, and shall keep the same in some suitable, accessible place of deposit, subject to the direction of the Convention. He shall also keep a record of the Consecrations of all the Bishops of this Diocese, and of the Ordinations of all the Priests and Deacons of this Diocese, in a suitable book, and the Registrar's certificate thereof shall be competent evidence of the fact of such Consecration and Ordination.

At the first Annual Convention of this Diocese, held on June 13th, 1872, The Rev. Leighton Coleman, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, was elected the first Registrar of this Diocese.

During the Convention of 1873 the Registrar reported

that he had already received copies of the Journal of our own Convention, several of the General Convention, and some of nearly every Diocese in the country. Besides these there were a large number of copies of the "Spirit of Missions," Church papers, debates of the General Convention, Parish Guides, sermons and addresses, a manuscript history of St. James' Church, Muncy, and many other documents with reference to the organization and operations of this Diocese. Also a photographic medallion containing the portraits of the Bishop and other Clergy belonging to the Diocese was procured and framed. The Vestry of St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, kindly placed at the Registrar's disposal the second story of their Church tower in which to keep the archives of the Diocese. This room was fitted up with shelves, upon which all these Journals, papers, etc., were arranged in regular order. The Rev. Mr. Coleman having removed from the Diocese in the year 1873-4, the office of Registrar became vacant, but was filled by the Convention of 1874 electing The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead. During the Conventional year 1874-5 the Registrar made an index of all the Journals, pamphlets and documents that had up to that time come into his hands. The collection had at this time already grown to considerable proportions. There were no less than three hundred and fifty Journals of the General and various Diocesan Conventions already in the collection, besides several hundred pamphlets, sermons, addresses, maps and photographs of Clergymen and Churches. The Registrar urged upon the Convention of 1876 the importance of increasing the collection as rapidly as possible, especially of pamphlets and documents pertaining to the history of Parishes and Missions within our own Diocese. Each recurring year a large number of Journals, pamphlets, sermons, addresses and historical sketches were added to the rapidly growing list. The manuscript minutes of the old Lehigh and Schuylkill Convocation, from 1848 to 1876, were deposited in the Registrar's office during the year 1878-9, besides many pamphlets and bound volumes. It was during this year that the Director of the Library of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, kindly offered the Registrar the use of an alcove in the beautiful Library Building of the University. This offer was most

thankfully accepted, and into which all the Journals, books, pamphlets and documents were duly arranged. In the beginning of the year 1882 the office of Registrar again became vacant by The Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., being elevated to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. From this time until the Convention of 1882, when a successor to The Rev. Dr. Whitehead was elected, the Secretary of Convention—The Hon. R. A. Lamberton—exercised a general supervision over the office. The vacancy in the office of Registrar was again filled by the Convention of 1882, when William H. Chandler, Ph.D., of South Bethlehem, was elected. In the year 1887-8, besides the usual number of Journals received, the Bishop of the Diocese presented nine hundred and four miscellaneous Journals of Diocesan Conventions, besides a number of annual addresses of various Bishops, and miscellaneous pamphlets. Thus year by year the collection continued to grow.

Under the faithful management of the different Registrars of the Diocese, from 1871 to 1890, the collection of Journals, pamphlets, magazines, papers, books, etc., had grown to considerable proportions, all of which were still kept in the Library of Lehigh University.

The Registrar—William Henry Chandler, Ph.D.—stated in his report to the Convention of 1900 that the Journals of Central Pennsylvania for the years 1877 and 1892 to 1898 were scarce. After many years of useful service as Registrar of the Diocese Dr. Chandler died on November 23rd, 1906. The vacancy thus caused was temporarily filled by the appointment of The Rev. S. U. Mitman, Ph.D. The Convention of 1907 elected Mr. Garrett B. Linderman to this office, but after serving only one year he was succeeded, in 1908, by Prof. Preston A. Lambert, of Bethlehem.

Although the Archives of the Diocese had for many years been securely kept in the Library of Lehigh University, yet here it was impossible for them to be accessible according to the strict meaning of the Canon. Therefore in the summer of 1908 Mr. Warren A. Wilbur, of South Bethlehem, had the first floor room in the great tower of the Pro-Cathedral suitably fitted up, at his own expense, as a convenient and permanent home for the Diocesan Archives. The work of

fitting up this room, and arranging the records into accessible form, was placed under the direction of the Registrar—Preston A. Lambert, Professor of Mathematics in Lehigh University.



P. A. LAMBERT.

## PART II.

### **Of Harrisburg.**

The Primary Convention, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 29th, 1904, elected The Rev. Robert F. Gibson as the first Registrar of the new Diocese. At the Special Convention in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, January 31st, 1905, the Registrar, with the consent of the Convention, had all the Clergy to sign their names in a book, prepared by him for that purpose, together with any infor-

mation in regard to their respective Parishes which they desired to be made a matter of record. The Rev. Mr. Gibson having resigned as Registrar was succeeded, on June 5th, 1906, by The Rev. George I. Browne, who served in this capacity until May 14th, 1907. On this latter date Mr. Frank C. Angle, of Danville, was elected to the office of Registrar, and continues the incumbent at the present time (1909). The Archives of the Diocese of Harrisburg are still without a suitable and permanent home.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### DIOCESAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### PART I.

##### **Diocesan Missionary Paper.**

As early in the history of the Diocese as 1876 an effort was made, by The Rev. C. E. D. Griffith, then Rector of the Church of the Mediator, Allentown, to interest the Diocese in the publishing of a paper, to be known as the "*Diocesan Missionary Paper*." A pioneer sheet was, at this time, issued, by The Rev. Mr. Griffith, which was widely circulated throughout the Diocese. This Publication was intended to be issued quarterly, and was commended by Bishop Howe in his Annual Address to the Convention of 1877. In order to bring this interest to the attention of the Diocese The Rev. Mr. Griffith, on the 6th day of March of this year, presented certain proposals, with reference to its publication, to the Standing Committee, which referred the entire matter to a sub-committee, and after a thorough examination into the ways and means, offered a resolution to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which was adopted unanimously by the Standing Committee. This proved to be the end of the "Diocesan Missionary Paper."

#### PART II.

##### **The Church Chronicle.**

No further effort was made toward the publishing of a Diocesan paper until during the Conventional year 1894-5, when, under Bishop Rulison, "*The Church Chronicle*" was started and sent forth upon its mission. The editorial management of the "Chronicle" was placed in the hands of The Rev. Thomas B. Angell, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg. This publication was issued monthly, and for a time

received a most cordial welcome in the Diocese, as well as many handsome compliments from able men, both within and without the Diocese. But by the year 1896 this interest had already waned to such an extent that Bishop Rulison in his address to Convention said that he was not quite sure whether the Clergy and Laity desired to have the paper continued or not, as they failed to support it. Hence it soon met the fate of most such publications, and was chronicled with the things of the past.

### PART III.

#### The Diocesan Record.

In his first Annual Address, to the Convention of 1898, Bishop Talbot expressed his sense of the need of some medium of communication between himself and his people of the Diocese. The Bishop suggested a simple little sheet, which would confine itself to a few words from the Bishop, and give only such Diocesan news as would interest all. The outcome of this was that in the month of February, 1899, the first number of the "*Diocesan Record*" was issued. The Bishop placed this publication in charge of The Rev. James B. May, as Editor, and The Rev. W. H. Heigham, LL.D., Associate Editor. But the removal of The Rev. Dr. Heigham from the Diocese, in the early spring of 1900, placed the entire business and editorial management of the "*Record*" upon The Rev. Mr. May.

On July 1st, 1900, quite a number of improvements were made in the general make-up of the "*Record*." While the cover and size remained the same, yet between the pages of the cover it was almost a new paper. The body type was reduced two points, which gave twelve additional lines to the page; a new department—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew—was added; the list of Clergy which had occupied three pages was crowded into one page of two columns, which gave two additional pages of reading matter; and more space was given to advertisements. In addition to these and a number of other changes, the Editorial Staff was enlarged by the appointment of The Revs. Ernest F. Smith and R. S. Radcliffe as Literary Editors. At this time the "*Record*" had a

subscription list of thirteen hundred, which was three hundred less than the year before. On August 1st, 1901, The Rev. Mr. Smith relinquished his position upon the "*Record*," which left the work entirely in the hands of The Rev. Mr. May, as Editor and Manager, and The Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, as Literary Editor. This Editorial Staff continued until January 1st, 1902, when The Rev. Mr. Radcliffe was succeeded by The Rev. Benjamin S. Sanderson. But another change occurred on April 1st, 1906, when The Rev. Mr. May, who had been the untiring and successful Editor and Manager from the first issue of the "*Record*," in February, 1899, to the present time, was succeeded as Editor by The Rev. Mr. Sanderson, but retained the position of Manager, which he has continued to conduct with marked success. To the Editor and Manager is due all the credit that the "*Record*" is not only still living in 1909, which is rather remarkable for a Diocesan paper, but that through all these ten years of its life it has maintained its high standard of interest and usefulness in the Diocese.

#### PART IV.

##### **The Harrisburg Churchman.**

Scarcely had the new Diocese of Harrisburg been organized, when an effort was put forth to establish an organ by which the Church, in this new Jurisdiction, might come in touch with all its people, and the people with the Church. It was therefore decided that a paper, to be known as "*The Harrisburg Churchman*," be issued each month in the year, save during the month of September, and that the basis upon which it shall be established shall be distinctly missionary in its character. In order to accomplish this the following form of subscription and guaranty was circulated among the Delegates present at the Special Convention held in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, January 31st, 1905, which was subsequently signed by thirty-four persons, as shown below:

"I hereby agree to pay the sum of ten dollars toward the expenses of a Diocesan paper in the Diocese of Harrisburg for the first year of its publication, and I hereby promise to



pay further my pro rata share of any deficit between the income and expense accounts of the said publication for said first year, my said pro rata share not to exceed in any event the sum of twenty-five dollars. This pledge shall not take effect unless signed by at least twenty-five persons."

L. B. Alricks, Harrisburg.	D. McMullen, Lancaster.
W. K. Alricks, Harrisburg.	D. R. Mehaffey, Renovo.
J. W. B. Bausman, Lancaster.	B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg.
G. I. Beatty, Harrisburg.	C. L. Munson, Williamsport.
F. C. Bowman, Williamsport.	W. H. Myers, Williamsport.
T. J. Brown, Mt. Joy.	H. M. North, Columbia.
B. F. Burns, Harrisburg.	H. B. Packer, Wellsboro.
C. M. Clement, Sunbury.	A. P. Perley, Williamsport.
J. H. Cohran, Williamsport.	C. A. Preston, Altoona.
C. B. Farr, Williamsport.	G. N. Reynolds, Lancaster.
H. S. Franklin, Lancaster.	J. M. Reynolds, Bedford.
J. G. Freeze, Bloomsburg.	W. F. Reynolds, Bellefonte.
T. H. Hammond, Williamsport.	G. S. Schmidt, York.
W. B. Hammond, Harrisburg.	J. C. Schmidt, York.
H. W. Hartman, Lancaster.	A. Z. Schoch, Bloomsburg.
I. S. Huber, Shamokin.	Geo. Small, York.
J. M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.	P. A. Small, York.

The first number of "*The Harrisburg Churchman*" was issued, in a most beautiful and attractive form, in the month of April, 1905. The publication and management of this paper was placed in the hands of the following carefully selected Staff:

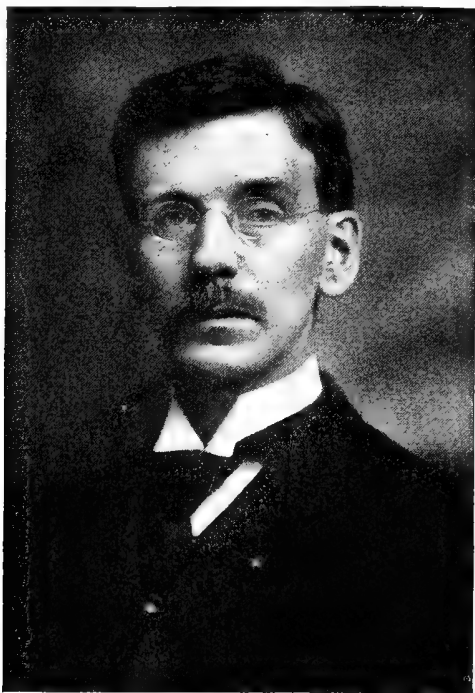
The Rev. Robert F. Gibson, Editor.

Mr. John P. Braselmann, Manager.

James M. Lamberton, Esq., Treasurer.

About November 1st of this year there was added to this Staff of Managers The Rev. H. Brownlee Smith, as Associate Editor, but who again withdrew in the early spring of 1906. An edition of five thousand copies was printed each month (except September), at an annual cost, for the first year, of \$2,480.15, while the receipts were only \$1,938.07. Although there was a shortage of \$542.08 at the end of the first year, yet the Convention of 1906, hoping that each member in the Diocese would, during the following year, come up to the full measure of his opportunity, adopted a resolution

continuing the Paper another year. The same Convention also adopted a resolution appointing a Standing Committee of five Laymen and three Laywomen, known as the Advisory Committee of "*The Harrisburg Churchman*."



MR. JOHN P. BRASELMANN.

But to the great disappointment and regret, not only of the managers but also of many others even outside of the Diocese of Harrisburg, it was found that at the end of the second year the deficit was even greater than the year before. Hence after the Bishop had met in consultation with the Advisory Committee, the Treasurer and the Editor, it was decided to suspend the publication of "*The Churchman*" with the May issue, 1907. In view of this fact the Convention of this year took the following action:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention and of the Diocese be and are hereby tendered to The Rev. Robert F.

Gibson, Messrs. James M. Lamberton, Treasurer, J. P. Braselmann, Manager, and all others who have contributed to the production, management and editing of "*The Harrisburg Churchman*."

As this was not only one of the most interesting and attractive Diocesan publications perhaps ever issued, but was such an important factor in the Missionary operations of the Diocese, it is to be hoped that this suspension will be of short duration.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### EPISCOPAL RELIEF.

#### PART I.

##### **Bishop Coadjutor.**

The subject of division was first presented to the Convention of 1879 in the form of a Memorial from the Convocation of Williamsport, presented by its Dean—The Rev. Chas. Breck, D.D. The Memorial read:

“We, the undersigned, Clergy and Laity of the Convocation of Williamsport, do hereby respectfully ask the constitutional consent of the Bishop and Convention of Central Pennsylvania to the erection of a new Diocese, to consist of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union and Snyder, being the same which now, by Canon, form the Convocation of Williamsport.” This Memorial was signed by thirteen of the Clerical members of the Convocation, and by the Wardens and Vestrymen of fifteen Parishes and Missions. But no sooner had the Memorial been laid before the Convention, than The Rev. Louis Zahner, Rector of St. Paul’s Church, Bloomsburg, in behalf of five Clergymen and five Parishes and Missions of this same Convocation, presented the following protest:

“We, the undersigned, Clergy and Laity of the Convocation of Williamsport, who are opposed to dividing the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania by setting up the Convocation of Williamsport as a separate Diocese, do hereby respectfully present to the Bishop and Convention of Central Pennsylvania our earnest protest against the object contemplated in the Memorial which was recently adopted by the Convocation of Williamsport.”

After considerable discussion, and an amendment, and

a substitute, were offered, a vote by orders, on the Memorial, was called for, which resulted as follows:

Clergy—ayes, 32; nays, 21.

Laity—ayes, 22; nays, 29.

As there was not a concurrence of both orders, the resolution was lost. But the subject was again brought before the Convention of 1880, when The Rev. Dr. Breck presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the constitutional consent of this Convention is hereby given to the erection of a new Diocese within the bounds of the present Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, to consist of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Tioga, Potter, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union, and Snyder.

Whereupon, The Rev. Cyrus F. Knight offered to amend this resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the constitutional consent of this Convention is hereby given to the erection of a new Diocese, to comprise all that part of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania which lies west of the counties of Berks, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Luzerne and Sullivan.

An amendment was then made to the amendment, by Mr. Charles M. Conyngham which would have made the new Diocese to consist of that portion of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania contained within the boundaries of the North-eastern (Scranton) and the Williamsport Convocations.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution, offered by Mr. R. A. Packer, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the question of the division of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania be referred to a committee of six—three Clerical and three Lay Deputies—to be appointed by the President, and to report at the next Convention.

The vote on this resolution was taken by orders, and resulted as follows:

Clergy—ayes, 30; nays, 29.

Laity—ayes, 37; nays, 17.

The Committee above referred to held a meeting at the home of Mr. William Buehler on Tuesday, May 21st, 1881. After a full and free discussion it was finally

*Resolved*, That it is not expedient to consider the question of division of the Diocese at this time. This resolution was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Upon the presentation of this report to the Convention of 1881 The Rev. Charles Breck, D.D., offered the following as an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

*Resolved*, That the whole subject of the division of the Diocese be referred to a committee of sixteen persons, eight Clergymen and eight Laymen, to be appointed by the Bishop and to report to the next Convention.

Thereupon the Bishop appointed the following as said committee:

The Rev. Messrs. Tolman, Hare, Warriner, Beers, Peck, Zahner, and The Rev. Drs. Keeling and Knight; Messrs. Lamberton, Stetson, Watts, Small, Conyngham, Pierce, Munson and Beardsley.

At this point The Rev. Louis Zahner offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote of forty-seven to thirty-six:

*Resolved*, That the committee just now appointed be instructed to confer with the Bishop in regard to the election of an Assistant Bishop of this Diocese.

Having already passed his allotted three-score years and ten, Bishop Howe, for the first time, reminded the Convention of 1881 of the approaching necessity for Episcopal relief. In his Annual Address of this year, the Bishop said: "Were this an old, consolidated Diocese, having its resources developed, and its people multiplied in numbers and animated with ardent loyalty to Christ and the Church, ready to give of their labors, and their means, for its support and edification, I might before now have asked for some measure of relief." In his address to the Convention of 1882, the Bishop clearly defined his position as being favorable to the election of an Assistant.

The Committee of sixteen held its first meeting, in the city of Reading, January 18th, 1882, at which The Rev. Marcus A. Tolman was elected Chairman, and The Rev. Cyrus Knight, D.D., Secretary. In order that time might be saved, and the Committee have something definite upon which to

base its deliberations, a majority agreed, prior to their first meeting, to submit to the Clergy and Vestries of the organized parishes the following questions:

*First.*—In your opinion, is more Episcopal oversight needed for the interests of the Church in your vicinity?

To this question twenty-three Clergymen and twenty-six Parishes, representing two thousand four hundred and thirty-three Communicants, answered in the affirmative; while sixteen Clergymen and twenty-seven Parishes, representing two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three Communicants, answered in the negative; and four Clergymen and three Parishes, representing four hundred and forty-seven Communicants, made indefinite replies.

*Second.*—If there is such a need, how do you think it should be supplied?

To which eighteen Clergymen and fourteen Parishes, representing one thousand two hundred and forty-eight Communicants, answered, "By Division of the Diocese"; while sixteen Clergymen and nine Parishes, representing seven hundred and twenty Communicants, answered, "By an Assistant Bishop"; and four Clergymen and three Parishes, representing four hundred and sixty-five Communicants, answered indefinitely.

*Third.*—If you think a division of the Diocese is necessary, on what lines should that division be made?

Four Clergymen and five Parishes, representing three hundred and eighty-two Communicants, replied, "On line of the Williamsport Convocation"; four Clergymen and four Parishes, representing four hundred and forty-six Communicants, replied, "On existing Convocational lines"; two Clergymen and one Parish, representing two hundred and seventy-five Communicants, were indefinite in their replies.

*Fourth.*—In case of division, how much would you agree to raise toward the Endowment Fund of the Diocese in which your Parish would be situated?

Three Parishes pledged \$14,450.00, one of these, however, included within the figures named what it had already paid into the old Endowment Fund; and two Parishes stated that they were willing to give according to their ability.

*Fifth.*—In case of division, how much additional yearly

assessment for the Episcopal Fund would your Parish be willing to pay?

One Parish pledged fifty dollars; another twenty-five; and eight expressed a willingness to be assessed according to existing demands.

In view of the above facts it will be seen that about thirty-five per cent of the Diocese believed that more Episcopal oversight was needed. And as to the best method of supplying this need the Diocese was about equally divided. But as only about eleven per cent. of the Diocese was favorable to dividing on the line of the Williamsport Convocation, therefore a division on this line was, at this time, regarded as inexpedient. And as there was less than seven per cent. of the Diocese favorable to a division into two equal parts, such action was deemed unwise at this time. And further, as there seemed to be no disposition, on the part of the Diocese at this time, either to augment the Endowment Fund or pay additional assessments, therefore it was regarded unwise for the Diocese to increase its pecuniary liabilities at this time.

For these reasons it was

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient, at present, to divide this Diocese.

The Committee also asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

But as the Committee had also been instructed to "Confer with the Bishop in regard to the election of an Assistant Bishop of the Diocese," a meeting was held in Reading on May 5th, 1882, for this purpose. The Bishop having expressed substantially the same views to the Committee as were contained in his Annual Address to the Convention, the Committee recommended that "whenever the Bishop shall deem it expedient, under the law of the Church, to ask for an Assistant, his request receive the careful consideration of the Convention." After the above report had been made and adopted, Bishop Howe asked Convention to elect an Assistant Bishop.

On motion of Mr. H. Stanley Goodwin this whole subject was postponed until the following day, Thursday, June 15th, 1882, at ten o'clock A. M., when it was made the special order of the day. The hour having arrived, Mr. R. A. Lamberton



offered the following, which with the resolutions were adopted:

It appearing to this Convention, from the statement made to us by our Bishop, that he is unable by reason of old age to discharge his Episcopal duties, and as he has asked for the election of an Assistant Bishop, therefore be it

*Resolved*, First, That in the judgment of this Convention an Assistant Bishop should be elected.

Second, That before proceeding to an election, the salary of such Assistant Bishop should be fixed, and the method of its collection be prescribed.

On motion of Mr. L. C. Paine it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five laymen be appointed under the second resolution just adopted, to report the salary to be paid to an Assistant Bishop, and the method of its collection.

The following was the Committee appointed: Messrs. L. C. Paine, Henry S. Eckert, R. Asa Packer, John Gibson, and Peter Baldy. After a recess of fifteen minutes the Committee presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the Assistant Bishop should be fixed at \$4,000.00, and shall be raised by an assessment of eighty-five cents a head on the present number of Communicants in the Diocese.

Mr. Josiah Funck then offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the election of an Assistant Bishop be postponed until the month of October next, when the Bishop (who shall name the time and place) shall again call a Convention for this purpose.

This resolution was amended by The Rev. John H. Black, so as to read, "That the Convention, after prayers, proceed at once to the election of an Assistant Bishop." This amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

After the Convention had been bidden to silent devotion, and the Bishop offered appropriate prayers, the following Clergymen were placed in nomination for Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania:

The Rev. William H. Vibbert.

The Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D.

The Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, D.D.  
The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D.D.  
The Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, D.D.  
The Rev. F. W. Brathwait.  
The Rev. William Paret, D.D.  
The Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, D.D.  
The Rev. M. A. Tolman.  
The Rev. J. L. Reese.  
The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D.D.  
The Rev. G. Pomeroy Allen.

No one of the above nominees received a majority of the whole number of votes cast until the fourth ballot, when, out of seventy votes cast, The Rev. William H. Vibbert received forty-one, and was thereupon declared duly elected and recommended, by the Clergy, to the Laity for approval. According to Art. XIII of the Constitution an approval of the Laity required a two-thirds vote of all the Parishes in the Diocese, of which there were, at this time, ninety. The whole number of votes cast were but thirty-three—twenty for and thirteen against approval—hence the President declared that the election of The Rev. William H. Vibbert by the Clergy was not approved by the Laity.

A fifth ballot was then proceeded with by the Clergy, with the result that out of sixty ballots cast, The Rev. Mr. Vibbert received thirty-one, which again elected him by the Clergy. But as there were only thirty-seven Lay votes cast—seventeen for and twenty against—the election was not approved.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which stood sixty-one for and fifty-nine against. This seemed to be a great disappointment to the Bishop. But just as the Bishop was about to pronounce the Benediction, the Secretary arose and asked the Convention by general consent to suspend the adjournment in order to consider a resolution similar to the one offered by Mr. Samuel H. Reynolds, which was agreed to. Mr. Reynolds then presented the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the call of the Bishop in October, in the city of Reading, for the purpose of electing an Assistant Bishop.

As this special Convention was not called, at the annual Convention held in Christ Cathedral, Reading, June 12th, 1883, two resolutions were presented on this subject. The first was to the effect that the Diocese be divided, which was lost. The second was with reference to the election of an Assistant Bishop, which was finally referred to a committee of four Clergymen and four Laymen, one of each Order from each one of the four Convocations. This Committee, composed of The Rev. Messrs. Jones, Leaf, Black and Baker, and Messrs. Conyngham, Franklin, Munson, and Schall, was instructed to report to the next annual Convention. At the Convention of 1884 this Committee, therefore, made its report by presenting the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Bishop has signified his willingness to remit to the Diocese \$2,000.00 of his salary on the election of an Assistant Bishop, and also has intimated his desire, as the condition of his health shall demand, to withdraw from the active duties of the Episcopate, relinquishing the salary connected therewith, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we recommend that an Assistant Bishop be elected at this session of the Convention.

This election was made the order of business for Wednesday, June 11th, 1884, at 2.30 P. M. At the appointed time, Mr. R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., in the Chair, the Convention was led in prayer by The Rev. Edmund Leaf, after which the following Clergymen were placed in nomination: The Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., The Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, D.D., The Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, D.D.

The Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected by the Clergy on the first ballot, but it required the second ballot to give him the necessary two-thirds vote of the Laity. Immediately following the announcement of the Result, the whole Convention joined in singing the Gloria in Excelsis.

The salary of the Assistant Bishop was fixed at \$4,000 per year. Of this amount Bishop Howe agreed to give \$2,000.00, out of his own salary; and a Churchwoman volunteered to give \$1,500.00 more, for the first year, thus

leaving \$500.00 yet to be provided for, which was at once pledged by members of Convention.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE REV. NELSON S. RULISON,  
D.D., ASSISTANT BISHOP-ELECT OF THE  
DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, AND LETTER OF CON-  
SECRATION.

*Certificate of the Election of The Rev. Nelson S. Rulison,  
D.D., as Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.*

DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA,  
READING, June 11th, 1884.

At the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, held at Christ Cathedral, in the city of Reading, on the tenth and eleventh days of June, A. D. 1884, The Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with Article XIII of the Constitution of said Diocese, was, by a concurrent majority of the Order of the Clergy and of the Order of the Laity, duly elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Attest:

R. A. LAMBERTON,

..

*Secretary of the Convention.*

CANONICAL TESTIMONIALS OF THE REV. NELSON  
S. RULISON, D.D., ASSISTANT BISHOP-ELECT  
OF THE DIOCESE OF CENTRAL  
SYLVANIA.

DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA,  
IN CONVENTION, CHRIST CATHEDRAL,  
READING, June 11th, 1884.

*In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy  
Ghost. Amen.*

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that

*The Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., is not, as far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for*

error in religion or for viciousness in life; and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment on account of which he ought not to be Consecrated to that Holy Office. We do, moreover, jointly and severally declare that we do, in our conscience, believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop to the honor of God and the edifying of His Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Edmund Leaf, Rector St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro:

Arthur C. Powell, Rector St. John's Church, York.

B. F. Brown, Rector St. Mark's Church, Lewistown.

Horace Edwin Hayden, Rector St. Peter's Church, Plymouth.

J. H. Hopkins, S.T.D., Rector Christ Church, Williamsport.

R. Landsberger, Rector St. James Church, Mansfield.

L'Estaing Jennings, Rector Church of the Good Shepherd, Milford.

Alfred M. Abel, Chaplain Church Home for Children, Jonestown.

Wm. C. Leverett, Rector St. John's Church, Carlisle.

M. A. Tolman, Rector St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk.

Samuel McElwee, Rector St. Thomas' Church, Morgantown, and Bangor Church, Churchtown.

Wm. Chauncy Langdon, Rector St. James' Church, Bedford.

Louis Zahner, Rector St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

George P. Hopkins, Rector St. Matthew's Church, Pike.

C. N. Spalding, Rector St. John's Church, Lancaster.

J. McAlpine Harding, Rector All Saints' Church, Paradise; Christ Church, Leacock, and Grace Church, Nickel Mines.

Joseph P. Cameron, Rector Church of the Good Shepherd and St. David's Church, Scranton.

Marcellus Karchner, Rector St. Paul's Church, White Haven.

Lewis P. Clover, D.D., Rector St. Barnabas' Church, Reading.

John Graham, Rector St. Paul's Church, Manheim.

S. S. Chevers, Rector Trinity Church, Shamokin.

- R. T. Kline, Rector St. John's Church, Ashland.  
Chas. J. Kilgour, Rector Church of Faith, Mahanoy City.  
John Scott, Rector St. James' Church, Dundaff, and St. Paul's Church, Pleasant Mount.  
George C. Foley, Rector Trinity Church, Williamsport.  
F. H. Stricker, Missionary at Mechanicsburg.  
C. F. Knight, D.D., Rector St. James' Church, Lancaster.  
Allan Sheldon Woodle, Rector St. Luke's Church, Altoona.  
Wm. P. Orrick, D.D., Rector Christ Cathedral, Reading.  
Chas. H. Kidder, Rector St. Clement's Church, Wilkes-Barre.  
Wm. Kennedy, Missionary St. John's Church, Salem, and Zion, Sterling.  
John D. Rockwell, Rector St. Gabriel's Church, Sugar Loaf, Columbia County.  
Wm. H. Johnson, Rector St. James' Church, Muncy.  
Henry C. Pastorius, Rector Christ Church, Lykens.  
W. Henry Platt, Rector Trinity Church, Carbondale.  
Percy Clinton Webber, Rector St. Andrew's Church, Tioga.  
Wm. Bryce Morrow, Rector Church of the Redeemer, Sayre.  
A. E. Tortat, Rector Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg.  
R. J. Keeling, D.D., Rector St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg.  
Henry L. Jones, Rector St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.  
G. C. Hall, Rector Christ Church, Danville.  
James P. Buxton, Assistant St. James' Church, Eckley.  
Henry Mitchell, Assistant Trinity Church, Pottsville.  
Francis J. Clerc, D.D., Rector St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg.  
C. Hare, Rector St. Luke's Church, Lebanon.  
Chas. R. Bonnell, Rector St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven.  
C. K. Nelson, Rector Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem.  
George D. Stroud, Rector St. Peter's Church, Tunkhannock, and St. Andrew's Church, Springville.  
Leroy F. Baker, Rector St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg.  
John Hewitt, Rector St. John's Church, Bellefonte.  
Chas. E. Fessenden, Rector St. Philip's Church, Summit Hill.  
Lucius M. Hardy, Head-Master Yeates Institute.  
John Long, Rector St. Gabriel's Church, Douglassville.  
F. M. Bird, Chaplain and Professor Lehigh University.

Charles A. Marks, Rector Church of the Holy Apostles, St. Clair.

Chas. G. Gilliat, Ph.D., Rector Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Wm. C. Starr, Rector Church of Our Saviour, Montoursville.

J. Henry Black, Rector Trinity Church, Renovo.

J. Philip B. Pendleton, Rector St. Luke's Church, Scranton.

LAY DEPUTIES.

Guy E. Farquhar, from Trinity Church, Pottsville.

Chas. M. Dodson, from Trinity Church, Bethlehem.

Francis Weiss, from Trinity Church, Bethlehem.

Gouverneur Morris, from St. Philip's Church, Summit Hill.

Wm. A. Atlee, from St. James' Church, Lancaster.

A. P. Carr, M.D., from Church of the Holy Apostles, St. Clair.

Wm. Matthews, from Church of the Holy Apostles, St. Clair.

David Plank, from St. Thomas' Church, Morgantown.

Thos. R. Stockett, Jr., from St. John's Church, Ashland.

John Whittle, from Church of the Redeemer, Sayre.

F. J. Montgomery, from St. Clement's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

Henry Coppee, LL.D., from Church of Nativity, South Bethlehem.

Wm. B. Baldy, from Christ Church, Danville.

Theo. F. M. McGinnes, from Christ Church, Danville.

A. R. Brundage, from St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

C. M. Conyngham, from St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

Geo. Ruddle, from St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk.

James I. Blakslee, from St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk.

F. R. Sayre, from St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk.

W. E. Buckman, from Trinity Church, Easton.

W. F. Hillier, from St. John's Church, Huntingdon.

A. D. Holland, from St. Luke's Church, Scranton.

John R. Crellin, from St. Paul's Church, White Haven.

Henry S. Eckert, from Christ Cathedral, Reading.

Robert Crowley, from St. James' Church, Mansfield.

James Domant, from Trinity Church, Williamsport.

H. G. Hunter, from St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro.

W. J. Rose, from St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg.

Thomas Lewis, from Church of Faith, Mahanoy City.

Martin C. Herman, from St. John's Church, Carlisle.

E. R. Drinker, from St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

W. N. Purdon, from St. Peter's Church, Tunkhannock.  
 Wm. Elwell, from St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.  
 W. U. Monroe, from St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.  
 J. Briton White, from St. James' Church, Eckley.  
 J. G. Holbrooke, from Trinity Church, Athens.  
 John Gibson, from St. John's Church, York.  
 W. Latimer Small, from St. John's Church, York.  
 Michael Schall, from St. John's Church, York.  
 John M. Dunlap, from St. Paul's Church, Manheim.  
 Isaiah H. Graham, from St. Barnabas' Church, Reading.  
 Lewis C. Paine, from St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.  
 Ralph T. Smith, from St. James' Church, Muncy.  
 Isaac Diller, from St. John's Church, Lancaster.  
 J. M. W. Geist, from St. John's Church, Lancaster.  
 J. I. Hartman, from St. John's Church, Lancaster.  
 W. Murry Weidman, M.D., from Christ Cathedral, Reading.  
 James H. Mann, from St. Mark's Church, Lewistown.  
 Thomas S. Burton, from Grace Church, Honesdale.  
 James Jenkins, from St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg.  
 Edward B. Watts, from St. John's Church, Carlisle.  
 R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., from Church of the Nativity, South  
 Bethlehem.

John M. Hale, from St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg.

At the thirteenth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, held at Christ Cathedral, in the city of Reading, on the tenth and eleventh days of June, A. D. 1884, after resolution so ordering, the above Testimonials were signed in open session by a constitutional majority of the Clergy and of the Laity.

R. A. LAMBERTON,  
*Secretary of the Convention.*

READING, June 11th, 1884.

COPY OF THE LETTER OF ORDERS OF THE ASSIST-  
 ANT BISHOP OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

*In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy  
 Ghost, Amen.*

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS THROUGHOUT THE  
 WORLD—GREETING:

Be it known unto you that we, Alfred Lee, D.D., by Divine permission Bishop of Delaware and Presiding Bishop, assist-



ed by The Right Reverend William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, and The Right Reverend Samuel S. Harris, D.D., Bishop of Michigan, as also by the other Right Reverend Bishops whose names are hereto subscribed, under the protection of Almighty God, in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Cleveland, State of Ohio, on the twenty-eighth day of October, being the Festival of S. S. Simon and Jude, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four, did, then and there, in the presence of a congregation of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Ohio and other Dioceses, according to the due and prescribed order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and in conformity with the Canons thereof, Ordain and Consecrate our Beloved in Christ, The Reverend Nelson Somervill Rulison, Presbyter, and Doctor of Divinity, of whose sufficiency in good learning, soundness in the faith, and purity of manners we were fully ascertained, into the sacred office of a Bishop in the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of God, he having been duly elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

Given under our hands and seals in the city and state aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

ALFRED LEE, *Consecrator.* [SEAL]

WM. BACON STEVENS, [SEAL]

SAMUEL S. HARRIS, [SEAL]

*Assistants.*

G. T. BEDELL.

M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE.

THOS. A. JAGGAR.

WILLIAM EDWARD McLAREN.

CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD.

DAVID BUEL KNICKERBACKER.

COPY OF THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF  
THE CONSECRATION OF NELSON SOMERVILLE  
RULISON TO THE OFFICE OF BISHOP  
IN THE CHURCH OF GOD.

*In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.*

The undersigned, James A. Bolles, hereby certifies that he attended the Ordination or Consecration of The Reverend

Nelson Somerville Rulison, D. D., to the Office of Bishop in the Church of God; that he occupied a position in which he could both hear and see all that was said and done, and that the following is a faithful record of the proceedings.

TIME AND PLACE.

The day was the twenty-eighth of October, A. D., One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four (1884), the Feast of Saint Simon and Saint Jude, Apostles, after Morning Prayer, at eleven o'clock. The place was Saint Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, of which Church the elected Bishop is the Rector.

NAMES OF THE CONSECRATOR AND OF THE OTHER BISHOPS PRESENT AND ASSISTING.

The Consecrator was The Right Reverend Alfred Lee, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Delaware and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His special Assistants were The Right Reverend William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and The Right Reverend Samuel Smith Harris, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan.

The two presenting Bishops were The Right Reverend Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, and The Right Reverend Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

The other Bishops present and assisting were The Right Reverend Thomas Augustus Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio; The Right Reverend William Edward McLaren, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago; The Right Reverend Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg; and The Right Reverend David Buel Knickerbacker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana.

After the Gospel and Sermon were ended, the elected Bishop, The Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, vested with his rochet, was presented to the Presiding Bishop, sitting in his Chair near the Holy Table, by the two Presenting Bishops, the one on the right and the other on the left of the elected Bishop, and both saying together the appointed words of presentation.

TESTIMONIALS READ.

Then the testimonials of the person presented were de-

manded, and were produced and read. That of the Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was read by The Rev. Henry L. Jones, of the same Diocese. That of the Standing Committees of the different Dioceses was read by The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, S. T. D., of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. That of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by The Rev. William B. Bodine, D. D., of the Diocese of Ohio.

#### PROMISE OF CONFORMITY.

Then the promise of conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church was required of the Bishop-elect, and he made the same in a distinct and emphatic voice and in the very words prescribed.

#### THE SPECIAL PRAYER.

Then, according to the prescribed form of words, the Presiding Bishop moved the congregation to prayer, and The Right Reverend Doctor Whitehead said the Litany, including the special Suffrage and the Collect following the Litany.

#### THE EXAMINATION.

Then the Presiding Bishop, sitting in his Chair, made the appointed address to him to be Consecrated, and proceeded to his special examination. Each and all of the questions were distinctly put to the candidate, and each and all were distinctly responded to in the affirmative and in the prescribed form of words.

#### PRAYER AND BENEDICTION.

Then the Presiding Bishop, standing up, pronounced the solemn form of Prayer and Benediction preceding the Consecration.

#### THE EPISCOPAL HABIT.

Then the Bishop-elect put on the rest of the Episcopal Habit, assisted, as his attending Presbyters, by the Rev. William C. French, D. D., of the Diocese of Ohio, and the Rev. Henry L. Jones, of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

#### VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS.

Then the Bishop-elect kneeling down, the Presiding Bishop said over him the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, beginning with the first verse, the Bishops, with others present, answering by verses.

## PRAYER OF CONSECRATION.

Then the Presiding Bishop said the appointed Prayer preceding the Laying on of Hands.

## CONSECRATION.

Then the Presiding Bishop and his chosen Assistants, and all the Bishops present, laid their hands on the head of the elected Bishop kneeling before them, and the Presiding Bishop said the words of Consecration in the exact form prescribed.

## THE BIBLE AND A NEW BISHOP.

Then the Presiding Bishop delivered him the Bible, using in every particular the appointed address, and then the newly Consecrated Bishop was received within the rails of the Chancel, taking his place with his brother Bishops.

## SERVICE ENDED.

The Communion Service proceeded, the Presiding Bishop acting as Celebrant, with whom "the newly Consecrated Bishop and the others communicated," and then he said the last Collect and pronounced the Apostolic Benediction.

Attest: JAMES A. BOLLES, D.D. [SEAL]  
*Rector-Emeritus of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio,*  
*and Deputy Registrar.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, October 31st, 1884.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }  
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY. } ss.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that The Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., known to me to be the signer and sealer of the foregoing statement, having been by me first duly sworn, deposed and declared that he was the duly accredited Deputy Registrar, and that all the matters and things therein by him certified under his hand and seal are true in substance and in fact.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Cleveland, this third day of November, A. D., 1884.

[SEAL]

S. G. RENUISH,

*Notary Public in and for said County.*

From this time, therefore, the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania had a Bishop Coadjutor and Bishop Howe his much needed relief.

## PART II.

### Division of the Diocese.

Although Division was spoken of as early as 1877, when Bishop Howe referred to the subject in his annual address, yet this method of Episcopal Relief did not develop into any tangible form until the year 1904 A. D.

In his annual address to the Convention of 1896, Bishop Rulison said:

"There are many among us who think division desirable, but I have not found among either Clergy or Laity, any general and spontaneous sense of need and demand for a division. My own judgment is that we shall be compelled at no remote time to face the question; and I am desirous and willing that preparations shall be made for it. But I am anxious that when the time shall come the question may be settled on sound principles and in the right way. There is a dignity and an influence that are always associated with strength and never with weakness, and because of this most Churchmen prefer to belong to a strong Diocese rather than to a weak one. If a division of our own Diocese would reduce its size without diminishing its strength, all of us, I suppose, would favor it. But we know that would be impossible. Any division of our territory would at once greatly diminish the relative importance of our Diocese in the General Church, and make two comparatively weak Dioceses where there is now one strong one. But if that result to us would prove of great advantage to the Kingdom of God, I, at least, should offer no objection to it. The best interests of the Church at large are more important than Diocesan pride or power. We should decide first of all whether these interests demand a division or not."

When The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., was notified of his election to the Episcopate of this Diocese, in the fall of 1897, one of the impressions left upon his mind, by the Committee, was the possibility of a Division of the Diocese at an early day. In his first annual address, to the Convention of 1898, the Bishop expressed it as his conviction that it would be to the best interest of the Church in Central Pennsylvania to divide the Diocese at the earliest possible

date, and that his cordial and ready consent would be given to such division just as soon as the consent of the General Convention could be secured. But that it was his opinion that such consent could not be secured, nor would it be desirable, until the Episcopal Endowment had reached the sum of one hundred thousand dollars undivided, making one half of that amount available for each Diocese. Therefore, in accordance with the Bishop's recommendation, the Convention of 1898 took the following action:

*Resolved*, That that portion of the Bishop's address referring to the Division of the Diocese be referred to a Committee of two Clergymen and three Laymen, who shall report at tomorrow morning's session of the Convention—and such report shall be the special order for 11 A. M.

Upon this Committee the President appointed The Rev. Messrs. Rogers Israel, G. P. Allen, D.D., and Messrs. A. D. Holland, H. A. Merriman, and S. H. Reynolds.

At the appointed hour this Committee submitted the following as its report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Bishop has stated to the Convention in his address of June, 1898, that in his opinion a Division of the Diocese at the earliest practicable moment is to the best interest of the work of the Church within the present limits of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, He has stated as a prerequisite condition to any efficient action that a sufficient Episcopal Fund ought to be guaranteed to each of the proposed Dioceses and definite lines of division ought to be agreed on; therefore

*Resolved*, That this Convention concur with the Bishop that the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania ought to be divided, and we believe that this division can be and ought to be accomplished in three years from this time.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop be requested to appoint a Committee of eight, four Clergymen and four Laymen, who shall propose an equitable line of division and report at the next Convention.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop be requested to appoint a Committee of one or more Laymen to canvass the Diocese for pledges to the desired and essential Episcopal Fund, and

that this committee report also at the next Diocesan Convention.

The President appointed as such committee under the second resolution; The Rev. Messrs. G. P. Allen, D.D., Rogers Israel, Charles Morison, and James F. Powers, D. D., and Messrs. A. D. Holland, W. R. Butler, H. M. North, LL.D., and C. M. Clement.

And under the third resolution Messrs. J. J. McKee, and C. M. Clement were appointed.

This latter Committee reported to the Convention of 1899 that in its judgment it was inexpedient to canvass the Diocese in advance of action on the question of division.

The following line of division was then proposed by the Committee appointed under the second resolution:

Beginning at the extreme eastern point of Monroe County, running westward along the northern boundaries of the Counties of Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill, as far as the extreme southern point of Columbia; thence along the county line between Columbia and Northumberland to the southern bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna; thence westward along the south bank of the North Branch and along the northern boundaries of Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Blair, with the exception of Drifton, Weatherly, White Haven, Freeland and Hazleton.

This division was substantially the Archdeaconries of Scranton and Williamsport, (minus the counties of Monroe and Snyder and the southern part of Northumberland) as forming the Northern Diocese; and the Archdeaconries of Reading and Harrisburg (plus the counties withdrawn from the Northern Archdeaconries) as forming the Southern Diocese.

After considerable discussion, and a number of resolutions had been offered and voted down, the Committee was discharged. Thereupon a Committee of four Clergymen and four Laymen was appointed, as follows—The Revs. James F. Powers, D.D., and Henry L. Jones, S.T.D., and The Rev. Messrs. Charles James Wood and Edward Henry Eckel, and Messrs. Rodney A. Mercur, W. R. Butler, Everett Warren, and S. L. Brown. This Committee was instructed to report

to the next annual Convention one or more lines of division running either North and South, or East and West.

In his annual address to the Convention of 1899, the Bishop said :

"We are better able to divide now than we have ever been before; but if you do not propose to divide, and even until you actually divide, you must give me the men and the money to seize the opportunities lying in such abundance all around us. To do this as it ought to be done will cost you annually, and it should cost you annually, as much as the support of another Bishop. Gentlemen, it is for you to say which plan you prefer.

Either will cost you money. And until division, which is inevitable sooner or later, is achieved, I beg you to devise liberal things, for only by liberal things can we stand."

The above Committee on Lines of Division met in Wilkes-Barre on November 14th, 1899, when the Chairman presented seven different lines of division with maps and full statistics. Of these seven proposed lines the Committee reported six to the Convention of 1900.

*The First Line* was almost identical to the one presented the year before, save that instead of the line running across the southern portion of Luzerne County, leaving Drifton, Hazleton, White Haven, and Freeland in the Southern Diocese, this line ran along the southern border of the County, leaving these towns in the Northern Diocese.

Starting on the East, this line ran south of Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, crossed Northumberland at its narrowest part, then south of Union and Centre Counties.

*The Second Line* grouped the counties of the Reading and Scranton Archdeaconries (except Lebanon County) and Sullivan County into one Diocese.

Starting on the north, this line ran west of Bradford, Sullivan, Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Berks Counties.

*The Third Line* grouped the Counties of the Reading Archdeaconry with Monroe, Lancaster, Dauphin, Perry, Cumberland, York, Adams and Franklin Counties into one Diocese.

Starting on the East, this line ran north of Monroe, Car-



bon, Schuylkill Dauphin, Perry, and west of Franklin Counties.

*The Fourth Line* added to the Archdeaconry of Scranton the Counties of Sullivan, Carbon, Northampton, and Lehigh, as one Diocese.

Starting on the north, this line ran west of Bradford, Sullivan, Luzerne, Carbon, and Lehigh Counties.

*The Fifth Line*, starting on the north, ran west of the northern portion of Wayne, north and west of Lackawanna, across the southern portion of Luzerne, and west of Schuylkill and Berks Counties.

This left Drifton, Hazleton, and White Haven, in the Eastern Diocese.

*The Sixth Line* grouped the Counties of the Reading Archdeaconry with Wayne, Lackawanna, Pike, and Monroe Counties on the north, and with Lancaster on the south, as one Diocese.

Starting on the north, this line ran west of the northern portion of Wayne County, north and west of Lackawanna, across the southern portion of Luzerne, and west of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties.

In presenting these lines the Committee expressed no preference for any one over the others. After making their report, upon their own request, the Committee was discharged, with the thanks of the Convention.

#### THE FIRST LINE ADOPTED.

After a number of amendments had been made all of which were lost, *The First Line*, with the following exceptions, was adopted by the Convention of 1900—that Northumberland County remain undivided and wholly in the Northern Diocese, and the southern portion of Luzerne County including Drifton, Weatherly, White Haven, Freeland, and Hazleton, be detached and included in the Southern Diocese.

The Committee on the Increase of the Endowment Fund, having reported to the Convention of 1901 its inability to raise the necessary funds to secure the Division of the Diocese, was, upon its own request, discharged. Thereupon this Convention adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the Annual Convention of the Diocese, held in Scranton, May 16th, 1900, a certain line of division was adopted, on condition that "there shall be raised and secured in the territory of each of the proposed Dioceses such sum as with the proportions of the present fund apportionable thereto will make fifty thousand dollars as an endowment for the support of the Episcopate in each of said Dioceses"; and

WHEREAS, Such condition has not at this time been fulfilled, therefore, in order that ample opportunity may be given to increase the Endowment Fund without regard to the question of division, be it

*Resolved*, That the resolution adopted by the last Convention, fixing a line of division, be and is hereby rescinded.

*Resolved*, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishop's Address, a committee of ten Laymen and five Clergymen be appointed, to be known as the Committee on the Increase of the Episcopal Endowment, whose duty it shall be to take measures to secure additions to the Episcopal Endowment Fund of the Diocese.

Upon this Committee the Bishop appointed: Messrs. Robert P. Linderman, C. LaRue Munson, Charles M. Dodson, W. K. Alricks, G. S. Schmidt, George N. Reynolds, C. M. Clement, P. R. Stetson, George B. Jermyn, and H. A. Fuller, and The Revs. E. H. Eckel, Rogers Israel, D.D., H. L. Jones, D.D., G. H. Sterling, D.D., and James P. Buxton.

Both the Bishop and this Committee, in 1902, expressed it as their judgment that any effort made toward increasing the Endowment Fund for the support of the Episcopate would, in order to be successful, have to be made solely on its own merits—without any reference to division.

Upon the basis of this judgment the Convention of this year took the following action:

*Resolved*, That the Fund for the Endowment of the Episcopate in this Diocese be increased to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that not less than one hundred and ten thousand dollars be raised by pledges, payable in five annual instalments (on or about February 1st), with the understanding that all contributions are made unconditionally for the whole Diocese, and that any sums, large or small, will be cordially received.

It was not, however, until in his annual address to the Convention of 1903 that the Bishop expressed a desire on his part for relief. In doing so the Bishop said that if the election of a Coadjutor would more nearly meet the desire of the Clergy and Laity, than division, he was entirely willing that they should adopt that plan. But "in my judgment," said the Bishop, "the time has now come for some action on the part of the Convention."

Therefore upon the expressed wish of the Bishop, a committee of five Clergy and five Laity was appointed, as follows: The Revs. Rogers Israel, D.D., R. A. Sawyer, J. P. Buxton, E. H. Eckel, W. F. Shero, and Messrs. C. LaRue Munson, J. W. B. Bausman, Everett Warren, W. R. Butler and C. M. Clement.

After careful consideration the Committee presented its report, with the following resolutions which were adopted by the Convention.

*Resolved*, That this Convention, while regretting the existence of a necessity for Episcopal Relief in either of the forms provided by the general Canon, accepts the first alternative proposed by the Bishop, namely, the Division of the Diocese; *provided*, sufficient Endowment be raised by the next Convention.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five Clergymen and ten Laymen be appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Episcopal Endowment Fund of the Diocese, such subscriptions to inure to the credit of the Parishes of the respective donors upon a Division of the Diocese, and said Committee shall report to the next Convention.

*Resolved*, That this Convention pledges itself to further and assist the Committee to secure with all diligence and promptitude that enlargement of the Endowment Fund which shall render division possible.

At the same time, Mr. W. R. Butler and The Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, of the same Committee, presented a minority report as follows, which, however, was voted down:

WHEREAS, Our beloved Bishop, after five years of the most earnest, aggressive and tireless work for the upbuilding of this Diocese, has been impelled by the constantly increasing burden of his work to ask for relief, and

WHEREAS, By every principle of gratitude, right and justice, we should consider ourselves in duty bound to furnish such relief as promptly as possible, therefore

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that without waiting through the unavoidable delay necessary to divide the Diocese, we favor the election of a Bishop Coadjutor as soon as practicable.

The Committee called for in the second resolution, to solicit subscriptions for the Episcopal Endowment Fund, was filled by the appointment of The Rev. Messrs. Rogers Israel, D.D., Edward H. Eckel, Gilbert H. Sterling, D.D., Henry L. Jones, D.D., Jas. P. Buxton, and Messrs. C. LaRue Munson, Everett Warren, Charles M. Clement, Edwin L. Mayer, G. N. Reynolds, Garrett B. Linderman, J. C. Schmidt, F. C. Johnson, E. B. Coxe, Jr., and Horace Brock.

This Committee reported to the Convention of 1904 that it had succeeded in raising, by subscriptions—much of which had already been paid in—the sum of thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-one cents. While this was not the full amount which it was hoped to have secured at this time, yet owing to the action taken the year before, this Convention was committed to division provided all the Constitutional and Canonical requirements could be met.

These requirements, as set forth in Article V of the Constitution, are as follows:

“No new Diocese shall be formed or erected within the limits of any other Diocese, nor shall any Diocese be formed by the junction of two or more Dioceses, or parts of Dioceses, unless with the consent of the Bishop and Convention of each of the Dioceses concerned, as well as of the General Convention, and such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until it has satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new Diocese. No such new Diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six Parishes or less than six Presbyters who have been for at least one year Canonically resident within the bounds of such new Diocese, regularly settled in a Parish or Congregation and qualified to vote for a Bishop. Nor shall such new Diocese be formed

if thereby any existing Diocese shall be so reduced as to contain less than twelve Parishes or less than twelve Presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above mentioned."

In commenting upon a proposed line of division the Bishop in his address to the Convention of 1904, said that "all divisions hitherto effected in our American Church have had in view one strong, compact parent Diocese, able to meet the obligations and maintain the rate of expenditure already assumed; and another Diocese with resources such as we know will justify the belief that it will be self-supporting." It was upon this basis that the Bishop urged the adoption of a line running north and south along the limits of the Archdeaconries, leaving on the East as constituting the parent Diocese the Archdeaconries of Reading and Scranton, and on the west as forming the new Diocese the Archdeaconries of Harrisburg and Williamsport.

That this division of the territory embraced within the limits of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania more than met the Constitutional and Canonical requirements is evident from the following facts:

1. Although the Constitution lays down no financial stipulation by way of an endowment, yet this proposed new Diocese had, at this time, an Endowment Fund of \$22,502 as against \$47,296.35 in the old Diocese.

2. While the Constitution required not less than six Parishes in the new and twelve in the old, the proposed new Diocese had fifty-five as against seventy-five in the old Diocese.

3. The Constitutional requirement as to the number of Clergy is six in the new and twelve in the old, while the proposed new Diocese had fifty-five as against seventy-one in the old.

4. When the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was started in 1871 it had a Communicant membership of five thousand two hundred and ninety-seven, while the proposed new Diocese had seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven as against eleven thousand and thirty-one in the old Diocese.

5. By conforming to this Line, the railroads, rivers and mountains so unite the various sections of these respective

Dioceses as to make it possible for the Bishops to reach the most distant parts of their Dioceses in a few hours.

6. This was the only Line that would give to each Diocese a community of interests, both social and commercial, which would be closely united.

This was the Line, and these the reasons, for which the Bishop expressed his readiness to give his official and Canonical consent to the Division of the Diocese.

A special Committee—consisting of The Rev. Messrs. B. F. Thompson, L. F. Baker, William Heakes, D. W. Coxe, D.D., and E. H. Eckel, and Messrs. C. LaRue Munson, R. A. Mercur, C. M. Clement, Guy E. Farquhar, and Everett Warren—was then appointed, to which all resolutions and matters relating to division were referred.

Thereupon Mr. Clement presented the following resolutions, which were referred to this Committee:

*Resolved*, That the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania shall be, and the same hereby is divided into two Dioceses, and a new Diocese is erected within the limits thereof, to be composed of the territory embraced within the limits of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York and Lancaster, which shall constitute and be known as the "New Diocese." The remainder of the present Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, being all that part thereof comprised within the territorial limits of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Lebanon and Berks, shall be and remain the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Bishop and Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania hereby consent to the division above set forth and provided for, and request the consent of the General Convention thereto, and the ratification of the erection of such new Diocese by the General Convention.

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Endowment Fund be directed to certify to the General Convention the amount of the fund enuring to the credit of the New Diocese and the

amount of money that has been heretofore raised within its territorial limits for the support of the Episcopate, and that this Convention hereby assures the General Convention that there will be suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated New Diocese, and further, that the Secretary of the Diocese be directed to certify to the General Convention a full and detailed statement of the Parishes, Organized Missions, and Mission Stations in the contemplated New Diocese and also those remaining in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee and Trustees of the Endowment Fund be and are hereby authorized and directed, at and immediately upon the organization of the New Diocese this day provided for, to turn over to the proper authorities of said New Diocese, all moneys and securities in their possession, which were subscribed or given by persons or Parishes or for the benefit of Parishes which are located in the proposed New Diocese, and that the Treasurer of the Diocese be and is hereby authorized and instructed to assign and transfer unto the Treasurer of the New Diocese, all unpaid pledges and subscriptions which by the terms thereof are to enure to the credit of churches and Parishes located in said New Diocese, and if there should be in the hands of the Treasurer or Trustees, any moneys or securities subscribed for the general benefit of the Diocese, then the same shall be divided proportionately between the two Dioceses.

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Diocese be and is hereby authorized and directed to pro-rate all moneys received from assessments laid upon Parishes and Missions in the proposed New Diocese between this Diocese and said New Diocese, in proportion as the number of months before the consummation of division shall bear to the whole of the Diocesan year ending on April 30th, 1905, and in the event of division being accomplished and the New Diocese formally organized before that date, shall pay over to the Treasurer thereof the pro-rata share of the sums so realized from assessments, and he shall in like manner pro-rate with the New Diocese the moneys received from interest on such part of the Diocesan fund as may enure to the credit of said New Diocese.

*Resolved*, That there shall be appointed two committees, each composed of five Presbyters and five Laymen, resident respectively in the proposed New Diocese and in what will remain as the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, each of said committees being hereby fully authorized and empowered to solicit subscriptions to the Episcopal Endowment Fund of their respective proposed Dioceses, and with the further authority to employ a suitable person to make a canvass for such purpose (subject to the approval of the Standing Committee as to the amount to be expended for salaries). All expenses incurred prior to February 1st, 1905, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That each of said Committees be authorized to take in their respective proposed Dioceses, all necessary steps to procure the consent of the General Convention to such division and the formation and erection of the proposed New Diocese.

After the above resolutions had been presented to Convention, The Rev. Mr. Eckel offered the following:

*Resolved*, That this Convention favors division upon a line corresponding to the boundary between the Archdeaconries of Scranton and Williamsport on the north and the Archdeaconries of Reading and Harrisburg on the south, the same being the line adopted by this Convention in 1900.

Thereupon Mr. H. S. Knight presented the following:

*Resolved*, That the resolution adopted by the Convention of 1900, providing for and adopting a line of division, which resolution is set forth on page 48 of the Journal of 1900, be and the same is hereby rescinded and repealed.

The Special Committee to which the above resolutions were referred reported that they had carefully considered the same, except the one offered by The Rev. Mr. Eckel, which, at his request, had been withdrawn, also the one offered by Mr. Knight as being unnecessary for the reason that a similar one was adopted by the Convention of 1901.

The Committee thereupon unanimously recommended the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, first, That the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania shall be, and the same hereby is, divided into two Dioceses, and a new Diocese is erected within the limits thereof, to be



composed of the territory embraced within the limits of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, and Lancaster, which shall constitute and be known as the "New Diocese." The remainder of the present Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, being all that part thereof comprised within the territorial limits of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Carbon, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Lebanon, and Berks, shall be and remain the "Old Diocese."

*Resolved*, second, That the Bishop and Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania hereby consent to the division above set forth and provided for and request the consent of the General Convention thereto, and the ratification of the erection of such new Diocese by the General Convntion.

*Resolved*, third, That the Trustees of the Endowment Fund be directed to certify to the General Convention, the amount of the fund enuring to the credit of the New Diocese and the amount of money that has been heretofore raised within its territorial limits for the support of the Episcopate, and that this Convention hereby assures the General Convention that there will be suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated New Diocese, and further, that the Secretary of the Diocese be directed to certify to the General Convention a full and detailed statement of the Parishes, Organized Missions and Mission Stations in the contemplated New Diocese and also those remaining in the Old Diocese.

*Resolved*, fourth, That the Finance Committee and Trustees of the Endowment Fund be and are hereby authorized and directed, at and immediately upon the organization of the New Diocese, this day provided for, to turn over to the proper authorities of said New Diocese, all moneys and securities in their possession, which were subscribed or given by persons or Parishes or for the benefit of Parishes which are located in the proposed New Diocese, and that the Treasurer of the Diocese be and is hereby authorized and instructed to assign and transfer unto the Treasurer of the New Dio-

cese all unpaid pledges and subscriptions, which by the terms thereof are to enure to the credit of Churches and Parishes located in said New Diocese; and if there should be in the hands of the Treasurer or Trustees, any moneys or securities subscribed for the general benefit of the Diocese, then the same shall be divided proportionately between the two Dioceses.

*Resolved*, fifth, That the Treasurer of the Diocese be and is hereby authorized and directed to pro-rate all moneys received from assessments laid upon Parishes and Missions in the proposed New Diocese between this Diocese and said New Diocese, in proportion as the number of months before the consummation of division shall bear to the whole of the Diocesan year ending on April 30th, 1905, and in the event of division being accomplished and the New Diocese formally organized before that date, shall pay over to the Treasurer thereof, the pro-rata share of the sums so realized from assessments, and he shall in like manner pro-rate with the New Diocese the moneys received from interest on such part of the Diocesan fund as may enure to the credit of said New Diocese.

*Resolved*, sixth, That there shall be appointed two committees, each composed of five Presbyters and five Laymen, resident respectively in the proposed New Diocese and in what will remain as the old Diocese, each of said committees being hereby fully authorized and empowered to solicit subscriptions to the Episcopal Endowment Fund of their respective proposed Dioceses, and with the further authority to employ a suitable person or persons to make a canvass for such purpose (subject to the approval of the Standing Committee as to the amount to be expended for salaries). All expenses incurred prior to April 30th, 1905, to be paid by the Treasurer of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, seventh, That each of said committees be authorized to take, in their respective proposed Dioceses, all necessary steps toward the formation and erection of the proposed New Diocese.

*Resolved*, eighth, That the Deputies this day chosen to the General Convention be instructed to present this matter to the General Convention and advocate the same.

The Convention of 1904, having considered these resolutions separately, each one was unanimously adopted.

The Committees called for under resolution sixth were appointed as follows:

FOR THE OLD DIOCESE.

The Rev. Messrs. Rogers Israel, D.D., G. H. Sterling, D.D., W. DeF. Johnson, J. P. Buxton, B. F. Thompson and Messrs. G. B. Linderman, E. L. Mayer, F. C. Johnson, H. W. Kingsbury and W. R. Butler.

FOR THE NEW DIOCESE.

The Rev. Messrs. E. H. Eckel, W. R. Breed, D.D., L. F. Baker, George I. Browne, Freeman Daughters, and Messrs. A. P. Perley, C. M. Clement, J. C. Schmidt, G. N. Reynolds and J. M. Lamberton.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. W. R. Butler, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention hereby authorizes and instructs the Board of Managers of the Diocesan Missions of this Diocese to make an equitable division between the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and the New Diocese of all the invested and accumulated funds in the hands of said Board at the time the New Diocese is organized.

The General Convention having consented to the formation of a New Diocese within the limits of Central Pennsylvania, and having ratified the action of the Bishop and the Convention of the Diocese, the Bishop, in accordance with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, issued a call, on October 12th, 1904, for the Primary Convention of said New Diocese to be held November 29th, 1904, in St. James' Church, Lancaster, for the purpose of effecting an organization. In this call the Bishop elected the Old Diocese as the one to which he would continue to be attached, and in this same connection designated Mr. Charles M. Clement, a Communicant of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, to act as temporary Secretary, and also to perform the necessary duties relative to calling and organizing said Primary Convention.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.

The Primary Convention of the New Diocese met at the appointed time and place and, immediately after Evening Prayer, was called to order by the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Charles M. Clement, having been elected Secretary, appointed The Rev. William H. Butts as his Assistant. Thereupon Bishop Talbot vacated the Chair, and The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, having been elected President, took his Seat. The following resolution was then presented and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Diocese be and is hereby placed under the Episcopal care of The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, until such time as a Bishop be elected and consecrated for this Diocese.

After the Rules of Order, for the Primary Convention, had been adopted, the following officers were elected:

Treasurer of the Diocese—Mr. William K. Alricks.

Chancellor—Mr. John G. Freeze.

Registrar—The Rev. Robert F. Gibson.

The salary of the Bishop was fixed at four thousand dollars, together with the free use of an Episcopal Residence—at present to be rented by the Standing Committee, the rental not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a name for the Diocese. Four names—The Diocese of Williamsport, The Diocese of Harrisburg, Diocese of the Susquehanna, and The Diocese of Lancaster—having been suggested, on the third ballot the choice fell upon the name of "*The Diocese of Harrisburg.*"

The following names were then placed in nomination for Bishop:

The Rt. Rev. Peter T. Rowe, D.D., The Rev. Charles Morison, The Rev. Charles J. Wood, The Rev. Walter R. Breed, D.D., The Rev. Leroy F. Baker, The Rev. Edward H. Eckel, The Rev. Alex. McMillan, The Rev. George C. Foley, D.D., The Rev. Chas. F. J. Wrigley, D.D., The Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., The Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D.D., The Rev. Robert Talbot, The Rev. Frank DuMoulin, The Rev. Edgar Cope, The Rev. Charles Scadding.

After the remaining offices of the Diocese, and the various Committees and Boards had been filled, the Convention proceeded to the election of a Bishop. Upon the ninth ballot The Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., received the majority of all votes cast in each Order, and was declared duly elected first Bishop of the newly organized Diocese of Harrisburg, which, on motion, was declared the unanimous action of the Convention. All the Canonical requirements, following the election of a Bishop, having been complied with, The Rev. Dr. Manning, on December 16th, 1904, declined to accept the call to become the first Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg.

This necessitated the calling of a Special Convention for the purpose of electing a Bishop. Hence the Standing Committee held a meeting, in Harrisburg, on December 27th, 1904, and acting under the authority given it in Article 3 of the Constitution, called a Special Convention of the Diocese to be held in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1905, at 7.30 P. M. When the appointed time arrived, immediately after Evening Prayer, the Secretary—Mr. C. M. Clement—called the Convention to order. After the call for the Special Convention had been read by the Assistant Secretary—The Rev. William H. Butts—and the roll of both the Clergy and Lay Deputies had been called, The Rev. Leroy F. Baker was unanimously elected President. Having taken the Chair, the President declared the Convention ready for the transaction of business. The Rules of Order having been adopted, the Convention placed the following names in nomination for Bishop:

The Rev. James Henry Darlington, D.D., The Rev. F. F. Reese, D.D., The Rev. Paul Matthews, The Rev. Charles F. Williams, The Rev. William F. Faber, The Rev. W. H. Van Allen.

On the following day, February 1st, at eleven o'clock A. M., the Convention entered upon the election of a Bishop.

It was not, however, until in the afternoon, when the thirteenth ballot was cast, that The Rev. James Henry Darlington, D.D., received a majority of the votes cast in each Order,



BISHOP DARLINGTON.

and was declared duly elected Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg. This election was at once made unanimous by a rising vote. The President thereupon appointed The Rev. W. R. Breed, D.D., The Rev. Charles Morison, and Messrs. Allen P. Perley, and George S. Comstock, as the Committee of Notification. All the Canonical requirements were then

complied with, and the Bishop-elect signified his acceptance in the following letter.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY,

481 BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1905.

*To The Rev. Walter Russell Breed, D.D., The Rev. Charles Morison, Mr. A. P. Perley and Mr. George S. Comstock, Committee of Notification, Diocese of Harrisburg:*

GENTLEMEN: I need not assure you how profoundly I appreciate the honor which the Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg has conferred upon me. You can well understand, I am sure, what it has cost me to receive and consider such a call while surrounded by the activities, persons and places which now, more than ever, remind me how strongly parochial ties have been bound about my heart through these many years. Still, with a most lively sense of what it means, I am thankful to recognize, after days and nights of prayerful thought, the path which seems plainly revealed as the one of duty.

Therefore, I beg leave hereby to signify my acceptance of the election by which the Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg has chosen me for the office of Bishop of that Diocese. If it shall be the will of the Church to confirm the election, I shall endeavor, so far as in me lies, to make wise use of the great opportunities which belong to that post of duty.

I tremble with the consciousness of human limitations, but rejoice in the confidence of help from the Almighty Father from Whom I believe this call has come, and rejoice also in the thought that my brethren of the Clergy and Laity will favor me with their continued sympathy, prayers and encouragement.

It is a privilege to help on the work of a Diocese which, though new, has in its former relation such a noble history of consecrated service for our common inspiration.

Thanking you for your courtesy in presenting to me your message in person, and cherishing the hope of abundant blessings for the Diocese which you represent, I am,

Very faithfully your friend and servant,

JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON.

A joint meeting of the Finance Committee, and Ex-officio

Trustees of the Endowment Fund, both of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and of the Diocese of Harrisburg, was held in the city of Reading on November 23rd, 1905. At this meeting all the finances were carefully gone over, and amicably adjusted to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

The Constitution, together with the Canons and Rules of Order for the Diocese of Harrisburg, were finally adopted by the Convention of 1906. Thus the organization of the newly erected Diocese of Harrisburg was fully and finally completed.

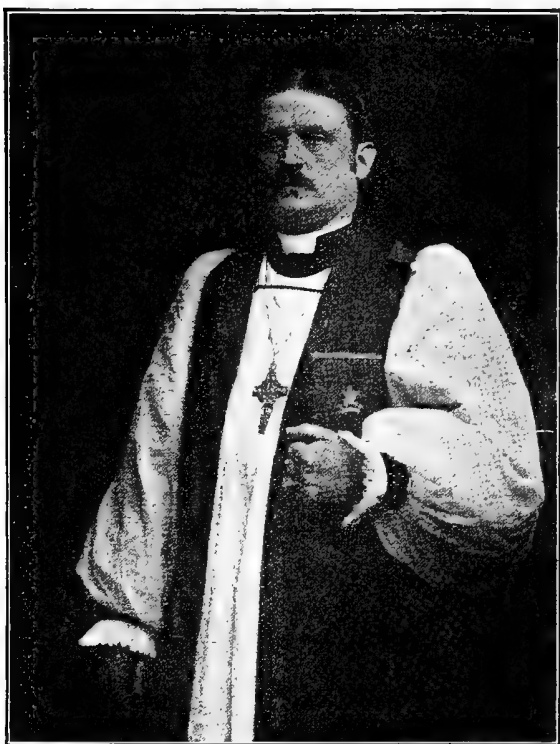


SEAL OF THE DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON,  
Ph.D., D.D.



THE RT. REV. J. H. DARLINGTON, PH. D., D. D., LL. D.

The new Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg was born, of old Colonial stock, in the City of Brooklyn, on June 9th, 1856. He was the son of Thomas and Hannah Anne Goodliffe Darlington. After having graduated from the Newark

High School in 1873, he entered the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1877. While a student in this latter Institution, young Mr. Darlington was chosen President of the Eucleian Literary Society, also of the Glee Club, and, during his Junior year, of his class. He also captured the Eucleian prize for the best literary essay, and was appointed one of the orators at the commencement during his graduation. In speaking of Mr. Darlington, at this period of his life, the Bishop of Springfield (Seymour) said of him, "He interested me greatly by his perfect sincerity and brightness." Although it was his desire to enter the General Theological Seminary, New York City, yet in obedience to the wishes of his father he became a student at the Princeton Seminary, from which he graduated in 1880. Four years later, having taken a three years post-graduate course, the University of Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. During his Seminary course Mr. Darlington was the only student who took the full course in Theology and, at the same time, won a doctorate of philosophy at the University. Dr. Charles W. Shields, of Princeton, said of him that he is "a man of gentle breeding, high ideals and unusual scholarship."

Having received an invitation from The Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, to help him in the Sunday School and Church work, Mr. Darlington entered upon his duties here in November, 1881. It was not, however, until the year 1882 that he was Ordained to the Diaconate. His earnest work in this capacity met with such success that on February 12th of this year The Rev. Mr. Darlington was, on nomination of the Rector, elected Assistant Minister of Christ Church, by the Vestry. Before the year 1882 had ended, Bishop Littlejohn had advanced him to the Priesthood. Upon the death of The Rev. Dr. Partridge, in 1884, The Rev. Mr. Darlington was unanimously elected Rector of Christ Church. Just before his death Dr. Partridge blessed his Curate, and asked heaven to bestow on him an equally loyal Assistant in his old age. On July 26th, 1886, The Rev. Dr. Darlington was married to Miss Ella Louise, daughter of James Sterling Bearns, in the Cathedral at Garden City, Long Island. No sooner had The Rev. Dr.

Darlington become the Rector of Christ Church than both the receipts and the attendance at Sunday School and Church began to increase. A heavy debt, of about \$23,000.00, which had been resting upon the Parish, was paid off. In addition to this, numerous improvements were made to the property. The first was the placing of a new roof on the Sunday School building, and the changing of the infant class room—the whole of which was then named “The Partridge Memorial Chapel.” The next was the purchase of the property next door to the Church as a Rectory, for the sum of \$12,000.00, of which \$7,000.00 was paid cash. A new chancel was then erected to the Church, and other internal changes made, at a cost of over \$10,000.00. A most complete set of sixteen tubular chime bells was also placed in the tower of the Church. Besides all this an Endowment and Parish House funds were started, both of which continued to grow. There were over seventy memorial tablets, some of them very costly, placed in the Church. A plot of ground was purchased in Mount Olivet Cemetery for the interment of such poor of the Parish as might be willing to avail themselves of such free burial. This progress, however, was not simply along the line of material things, but the spiritual growth, in every branch of Parish activity, was equally marked. The weekly Celebrations were increasingly valued and made use of. Christ Church was open every day in the week, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for rest and private prayer. The Confirmation classes were among the largest in the Diocese, numbering, one year, one hundred and fourteen members. This growth was largely due to the ever-increasing influence of the Rector upon those among whom he labored. During the twenty-three years he was Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, about twenty-five young men were brought into the Priesthood of the Church through his ministry. A marked indication of the high esteem in which The Rev. Dr. Darlington was held by his fellowmen is also evidenced by the fact that for years he was President of the Amphion Musical Society, for eight years Chaplain of the 47th Regt., N. G. S., N. Y., a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, of the Huguenot Society, of the Academy of Sciences, of the St. Nicholas Society, and of Hyatt

Lodge No. 205, F. and A. M., of New York. He was also a Trustee of Rutgers College, a member of the Executive Committee of the Church Congress, and Chairman of the Church Building Fund in the Diocese of Long Island. In 1895 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. From 1895 until 1898 Dr. Darlington was Archdeacon of Northern Brooklyn, and was Lecturer in the University of New York in the year 1902-3.

The Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, in a congratulatory letter, on the occasion of The Rev. Dr. Darlington's 20th Anniversary as Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, said:

"To have lived peaceably and happily together for so long a time as you and the people of Christ Church have done is a thing highly creditable to both parties. Some years ago Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, startled the whole Church by publishing the statistics as to the average duration of the pastoral tie in the various communions of the United States. 'If I remember rightly,' said Dr. Huntingdon, 'the general average was somewhere between three and four years. Such a state of things is shocking, and every such anniversary as this of yours is a deserved rebuke to it.'"

The following extract taken from an address delivered, on this Anniversary occasion, by The Rev. Dr. Swentzel, of Brooklyn, will materially aid in forming a true estimate of the Bishop:

"This Parish today stands pre-eminent for good, sound Churchmanship. Now, let us be good Churchmen, and let us never apologize for it. We want stalwart Churchmen. We may well think highly of our Church. We may well demand a certain honorable and godly spirit in our notion of Episcopacy. Our Church is worth while. She is willing to please us, to make herself worthy of us, and to do her best to make us worthy of Christ. Her best is notable, her influence is extensive, and I believe she is going to deserve the splendid commendation passed upon her by the famous Henry Clay when he said, 'My hope for the future is in the Supreme Court of the United States and the Protestant Episcopal Church, the two great forces of hope and order, stability and peace.'"

"Your Rector's friends are not restricted to this Com-

munion. There has never, during his rectorate in this Church, been a movement for good in this neighborhood in which he has not had something to do. A citizen of no mean city, he has been a faithful and progressive citizen, and in one way or another there will be connected with the anniversary observances of the next few days the names of men from different ecclesiastical circles—Protestant, Romanist, Hebrew, as well as his own Churchmen—Jew and Gentile, Papist and Protestant, High Church and Low Church—friends of Dr. Darlington.”

The late Bishop Seymour further said of him:

“The Rev. Dr. Darlington’s ministry has been eminently successful. He has lifted the Parish up from being a conspicuously lax Parish into a condition of sound conservatism. It has cost the Doctor years of patient labor, but he has proved faithful to his trust, and has achieved success. I feel confident that The Rev. Dr. Darlington will prove as a Bishop as comprehensive as the Book of Common Prayer.”

Such was the man who, at the Special Convention of the newly organized Diocese, held in St. Stephen’s Church, Harrisburg, February 1st, 1905, was elected its first Bishop. Upon receiving official notice of his election, by the Committee appointed for that purpose, the Bishop-elect addressed to them his letter of acceptance under date of February 7th, 1905, which appears in the previous chapter. Immediately upon the receipt of The Rev. Dr. Darlington’s acceptance, the Standing Committees of all the Dioceses were notified, and by March 8th a majority of them had already taken favorable action upon his election. The Presiding Bishop, having been informed of the action of the Standing Committees, in turn notified all the Bishops of the Church, a majority of whom likewise took favorable action. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese held in Harrisburg, March 7th, Christ Church, Brooklyn, of which the Bishop-elect was Rector, was chosen as the place for the Consecration.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, in speaking editorially of The Rev. Dr. Darlington, at this time, said:

“There will be regret within Church circles here because of The Rev. Dr. Darlington’s acceptance of the Bishopric of

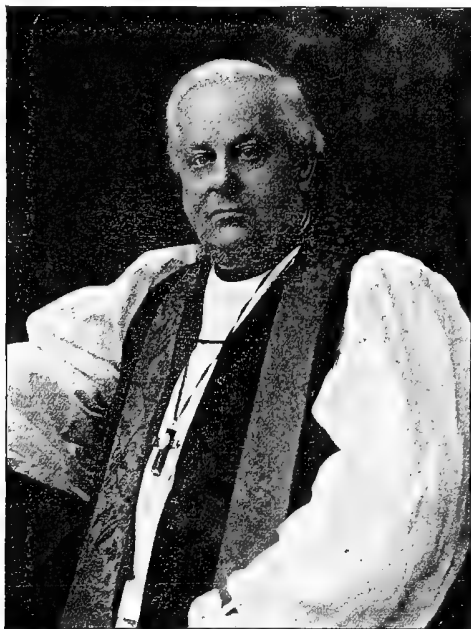
Harrisburg, as it will involve his removal from this community to whose better activities and to whose moral and spiritual interests he has been conscientiously devoted. The testimony will be general to the benignity of his life, to the sincerity of his piety, to his unselfish devotion to the interests of his Parish, and to his sincere support of every movement for religious and ethical uplift within the circle of his influence.



BISHOP BURGESS.

"He is loved by his Church, respected by our citizenship, and regarded with high esteem by all the moral, literary and finer social circles which here exist. We think he has in him the making of an effective Bishop. He is not only a man of piety, but of judgment, of moderation, of gentle temper and of commendable tact. He has the qualities, in short, which make a Bishop acceptable, useful and successful as a Diocesan force, not only within his jurisdiction, but within the circles of Christianity at large.

"Every one who knows him is his friend. He has not an enemy or an ill-wisher in the world. He will go into a Diocese which he can make into his own likeness, as he will be its first Bishop. The Episcopal Church is by no means the strongest one in that Diocese, but the number of its Parishes is increasing and the number of their Communicants constantly shows an encouraging growth. The other Protestant denominations in the territory which the Diocese comprises

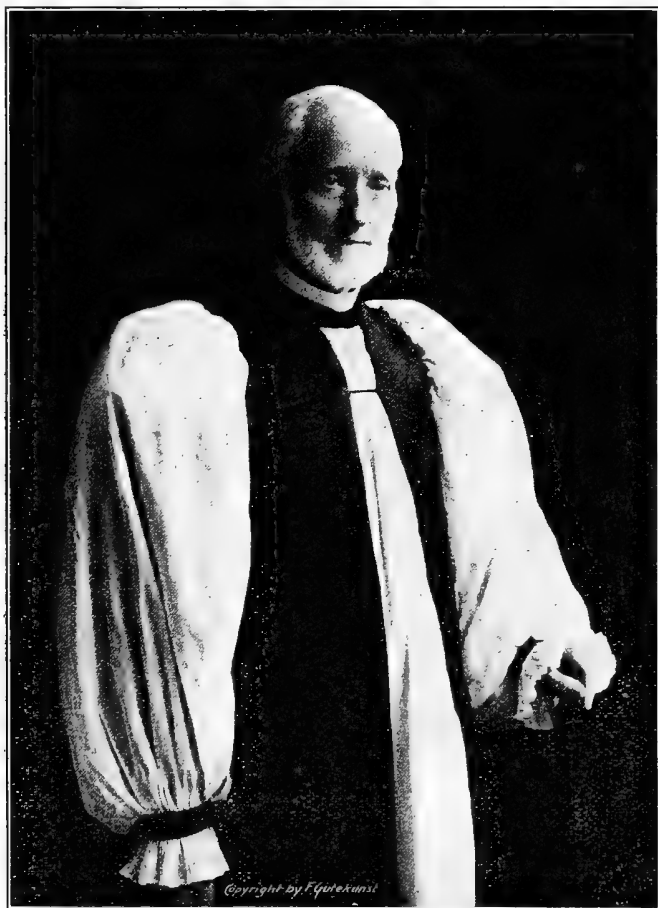


BISHOP SEYMOUR.

will, we are sure, be glad to meet Bishop Darlington, and will find him sympathetic with their best intents and efforts."

The Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., was Consecrated Bishop in Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 26th, 1905. The Bishop-elect was attended by The Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, D.D., and The Rev. Arthur W. Wilde. The Consecrators were The Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., LL.D., of Pennsylvania; The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., of Central Pennsylvania, and The Rt.

Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, S.T.D., D.D., of Pittsburgh—the Bishop of Pennsylvania presiding. The Presenters were The Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, S.T.D., LL.D., of Springfield, and The Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, D.D., of Long



THE RT. REV. OZI W. WHITAKER, D. D., LL. D.

Island. The Preacher was The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., of New York. The Certificate of election was read by The Rev. Charles Morison, of Sunbury. Col. C. M. Clement, also of Sunbury, read the Testimonials of



the Convention; the consent of the Standing Committees was read by Mr. L. V. Sanford, Senior Warden of Christ Church, and The Rev. Joshua Kimber, of New York, read the consent of the Bishops. The Commission to Consecrate, issued by the Presiding Bishop of the Church—The Right Reverend Daniel S. Tuttle, D.D., LL.D., of Missouri—was read by The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D.D., Archdeacon of Northern Brooklyn and special Registrar for the Consecration. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Pennsylvania presided in the Consecration, while all the other Bishops joined with him in the Laying on of Hands in bestowing upon the Bishop-elect the Apostolic commission.

Upon their arrival in Harrisburg the following day, Bishop and Mrs. Darlington were tendered a reception in the auditorium of the Board of Trade Building.

Of this reception the *Harrisburg Patriot*, on the following morning, said:

"The ever-growing fellowship of man and brotherhood of Christ was well illustrated last night in the great outpouring of the men and women of this city, representing every sect and denomination, to welcome Dr. James Henry Darlington, the first Bishop of the new Diocese of Harrisburg.

"Such a gathering was never before seen in this city. It was a fitting testimonial to the esteem which the Bishop's abilities, scholarship and piety have won for him."

At first the Bishop selected Harrisburg as his official and winter home, and Williamsport as his summer residence.

But after an experience of three years in administering the Diocese, the Bishop became convinced that, for numerous reasons, Harrisburg should be the See City. Acting upon this conviction, the Bishop made Harrisburg his permanent residence in the fall of 1908.

The commendable progress the Church, within the newly organized Diocese, has made, in every department of activity, is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of its Diocesan.

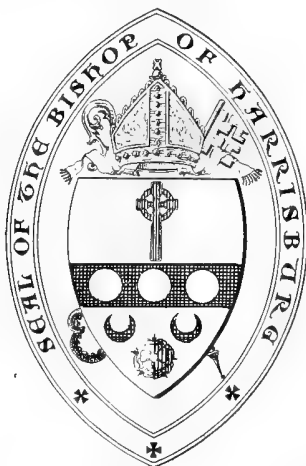
#### EXTRACTS FROM THE BISHOP'S ADDRESSES.

The most lasting work a Clergyman does is probably with and through the children of his flock.

All Church work has its business side.

Let there be no offerings without prayers, and no prayers without offerings.

The Creator is a God who rules by *law*, but also a God who "*loves*" and wishes us to love Him.



SEAL OF THE BISHOP OF HARRISBURG.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF CLERGYMEN, AND LAYMEN

#### PART I.

##### **Biographical Notice of Clergymen.**

*The Rev. George Wesley Atkinson.*—On the 1st day of June, 1901, Mr. Atkinson was Ordained to the Diaconate, and advanced to the Priesthood on the 15th day of the following December. Having been appointed to take charge of the Church of Our Saviour, Montoursville, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Upper Fairfield, The Rev. Mr. Atkinson came from the City of New York and entered upon his work here June 10th, 1905. About the first of the year 1906 he was appointed special solicitor to further the Endowment Fund of the Diocese. In the fall of this year The Rev. Mr. Atkinson resigned as Missionary at Montoursville and Upper Fairfield and became Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, where he still continues work at the beginning of 1909.

*The Rev. Leroy Franklin Baker.*—Having received his education in the Ithaca Academy, Cornell University, and the Philadelphia Divinity School, Mr. Baker was Ordained to the Diaconate on June 11th, 1875, and advanced to the Priesthood December 20th, 1876. Upon his Ordination The Rev. Mr. Baker was appointed to the Missionary work at Great Bend and New Milford. After serving these two places acceptably for about three years he received a call from St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, and entered upon his duties here on July 13th, 1879. While Rector here he began Missionary work at Steelton, holding the first service there on December 11th, 1881. When the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania elected its first Commission in Church Work among the Deaf, The Rev. Mr. Baker was made Secretary, in which capacity

he served for several years. For about ten years he served the Convocation—and afterwards the Archdeaconry—of Harrisburg as Secretary-Treasurer. In 1889 Bishop Howe appointed him one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, which he continued to hold through successive years, by appointment of Bishops Rulison, Talbot and Darlington. Both in 1892 and 1895 The Rev. Mr.



THE VEN. REV. LEROY F. BAKER.

Baker was elected a Deputy from the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania to the General Convention. Two years later (1897) he was chosen Archdeacon of Harrisburg, which office he continued to hold, by successive elections, for about eight years. St. Andrew's Mission, Harrisburg, was also started by The Rev. Mr. Baker, who held the first service here on February 1st, 1903. He was also elected President

of the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 29th and 30th, 1904, and again at the Special Convention in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, January 31st and February 1st, 1905, at which The Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., was elected Bishop. It was toward the close of the year 1905 that Bishop Darlington appointed The Rev. Mr. Baker



THE REV. W. H. BENFORD.

General Missionary of the Diocese. At the time of this appointment The Rev. Mr. Baker was not only the Rector of St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, but the Archdeacon, one of the Examining Chaplains, a member of the Standing Committee, a member of the Board of Missions, a member of the Committee on Canons, and also a member of the Committee on Increase of the Endowment. In order to assume the duties of his new office, he resigned the rectorship of St.

Paul's, and also as Archdeacon, about the close of the year 1905. Having selected Selinsgrove as the base of operations, he moved there the beginning of the year 1906. Although devoting most of his time and labor upon Selinsgrove, Mount Carmel, Centralia, Riverside and Catawissa, yet The Rev. Mr. Baker, from the moment he assumed the duties of General Missionary down to this, 1909, has been untiring in his efforts to reach and minister to all the waste places in the Diocese.

*The Rev. Robert Bell.*—The Rev. Mr. Bell was made Deacon June 21st, 1893, and advanced to the Priesthood January 1st, 1894. Having been invited to become Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Altoona, he was received from the Diocese of Pennsylvania on December 1st, 1905. On December 1st, 1906, he left Altoona and became the Missionary at Mansfield and Tioga, where he still continues his faithful work at the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. William H. Benford.*—On November 12th, 1907, Mr. Benford was received, by Bishop Darlington, as a Postulant, and admitted as a candidate for Holy Orders December 11th. He was Ordained to the Diaconate, in Christ Church, Williamsport, May 14th, 1908, and placed over the Missions at Westfield and Galeton, where he still continues his work.

*The Rev. V. H. Berghaus.*—The subject of this sketch was born, of Charles L. and Mary W. Berghaus, on the 12th day of June, 1844, in the city of Harrisburg. Both his parents were members of St. Stephen's Church. On June 14th, 1846, The Rev. J. H. Coit, Rector of St. Stephen's, received him into the Church by Holy Baptism. His early years were spent in the schools of Harrisburg. In later years he attended the Harrisburg Academy, in which he prepared to enter Princeton, from which he graduated in 1864. On the 5th day of March, 1865, he received the Holy Rite of Confirmation, in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, by The Right Reverend William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D. Having entered the Philadelphia Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1869, Mr. Berghaus was Ordained Deacon on June 18th of this year in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by Bishop Stevens. His first field of labor was Christ Church, Lykens, which he organized and served from 1871 to 1875.

The Rev. Mr. Berghaus was advanced to the Priesthood in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on April 18th, 1872, by The Right Reverend Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Mr. Berghaus served the Church in five different fields during his active ministry, covering a period of twenty-eight years. From Lykens, referred to above, he went to St. Paul's Church, Doylestown, Pa., where he remained from 1875 to 1883. After leaving Doylestown he became Rector of Trinity Church, Chambersburg, which he served from 1884 to 1891. Having received and accepted a call from Calvary Church, Wilmington, Delaware, he entered upon his work there in 1891, which he continued until 1893. In 1895 he took charge of Trinity Church, Athens, Pa., where he labored until 1899, when, on account of ill health, he retired from active work, and moved, with his family, to Harrisburg, where he still continues to reside at the beginning of 1909.

*The Rev. George Reginald Bishop.*—During the Conventional year 1898-9 Mr. Bishop was admitted as a Postulant, and received as a candidate for Holy Orders, by the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. On May 28th, 1899, he was Ordained Deacon, by The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., in the Pro-Cathedral, South Bethlehem. Upon his Ordination, The Rev. Mr. Bishop was placed in charge of Grace Mission, Great Bend, and St. Mark's, New Milford, where he continued work until some time during the year 1902-3, when he became Rector of Trinity Church, Renovo. On June 18th, 1905, he was advanced to the Priesthood, by The Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in St. John's Church, Lancaster. During the year 1906-7 The Rev. Mr. Bishop resigned as Rector of Trinity Church, Renovo, and took charge of the Missionary work at Huntingdon, Everett and Bedford, where he remained until in the spring of 1908, when he became Rector of St. Luke's Church, Altoona. And with the aid of a Vicar The Rev. Mr. Bishop also gives services at Hollidaysburg and Juniata.

*The Rev. D. Albert Blose, Ph.D.*—The Rev. Dr. Blose was received from the Diocese of Missouri on April 24th, 1907,

and placed in charge of Trinity Church, Tyrone, where he still continues faithful work at the beginning of 1909.

*The Rev. George W. Bowne.*—On the 24th day of March, 1908, The Rev. Mr. Bowne was received from the Diocese of Pennsylvania and appointed Missionary of St. George's Church, Hanover, where he continues at the present time.

*The Rev. Orlando Henry Bridgman.*—The Rev. Mr. Bridgman was born in Lancashire, England, in 1859. His father—The Rev. Arthur Alexander Bridgman—was a Church of England Clergyman. Having been baptized in infancy, he was Confirmed when sixteen years of age, in the Parish Church of Warrington, England, by The Right Reverend the Bishop of Chester. His early years were spent attending the Boteler Endowed Public School, England. In early manhood he concluded to seek a home somewhere on the American Continent. Mr. Bridgman, therefore, finally found his way to Canada, where he made his home for a time in London, Ontario. While here he attended Huron College, Western University. After taking Holy Orders he was Ordained to the Diaconate May 31st, 1885, by the Bishop of Huron. His first charge was the Churches at Staffa and Hensall, Canada. On June 20th, 1886, the Bishop of Huron advanced him to the Priesthood. After serving some six different Missions and Parishes The Rev. Mr. Bridgman, in 1901, became the Rector of St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, now Harrisburg. Here he continued to work faithfully until in the late spring of 1907, when he resigned. Some time during the Conventional year 1907-8 The Rev. Mr. Bridgman took charge of Christ Church, Berwick, where he still continues to work at the close of the year 1908.

*The Rev. George Israel Browne.*—The Rev. Mr. Browne was a son of George and Katharine T. Browne, and a grandson of James and Emily (Putnam) Browne. His mother was a daughter of The Rev. R. Camp, D.D., who was for almost forty consecutive years Rector of the old, pre-revolutionary, Trinity Parish, Brooklyn, Connecticut. Through his grandmother, on his father's side, The Rev. Mr. Browne is directly descended from the distinguished Colonel David Putnam, at one time President of the House of Lay Deputies.,



who was a son of General Israel Putnam. The Rev. Mr. Browne's father died at Winthrop, Mass., July 8th, 1896; while his mother passed into the eternal world on December 21st, 1903, in Boston, Massachusetts. Both his parents were lifelong and devoted members of the Episcopal Church, his father having been Senior Warden for many years.

The subject of this notice was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, March 19th, 1866, and was baptized by his grandfather—The Rev. Dr. Camp—April 25th, 1866. He was the



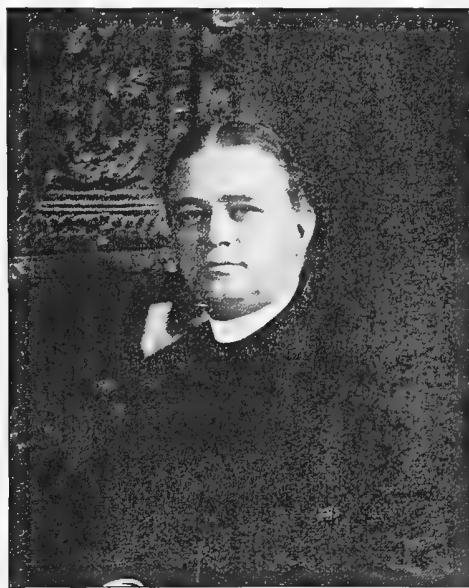
THE REV. GEORGE I. BROWNE.

first to receive holy baptism in the new Trinity Church building, which had been completed only a short time before. On November 21st, 1880, when but fourteen years and eight months old, he was Confirmed, in Trinity Church, by The Right Reverend John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Presiding Bishop of the American Church. His early years were spent with his parents, attending the public schools of Brooklyn. Later on he became a pupil in the New Milford high school, and while here he also received private instructions from his

uncle—The Rev. Edward R. Browne—then Rector of New Milford. In 1884, when eighteen years of age, he entered the Freshman Class of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, from which he graduated in June, 1888. While a student here, he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He was also a member of the Connecticut Society "Sons of the Revolution," of which he was Chaplain during the year 1898. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Browne entered the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he graduated in the spring of 1891. Upon his graduation he was Ordained Deacon, June 3rd, in Holy Trinity, Middletown, by Bishop Williams. His first field of labor was as Curate of St. John's Parish, Stamford, Connecticut, in which capacity he served the Church from 1891 to 1894. It was while Curate in St. John's that he was advanced to the Priesthood, May 27th, 1892, by The Right Reverend John Williams, D.D., LL.D. Having, in 1894, received a call to become Rector of Trinity Church, Branford, Connecticut, he at once entered upon his work here, which he continued until June, 1898. At this time he resigned Trinity Parish, and on July 1st became Rector of St. John's, Bellefonte, in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania (now Harrisburg). In 1904 The Rev. Mr. Browne was appointed a member of the Committee on Increase of Endowment, a part of whose duty was to arrange for the organization of the New Diocese. At the Primary Convention, November 30th, 1904, he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the New Diocese. After having served St. John's Church faithfully for almost eight years, The Rev. Mr. Browne resigned in order to accept the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, the duties of which he assumed on February 26th, 1906. During the Conventional year 1906-7 he served the Church in the capacity of Registrar of the Diocese. The following year, 1907-8, he was, by appointment of the Bishop, made one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg. In the early summer of 1908 The Rev. Mr. Browne received and accepted a call from St. John's Church, Lancaster, where he continues his faithful work at the present time.

*The Rev. Norman Hammond Burnham.*—On March 16th,

1879, Mr. Burnham was Ordained Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood on July 22nd, 1880. The Rev. Mr. Burnham was received from the Diocese of Easton on December 10th, 1906, and placed in charge of Trinity Church, Antrim, where he began work on February 15th, 1907. After working here for a short time he was, during the Conventional year 1907-8, transferred to Gettysburg, where he still continues at the beginning of the year 1909.



THE REV. WILLIAM HILTON BUTTS.

*The Rev. William Hilton Butts.*—Having graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York, Mr. W. H. Butts was Ordained to the Diaconate, by The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on June 11th, 1896. He was at once appointed Curate of Trinity Church, Williamsport, with charge of All Saints' Chapel. On June 10th, 1897, The Rev. Mr. Butts was advanced to the Priesthood. All Saints' Chapel having been incorporated into an independent Parish, The Rev. Mr. Butts, in the beginning of the year 1901, became Rector. At

the Convention of 1902 he was appointed, by Mr. Charles M. Clement, the Assistant Secretary, which position he continued to hold, by successive appointments, until the division of the Diocese, in 1904, necessitated a change. Upon the organization of the New Diocese, The Rev. Mr. Butts was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Convention of said Diocese, which he continued to occupy, with credit, until the Convention of 1907. At the close of the year 1908 The



THE REV. HENRY P. CHAPMAN.

Rev. Mr. Butts' health having failed, he resigned and moved to Allentown.

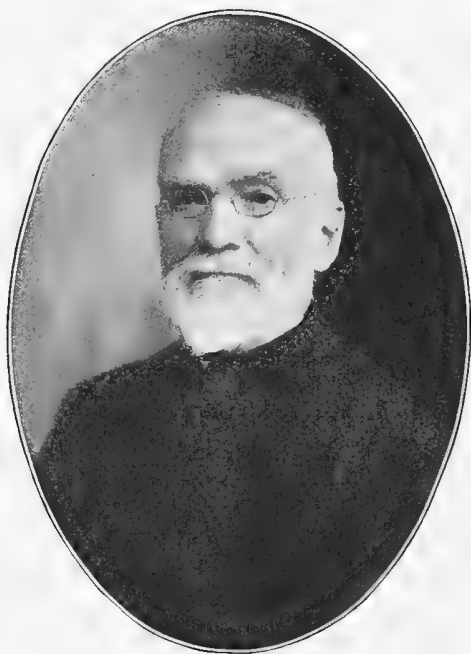
*The Rev. Alfred G. A. Buxton, Ph.D.*—On October 1st, 1906, Dr. Buxton was admitted as a Postulant, and on the 2nd received, by Bishop Darlington, as a candidate for Holy Orders. Having been licensed a Lay-Reader, by the Bishop, he was placed in charge of the Missionary work at Laporte and Eagles Mere. On Trinity Sunday, May 26th, 1907, Dr.

Buxton was Ordained to the Diaconate by The Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven. It was about this time that he was transferred to St. Andrew's Mission, Harrisburg. The Rev. Dr. Buxton was advanced to the Priesthood, by Bishop Darlington, in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, on the Third Sunday in Advent, December 15th, 1907. Having received and accepted a call from St. Mark's Church, Lewistown, during the Conventional year 1907-8, The Rev. Dr. Buxton still continues his work here in the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Henry P. Chapman.*—On June 16th, 1876, Mr. Chapman was Ordained to the Diaconate, in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, by Bishop Howe, and was at once appointed in charge of the Church of the Holy Apostles, St. Clair. Bishop Howe advanced The Rev. Mr. Chapman to the Priesthood in Christ Cathedral, Reading, November 22nd, 1877. Having served St. Clair and Frackville until during the Conventional year 1881-2, he left the Diocese. After a long absence from Central Pennsylvania he was received from the Diocese of Maryland, on April 1st, 1908, and placed in charge of All Saints' Church, Brookland, where he continues to the present time (1909).

*The Rev. Richard Lucius Chittenden.*—The Rev. Mr. Chittenden was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 11th, 1830. When twelve years old, he was baptized by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of his native town. But when he had reached the age of nineteen, young Mr. Chittenden concluded to become a member of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. He was, therefore, Confirmed, during the month of July, 1849, by The Right Reverend Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., in St. Paul's Church, Mount Vernon, Ohio. At the age of fifteen he left the public schools and entered Yale College, in the fall of 1845. After attending this Institution one year, he decided to remain at home the following year and attend a select school in Columbus. In the fall of 1847 he entered the Junior Class of Kenyon College, Ohio, from which he graduated in June, 1849. From 1850 to 1854 Mr. Chittenden was engaged at teaching in a Deaf-Mute Institution in Columbus, Ohio.

After reading law for a short time, he determined, in obedience to what he considered the call of duty, to prepare for the Christian Priesthood. In the month of October, 1854, he, accordingly, entered Bexley Hall, the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio, located at Gambier. After spending one year here, he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, near Alexandria, in the fall of 1855. In June, 1856, Mr. Chittenden was Ordained to the Diaconate, by



THE REV. R. L. CHITTENDEN.

The Right Reverend William Meade, D.D., in the Chapel of the Seminary. After his Ordination he took charge of St. Paul's Church, Fremont, Ohio, where he continued work until March, 1857. In September of this year he became Assistant at Trinity Church, Chicago, Illinois. It was while here that The Rev. Mr. Chittenden was advanced to the Priesthood, November, 1857, by The Right Reverend Henry

John Whitehouse, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Chicago. Having labored in this latter Parish for but a short time, he received and accepted a call from Zion (now Grace) Church, Freeport, Ill., where he began work in April, 1858. During the month of April, 1860, he became Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Elyria, Ohio, where he remained until January, 1863, when he became Chaplain of the 43rd Ohio Vol. Infantry, which position he held until his Regiment was mustered out in July, 1865. The Rev. Mr. Chittenden was with General Sherman's Army in his "March to the Sea." Upon his return home he resumed the Rectorship of St. Andrew's, Elyria, where he remained until he became incapacitated by ill health, in October, 1867. From this time until February, 1869, he was unable to do any ministerial work. When he regained his health, he again took up the work at Elyria, which he continued until May, 1870, when, for the second time, he became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Fremont, Ohio. During the summer of 1879 he accepted a call from St. Paul's Church, East Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until September, 1886, when he entered upon his present charge in All Saints', Paradise; Christ Church, Leacock, and Grace Church, Nickel Mines, Diocese of Central Pennsylvania (now Harrisburg).

Having, therefore, labored continuously among this people for the past twenty-three years, there are doubtless many who can, in a most real sense, look up to The Rev. Richard Lucius Chittenden as their spiritual father.

*The Rev. Ernest Victor Collins.*—On the fifth day of October, 1865, Ernest Victor, son of George S. and Olive M. Collins, was born in Edinberg, Ohio. In the month of May, 1866, when seven months old, he was baptized by the Congregational minister at Roolstown, Ohio. His early years were spent with his widowed mother, at Ravenna, Ohio, attending the public schools. Having, while yet a young boy, attended the Episcopal Sunday School, he was gradually brought under the influence of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, so that by the year 1880, when fifteen years of age, he was Confirmed, by The Right Reverend Gregory Thurston Bedell, D.D., in Grace Church, Ravenna. During the winter of 1882-3 he attended Oberlin Preparatory School, and from

1884 to 1886, inclusive, he was a student in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. In 1887 he entered Hobart College, from which he graduated in 1891. A part of the year 1892 Mr. Collins spent in teaching at St. John's Military Academy. It was in the fall of this year that he entered the Junior Class of the General Theological Seminary, New York City, from which he graduated in 1895. On June 9th, of this year, Mr. Collins was Ordained to the



THE REV. E. V. COLLINS.

Diaconate, in St. Thomas' Church, New York City, by The Right Reverend Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., acting for the Bishop of Milwaukee, and was advanced to the Priesthood, by the same Bishop, on December 22nd, 1895, in old Trinity Church, New York. Upon his being ordered Deacon, The Rev. Mr. Collins was chosen Curate of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, which position he held until 1899. During this latter year he received and accepted a call from Trinity Church, Chambersburg, where he still continues his work in the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. John Costello.*—Mr. Costello was admitted, by



the Bishop, as a Postulant on May 13th, 1907, and the following day received as a candidate for Holy Orders. While yet taking Orders, having been licensed by the Bishop, he was placed in charge of the work at Mount Carmel and Centralia. On the Third Sunday in Advent, December 15th, 1907, he was Ordained a Deacon by The Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg. In January, 1908, The Rev. Mr. Costello was transferred to St. Mark's, Northumberland; Christ Church, Riverside; and St. John's, Catawissa, where he continued faithful work until in the fall of this year, when he assumed charge of St. Mary's Church, Waynesboro.

*The Rev. Alexander Renshaw DeWitt.*—On June 11th, 1893, Mr. DeWitt was Ordained a Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood in June, 1894. He first began work in this Diocese, in 1893, at Blossburg, Fall Brook and Arnot. After laboring in this Mission field until about September 1st, 1894, he received and accepted a call from St. James' Church, Muncy. In connection with his work here he also served the Mission at Exchange. At the Primary Convention of the New Diocese, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 29th and 30th, 1904, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Diocesan Commission of Clergy Relief, also placed upon the Committee on Charters, and appointed, by the Bishop, one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport, all of which, together with the Rectorship of St. James', Muncy, The Rev. Mr. DeWitt continues to hold in the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. James Whalley Diggles.*—The Rev. Mr. Diggles, having been appointed Curate of Christ Church, Williamsport, was received from the Diocese of Long Island, and entered upon his work here on February 15th, 1901. During the Conventional year 1902-3 he took charge of the Missions at Berwick, Catawissa and Cole's Creek, where he continued work until sometime about the first of the year 1904, when he became Rector of St. John's Church, Marietta. After continuing here until in the summer of 1906, he resigned St. John's and took charge of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg. During the Convention of this year The Rev. Mr. Diggles

was placed upon the Committee on Increase of Endowment, and in 1908 he was appointed a member of the Diocesan Commission of Clergy Relief. In addition to the above positions The Rev. Mr. Diggles still continues his work as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.



THE REV. WILLIAM DORWART.

*The Rev. William Dorwart.*—June 1st, 1890, Mr. Dorwart was Ordained to the Diaconate by The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese, in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem. Having been placed in charge of the Mission at Steelton, he began work here on Sunday, July 6th. On the 21st day of the following December he was advanced to the Priesthood by the same Bishop, and in the same Church. After remaining at Steelton until in the summer of 1892, The Rev. Mr. Dorwart was transferred to the Church of the Nativity, Newport, and St. Stephen's Church, Thompsonstown. He was placed, by

the Convention of 1895, upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats, while the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg, held in St. James' Church, Lancaster, November 29th and 30th, 1904, appointed him a member of the Committee on Canons. In 1906 The Rev. Mr. Dorwart was appointed, by the Bishop, one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg, and during the organization of the Convention of 1907 he was chosen Assistant Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Dorwart still continues in charge of the work at Newport and Thompsettown at the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Franklin Tom Eastment.*—Mr. Franklin T. Eastment was Ordained a Deacon on June 5th, 1886, and advanced to the Priesthood on June 20th, 1887. Having received a call from St. Paul's Church, Troy, The Rev. Mr. Eastment was received from the Diocese of Long Island, and entered upon his work here on the Fifth Sunday in Lent, April 8th, 1889. After serving this Parish eight years and three months he resigned, and began work as Rector of St. Mark's Church, Lewistown, August 1st, 1897. Upon the organization of the New Diocese, November 29th and 30th, 1904, The Rev. Mr. Eastment was chosen a member of the Board of Missions, and was also placed upon the Diocesan Commission of General Clergy Relief. The Special Convention, held in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, January 31st and February 1st, 1905, placed him upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats. At the Convention of 1907 he was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. It was about this time that The Rev. Mr. Eastment resigned the work at Lewistown and took charge of St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg, where he still continues in the year 1909.

*The Rev. Samuel Babakhan Eshoo.*—On the 25th day of May, 1902, Mr. Eshoo was Ordained Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood April 14th, 1903. In January, 1905, he took charge of Trinity Church, Jersey Shore, and continued here until about November 1st, when he became Missionary at Christ Church, Berwick and St. Gabriel's, Cole Creek. After serving this field until December 1st, 1907, he was placed in charge of the work at Great Bend, where he re-

mained until the latter part of the summer of 1908, when he began work in All Saints' Mission, Shenandoah, where he continued until in the fall of 1908, when he took charge of the work at Susquehanna.

*The Rev. Charles Edward Fessenden.*—Mr. Fessenden was Ordained to the Diaconate June 25th, 1872, and advanced to the Priesthood in the month of August, 1873. Having been appointed Missionary of St. John's Church, Catawissa, he was received from the Diocese of Delaware, by Bishop Howe, and entered upon his work here on July 3rd, 1875. After laboring in Catawissa until December 4th, 1881, The Rev. Mr. Fessenden resigned in order to take charge of St. Philip's Church, Summit Hill. Here he continued work until May 15th, 1889, when he resigned. Some time during the Conventional year 1889 and '90 he accepted the position of Curate of Trinity Church, Pottsville. On January 10th, 1892, The Rev. Mr. Fessenden began work as Missionary of All Saints' Church, Brookland. In connection with this he also gave services as Galeton, Potter County. At the Convention of 1894 he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. After having served in this field for four years and ten months, he resigned, and, on November 15th, 1896, took charge of St. James' Church, Jermyn, where he continued until some time during the Conventional year 1901-2, when he moved to Mansfield and took charge of St. James' Church, at that place. In connection with his work here, he had charge of St. Andrew's, Tioga, and also gave services at Button Hill School House, six miles north of Tioga. The Rev. Mr. Fessenden made another change, on November 1st, 1906, when he left Mansfield and took up the work at the Church of Our Saviour, Montoursville, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Upper Fairfield. The Convention of 1907 placed him upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats. He, at the present time, continues work at Montoursville and Upper Fairfield.

*The Rev. William Miller Gamble.*—The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Ordained Mr. Gamble to the Diaconate on June 19th, 1904, in St. John's Church, York. Upon his Ordination he was appointed Curate of St. John's Church, with charge of St. Andrew's, York. On the 21st day of

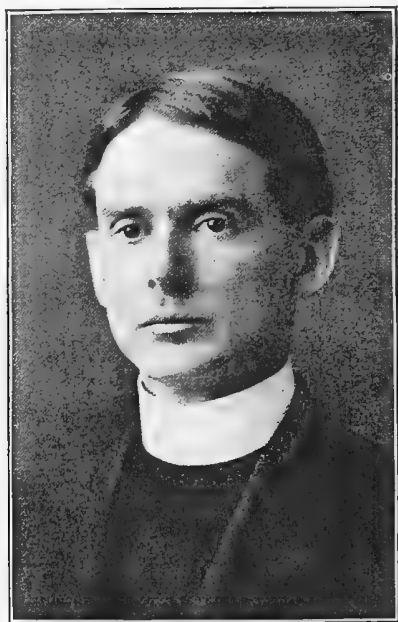
December, 1905, The Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., advanced him to the Priesthood, in St. John's Church, York. During the Conventional year 1906-7, The Rev. Mr. Gamble received and accepted a call from Trinity Church, Renovo, where he still continues work at the beginning of the year 1909.



THE REV. FREDERIC GARDINER.

*The Rev. Frederic Gardiner.*—Mr. Gardiner was Ordained a Deacon on June 3rd, 1885, and advanced to the Priesthood June 17th, 1886. Having been elected Headmaster of Yeates Institute, Lancaster, he was received, by Bishop Talbot, from the Diocese of Connecticut on July 12th, 1899. At the Convention of 1900 he was placed upon the Committee on Christian Education. The Convention of 1906, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, appointed him a member

of the Committee on Sunday School Instruction and Diocesan Lessons. In addition to his duties as Headmaster of Yeates Institute, The Rev. Mr. Gardiner took charge of Bangor Church, Churchtown, during the Conventional year 1906-7. During the same year the Bishop appointed him one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg. At the beginning of the year 1909 The Rev. Mr. Gardiner still continues at the head of this Institution for the education of boys.



THE REV. ROBERT F. GIBSON.

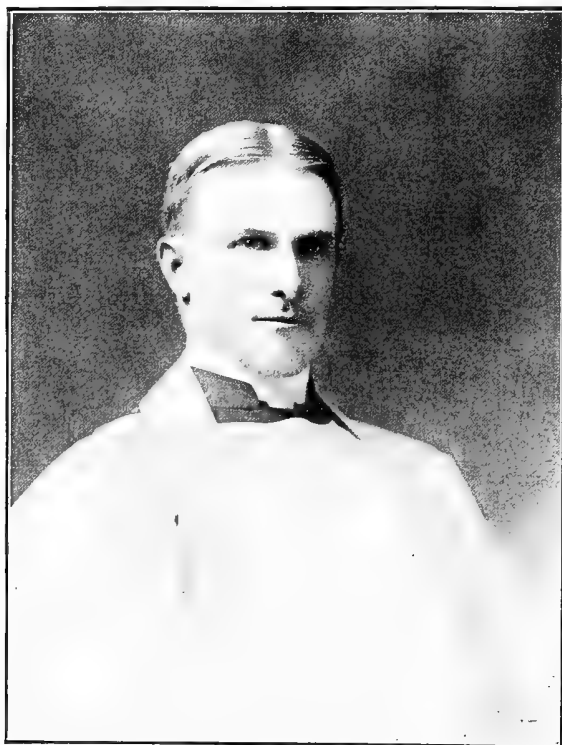
*The Rev. Robert F. Gibson.*—The subject of this notice was born in the City of York, April 7th, 1866. He was baptized in infancy, and received his elementary training, first, at the York County Academy, and afterwards at the York Collegiate Institute. At the age of fourteen he was Confirmed, by Bishop Howe, in St. John's Church, York. Having entered Yale University he graduated from that Institution in June, 1887, after which he read law and was admitted

to the bar. In connection with the practice of law he was also Editor of the York Gazette. When the office of Mayor of York became vacant, he was chosen to serve the unexpired term, which he did from 1900 to 1902. Having become a candidate for Holy Orders, he spent one year at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and was Ordained to the Diaconate by The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., in St. John's Church, York, on St. Stephen's Day, 1903. Upon his Ordination The Rev. Mr. Gibson was appointed Curate of St. Luke's Church, Altoona. On November 25th of this year, he was advanced to the Priesthood, by the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, in the Church of which he was Curate. He continued work here until July, 1904, when he took charge of Trinity Church, Steelton. The Primary Convention of the New Diocese elected him as its first Registrar. When, in the spring of 1905, it was decided to publish a Diocesan Paper—"The Harrisburg Churchman"—its editorial management was placed in the hands of The Rev. Mr. Gibson. At the close of this year he resigned his work at Steelton, and became Rector of Trinity Church, Williamsport. The Convention of 1906 appointed him a member of the Committee on Increase of Endowment, and the following year (1907) he was elected a Deputy to the General Convention. The Rev. Mr. Gibson still continues in charge of Trinity Church, Williamsport, at the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Herbert Justison Glover.*—Mr. Glover was Ordained a Deacon on June 13th, 1897, and advanced to the Priesthood December 19th of the same year. Having received a call from St. Luke's Church, Altoona, The Rev. Mr. Glover was received from the Diocese of Long Island, February 8th, 1907. The Convention of this year elected him an Alternate Deputy to the General Convention. After remaining only until February, 1908, he resigned as Rector of St. Luke's, and moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he has been supplying various Churches, but still retains his Canonical relation with the Diocese of Harrisburg.

*The Rev. Edward John Haughton.*—On June 15th, 1894, The Rev. Mr. Haughton was received, as a Deacon, from

the Diocese of Connecticut, and appointed Curate of Trinity Church, Pottsville, under The Rev. Dr. Powers. He was advanced to the Priesthood, by The Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., on December 30th of this year, in St. Luke's Church, Scranton. During the Conventional year 1895-6 he withdrew from Trinity Church and became Curate of St. Luke's Church, Scranton. The Convention of 1897 placed him upon the Committee on Christian Education,



THE REV. EDWARD MORTIMER HARDCASTLE.

upon which he served until 1899. In addition to his duties as Curate of St. Luke's, The Rev. Mr. Haughton, during the Conventional year 1899 and 1900, became Vicar of St. Mark's Church, Dunmore. After having served the Church here until some time in the year 1903-4, he resigned and ac-



cepted the Rectorship of Christ Memorial Church, Danville. In 1905-6 the Bishop appointed him one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. At the beginning of the year 1909 The Rev. Mr. Haughton still continues his work as Rector of Christ Church, Danville.

*The Rev. Harry Garfield Hartman.*—Upon the Ordination of Mr. Hartman to the Diaconate by The Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in St. John's Church, Lancaster, on June 18th, 1905, he was appointed Curate of Christ Church, and placed in charge of St. John's Chapel, South Williamsport. After serving in this capacity until in the fall of 1906, he accepted the Rectorship of Trinity Church, Shamokin. But while yet Curate of Christ Church, June 10th, 1906, he was advanced to the Priesthood, by Bishop Darlington, in Trinity Church, Williamsport. At the beginning of the year 1909 he still continues his work at Shamokin.

*The Rev. Edward Mortimer Hardcastle, M.D.*—The Rev. Dr. Hardcastle was received from the Diocese of Colorado on December 1st, 1905, and placed in charge of the Church of Transfiguration, Blue Ridge Summit. But owing to failing health he was compelled to resign during the year 1906-7, and has since passed into his eternal rest.

*The Rev. William Heakes.*—October 22nd, 1882, Mr. William Heakes was Ordained a Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood on November 20th, 1883. Having received a call from St. James' Church, Muncy, The Rev. Mr. Heakes was received from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, February 22nd, 1890. The Convention of 1892 placed him upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats. After serving St. James' a little over four years, The Rev. Mr. Heakes resigned, in the summer of 1894, and became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro. During the Conventional year 1894-5 he was elected Archdeacon of the Williamsport Archdeaconry, which naturally made him a member of the Board of Missions. He was also elected one of the Delegates to Missionary Council in 1899. Upon the division of the Diocese, in 1904, The Rev. Mr. Heakes was continued Archdeacon, and was, therefore, also a member of the Board of

Missions of the New Diocese. At the Primary Convention of the New Diocese he was placed upon the Committee on Adjustment of Difficulties Under Canon XII. In 1907 the Convention appointed him a member of the Committee on Canons. At the beginning of the year 1909, The Rev. Mr. Heakes is still Rector of St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro; Arch-deacon of Williamsport; a member of the Board of Missions; and the Clerical member of the Committee on Adjustment of Difficulties Under Canon XII.

*The Rev. John Hewitt.*—Having received and accepted a call from St. John's Church, Bellefonte, The Rev. Mr. Hewitt was transferred from the Diocese of Southern Ohio on February 20th, 1908. The Convention of this year placed him upon the Committee on Sunday School Instruction. He still continues his work as Rector of St. John's at this time.

*The Rev. Fremont Newton Hinkel.*—Mr. Hinkel was Ordained a Deacon, by Bishop Darlington, in Christ Church, Williamsport, on May 14th, 1908, and was placed in charge of Blossburg and Arnot.

*The Rev. William Berian Hooper.*—On November 29th, 1872, Mr. Hooper was Ordained a Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood on April 18th, 1873. Having been placed in charge of the Mission at Orbisonia and Mount Union, The Rev. Mr. Hooper was received from the Diocese of Long Island on January 1st, 1907, and continues his work in this Mission field to the present time.

*The Rev. G. F. Glading Hoyt.*—Having received a call from St. Paul's Church, Columbia, The Rev. Mr. Hoyt was received from the Diocese of Long Island on January 1st, 1908, and is still the incumbent at the end of the year.

*The Rev. William Northey Jones.*—The Rev. Mr. Jones was Ordained Deacon on May 24th, 1891, and on the 30th day of the following September advanced to the Priesthood. In the spring of 1905 he received a call from Christ Church, Williamsport, and was, therefore, transferred, on June 30th, from the Diocese of New Hampshire. In 1907 he was elected one of the Alternate Deputies to the General Convention. The Convention of 1908 placed him upon the Committee on Un-

finished Business. At the close of the year 1909 he is still the Rector of Christ Church, Williamsport.



THE REV. WILLIAM NORTHEY JONES

*The Rev. Charles Jordan Kilgour.*—The subject of this notice was born in Rockville, Maryland, February 18th, 1849. On the 8th of the following July he was baptized, by The Rev. George F. Worthinton, in Christ Church, Rockville. The first school he attended was the Rockville Academy. From here he went to the Academy at Frederick, Maryland, and later to a school in Hillsboro, Virginia. Finally he entered Washington and Lee University, from which he graduated in June, 1867. During the month of May, of this year, he was Confirmed, by The Right Reverend John Johns, D.D., in Grace Church, Lexington, Virginia. Having entered the

Seminary at Nashotah, Wisconsin, he graduated from this Institution on May 9th, 1872. On the 26th day of the same month, Mr. Kilgour was Ordained a Deacon, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, by The Right Reverend William Rollinson Whittingham, D.D., LL.D. His first Cure was St. Barnabas', Baltimore. In the month of June, 1873, he was advanced to the Priesthood, in St. Timothy Church, Catonsville, Maryland, by Bishop Whittingham. Having resigned his position at St. Barnabas', on October 12th of this year,



THE REV. CHARLES J. KILGOUR.

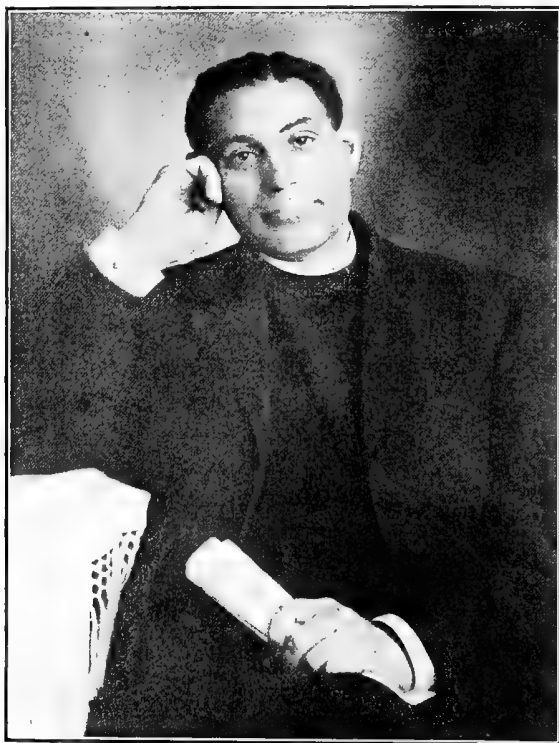
he took up his work as Rector of Catoctin Parish, Maryland. After serving this field for about three years, he accepted an appointment, on December 17th, 1876, as Missionary at Mahanoy City, in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, where he remained until March 8th, 1885, when he took charge of the Church of Our Saviour, Montoursville. On June 5th, 1892, he became Rector of Christ Church, Lykens—to which he has since added St. Paul of Tarsus, Williamstown—where

he has been doing faithful work for the past sixteen and one-half years.

*The Rev. William Evans Kunkel.*—After graduating from the Seminary, Mr. Kunkel was Ordained to the Diaconate by The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., in St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, May 25th, 1899. Immediately upon his Ordination he was placed in charge of Christ Church, Milton, and St. Mark's, Northumberland. On November 1st, 1900, he was advanced to the Priesthood, by Bishop Talbot, in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre. The Convention of 1906, of the Diocese of Harrisburg, placed him upon the Committee on Sunday School Instruction and Diocesan Lessons. During the Conventional year 1907-8 The Rev. Mr. Kunkel made a slight change in his Cure by exchanging Northumberland for St. Thomas', Watsontown. He is still, at the present time, Rector of Christ Church, Milton.

*The Rev. William C. Leverett.*—At the time of the organization of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in November, 1871, The Rev. William C. Leverett was Rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle. He was also a member of the first Standing Committee of this Diocese. In 1873 he was placed upon the Committee on Diocesan School for Boys, which in 1876 was changed into the Board of Trustees of the Diocesan School for Boys. The Convention of 1874 sent him as one of the Clerical Deputies to the General Convention. Having been appointed Dean of the Convocation of Harrisburg, in the year 1877-8, The Rev. Mr. Leverett, by virtue of this appointment, also became a member of the Board of Missions. At the organization of the Standing Committee, on January 8th, 1878, he was elected President of this body. In 1883 he was again sent as a Deputy to the General Convention. It was during this year that he was succeeded as Dean and a member of the Board of Missions by The Rev. Wm. H. Platt, but the following year was again returned to these positions. In 1886 he was sent for the third time as a Deputy to General Convention. On December 15th, of this year, The Rev. Mr. Leverett resigned as Rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, and accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg. Owing to this change he resigned as

Archdeacon, and therefore also as a member of the Board of Missions. During the Conventional year 1888-9 the Bishop appointed him one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport, and after serving in this capacity for about one year he resigned the position. Owing to ill health he was compelled to give up his work as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, April 15th, 1895. Having been a member of the Standing Committee from the beginning of the Diocese, and its President since January 8th, 1878, he also resigned this position about the same time, but has, however, continued to reside in Bloomsburg from that time to the present.



THE REV. JOSEPH W. LIVINGSTONE.

*The Rev. Joseph Wistar Livingstone.*—The only colored Priest within the Diocese of Harrisburg—or Central Pennsylv-

vania—is The Rev. Joseph W. Livingstone. Having been appointed, by the Bishop, over the newly organized colored Mission, St. Augustine, Harrisburg, he was received from the Diocese of West Virginia, on May 10th, 1907. At the beginning of the year 1909 The Rev. Mr. Livingstone still continues faithful work among his own people in this Mission.



THE REV. ALEXANDER McMILLAN.

*The Rev. Alexander McMillan.*—On December 20th, 1874, Mr. McMillan was Ordained a Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood June 8th, 1879. Having accepted a call from St. John's Church, Carlisle, The Rev. Mr. McMillan was received from the Diocese of New York on July 1st, 1892. The Convention of 1893 appointed him a member of the Committee on Christian Education, while in 1897 he was placed upon the Committee on Unfinished Business, upon which he served for five successive years. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Diocesan Commission of General

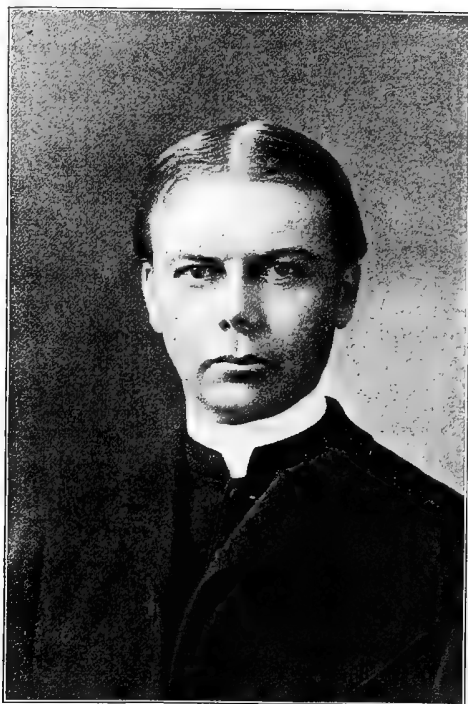
Clergy Relief. When the Diocese was divided, in the fall of this year, he was continued a member of the Commission of the new Diocese. At the Primary Convention of said Diocese he was placed upon the Committee on Charters, and also made Chairman of the Committee on Re-arrangement of Archdeaconry Lines. During the Conventional year 1905-6 The Rev. Mr. McMillan was elected Archdeacon of Harrisburg, which, at the same time, made him a member of the Board of Missions. He was sent as a Clerical Deputy to General Convention in 1907. At the beginning of the present year (1909), The Rev. Mr. McMillan still holds the following positions: Rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle; Archdeacon of the Harrisburg Archdeaconry, a member of the Board of Missions, and Chairman of the Committee on Charters.

*The Rev. Charles Morison.\**—The Rev. Mr. Morison was Ordained to the Diaconate May 21st, 1865, and advanced to the Priesthood April 19th, 1868. Having accepted a call from Trinity Church, Bethlehem, he was received from the Diocese of Louisiana in 1873. After serving this Parish about three years, he resigned, in 1876, and removed to Philadelphia. On February 11th, 1883, he was received from the Diocese of Pennsylvania and became Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury. The Convention of 1884 placed him upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats, and in 1888 he was appointed a member of the Committee on Charters. During the year 1889 and '90 The Rev. Mr. Morison was appointed, by the Bishop, one of the Examining Chaplains of the Williamsport Archdeaconry. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Standing Committee. When in 1898 the Committee on Division of the Diocese was created, he was appointed one of its first members. The Primary Convention of the New Diocese, November 30th, 1904, elected him a member of the Standing Committee, of which he was chosen President. After having served St. Matthew's, Sunbury, about twenty-three years, The Rev. Mr. Morison resigned, in 1906, and was elected Rector Emeritus, which position he continued to occupy at the beginning of 1909, as also President of the Standing Committee.

\* Died while this work was going through press.



*The Rev. Lewis Nichols.*—On the 19th day of June, 1895, Mr. Nichols was Ordained to the Diaconate. And having accepted a call from St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven, he was received from the Diocese of Massachusetts on July 14th. March 29th, 1896, he was advanced to the Priesthood. The Primary Convention of the New Diocese, held November 30th, 1904, placed him upon the Committee on Re-arrangement of Archdeaconry Lines, and also upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats. During the Conventional



THE REV. LEWIS NICHOLS.

year 1905-6 the Bishop appointed him one of the Examining Chaplains of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport. In 1907 The Rev. Mr. Nichols was sent as one of the Clerical Deputies to the General Convention, and was, by the same Convention, elected a member of the Board of Missions. At the

beginning of the year 1909 he still continues his work as Rector of St. Paul's, Lock Haven, a member of the Board of Missions, and Examining Chaplain of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport.

*The Rev. Thurlow Washburn Null.*—Mr. Null was Ordained a Deacon, by Bishop Darlington, May 14th, 1908, in Christ Church, Williamsport, and was placed in charge of St. John's Church, Laporte; St. John's, Eaglesmere; and the Church of the Holy Spirit, Dushore.

*The Rev. David Elmer Simpson Perry, Ph.D.*—February 6th, 1906, Dr. Perry, of Laporte, was received, by the Bishop, as a candidate for Holy Orders. On the following Trinity Sunday, June 10th, he was Ordained a Deacon by The Right Reverend James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in Trinity Church, Williamsport. On July 1st he was placed in charge of the Missions at Blossburg and Arnot, where he still continues his work at this time.



THE REV. J. C. QUINN, D. D.

*The Rev. James C. Quinn, D.D.*—Having been placed in charge of Trinity Church, Antrim, The Rev. Dr. Quinn was received from the Diocese of Tennessee on March 7th, 1908, and still continues in charge of Trinity in the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Ward Winter Reese.*—Mr. Reese was admitted as a Postulant on May 15th, 1907, and received as a candidate for Holy Orders June 21st. On January 5th, 1908, Bishop Darlington Ordained him to the Diaconate, in St. John's Church, Carlisle. Upon his Ordination he was placed in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Harrisburg, and St. Michael's, Middletown, where he still continues work at the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Ernest Albert Rich.*—The Rev. Mr. Rich was received from the Diocese of Maryland, July 1st, 1907, and appointed to Blue Ridge Summit and Calvary Church, Bear-town, where he still continues in charge.

*The Rev. Edwin G. Richardson.*—On July 5th, 1907, The Rev. Mr. Richardson was received from the Diocese of Milwaukee. His residence at present is Bellefonte, Pa.

*The Rev. Jesse Asa Ryan.*—Mr. Ryan was Ordained to the Diaconate on Monday, June 10th, 1906, by The Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., in Trinity Church, Williamsport. Immediately upon his Ordination he was placed in charge of St. Mary's Church, Williamsport. The Rev. Mr. Ryan was advanced to the Priesthood, by Bishop Darlington, in St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, February 20th, 1907. He still continues his work as Rector of St. Mary's, at the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Rollin Alger Sawyer.*—On December 21st, 1894, Mr. Sawyer was Ordained a Deacon, and advanced to the Priesthood, June 29th, 1895. Having been elected Rector of Trinity Church, Carbondale, The Rev. Mr. Sawyer was received from the Diocese of Delaware, April 22nd, 1898. The Convention of 1902 placed him upon the Committee on Christian Education. In mid-summer, 1905, The Rev. Mr. Sawyer resigned Trinity Church, and accepted the Rectorship of St. Stephen's, Harrisburg. In 1906 the Convention of the Diocese of Harrisburg appointed him a member of the Committee on Charters, and also on the Diocesan Commission of Clergy Relief. The following year (1907) the Convention elected him a member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the year 1909 he still continues to be the Rector of St. Stephen's, Harrisburg, and a member

of the Standing Committee, and of the Committee on Charters.

*The Rev. Francis E. Schroeder.*—Whit-Sunday, 1886, Bishop Howe Ordained Mr. Schroeder a Deacon, in St. James' Church, Lancaster. But his health never having been good, he has ever remained at home with his people, and never been advanced farther than the Diaconate.

*The Rev. James D. Simmons.*—Having been appointed over the Church of the Incarnation, York, and St. David's, Delta, The Rev. Mr. Simmons was received from the Diocese of North Carolina March 9th, 1908. He still continues his work here at this time.

*The Rev. John C. Skottowe.*—Mr. Skottowe was Ordained a Deacon January 13th, 1895, and advanced to the Priesthood June 18th, 1896. Having been placed in charge of St. John's Church, Westfield, he was received from the Missionary Jurisdiction of Idaho June 1st, 1898. After serving Westfield, Lawrenceville, Antrim and a number of other places, The Rev. Mr. Skottowe left Tioga County in November, 1905, and took charge of the work at Mount Hope and Manheim. The Convention of 1907 elected him as the Clerical member to represent the Diocese of Harrisburg upon the Board of Directors of the Church Home for Children, at Jonestown. Having up to this time lived at Manheim, The Rev. Mr. Skottowe, during the year 1907-8, moved to Mount Hope in order to be able to give this growing interest more services. This left his Sunday afternoons and evenings free, which he has been making use of by giving services at Lititz in the afternoon and Churchtown in the evening. This arrangement he still continues in the beginning of the year 1909.

*The Rev. Franklin C. Smileau.*—On June 17th, 1901, Mr. Smileau was Ordained a Deacon, by The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., in All Souls' Church, Philadelphia. He began his work as Assistant Missionary, under The Rev. Mr. Koehler, to the Deaf-Mutes of this Diocese on July 7th of this year. The Rev. Mr. Smileau was advanced to the Priesthood, in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on June 1st, 1902, by Bishop Talbot. Upon division, the Deaf-Mute

Missionary served both Dioceses. In addition to this, The Rev. Mr. Smileau also took charge of the Deaf-Mute work in the Diocese of Western New York during the year 1904-5. He still continues this work among the Silent People of these three Dioceses in 1909.



THE REV. FRANKLIN CHARLES SIMILEAU.

*The Rev. Carroll Nevada Smith.*—June 10th, 1906, The Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., Ordained Mr. Smith to the Diaconate, in Trinity Church, Williamsport. Upon his Ordination, the Bishop placed him in charge of Trinity Church, Jersey Shore. Having remained here until in the spring of 1908, The Rev. Mr. Smith resigned and accepted a call from St. Luke's, Mt. Joy and St. Paul's, Manheim, where he continues at the present time.

*The Rev. Norman Stockett.*—Mr. Stockett was Ordained a Deacon, in Trinity Church, Pottsville, by Bishop Talbot, on June 14th, 1901. Having been appointed Curate of St.

Paul's Church, Philipsburg, he at once entered upon his duties here. On June 1st, 1902, The Rev. Mr. Stockett was advanced to the Priesthood, in the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, by The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D. After serving as Curate until during the year 1902-3 he was placed in charge of All Saints' Mission, Shenandoah. In the spring of 1904 he accepted a call from St. Mary's Church, Williamsport. During the year 1905-6 he made another change and became Rector of Christ Church, Coudersport. The Convention of 1907 placed him on the Committee on Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats. About the time of the Convention of 1908, he received and accepted a call from St. John's Church, Marietta, where he still continues work.

*The Rev. Martin L. Tate.*—The Bishop admitted Mr. Tate as a Postulant on October 21st, 1907, and as a Candidate for Holy Orders on December 11th. He was Ordained Deacon, by Bishop Darlington, in Christ Church, Williamsport, May 14th, 1908. Mr. Tate had served St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsburg, as a Lay-Reader from September, 1907, until his Ordination, when he still continued in charge.

*The Rev. Arthur Russell Taylor.*—Mr. Taylor was Ordained a Deacon in June, 1889, and advanced to the Priesthood in June, 1890. Having received and accepted a call from St. John's Church, York, The Rev. Mr. Taylor was received from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, October 30th, 1906. The Convention of 1907 elected him a member of the Board of Missions, and also placed him upon the Committee on Increase of Endowment, while the following Convention (1908) honored him with a position on the Standing Committee. The Rev. Mr. Taylor still continues to hold these positions, as well as Rector of St. John's, in 1909.

*The Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly.*—The Rev. Mr. Twombly having accepted a call from St. James' Church, Lancaster, was received from the Diocese of Massachusetts April 23rd, 1907. The Convention of 1908 made him Chairman of the Committee on Sunday School Instruction. The Rev. Mr. Twombly still continues his work as Rector of St. James' in 1909.

*The Rev. Arthur James Watson.*—On Trinity Sunday, June 10th, 1906, Mr. Watson was Ordained a Deacon, by Bishop Darlington, in Trinity Church, Williamsport. He was at once placed in charge of St. John's Church, Westfield, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Galeton. On May



THE REV. ARTHUR JAMES WATSON.

26th, 1907, The Rev. Mr. Watson was advanced to the Priesthood, by Bishop Darlington, in St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven. Some time during the year 1907-8 he was transferred to St. John's Church, Huntingdon, where he continues to the present time.

*The Rev. Allan Sheldon Woodle.*—Mr. Woodle was Ordained Deacon May 31st, 1873, and advanced to the Priesthood, May 31st, 1874. Having accepted a call from St.

Luke's Church, Altoona, The Rev. Mr. Woodle was received from the Diocese of New York on June 20th, 1876. The Convention of 1883 placed him upon the Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats, while the following Convention (1884) made him Chairman of the Committee on Salaries of Clergymen. In 1889 the Convention appointed him a member of the Committee on Christian Education. After having served St. Luke's Church for a little more than thirty years, during which time he built up this Church from a small Mission to one of the strongest and most flourishing Parishes in the Diocese, The Rev. Mr. Woodle resigned, in the fall of 1906, and was at once elected Rector Emeritus. Since this time The Rev. Mr. Woodle has been living a well earned retired life.

*The Rev. Thomas Richard Yates.*—The subject of this notice was Ordained Deacon, by Bishop Darlington, in Christ Church, Williamsport, September 18th, 1907, and advanced to the Priesthood, in St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, March 18th, 1908. The Rev. Mr. Yates was appointed Curate of Christ Church, Williamsport, with charge of St. John's Church, South Williamsport, where he still continues work.

## PART II.

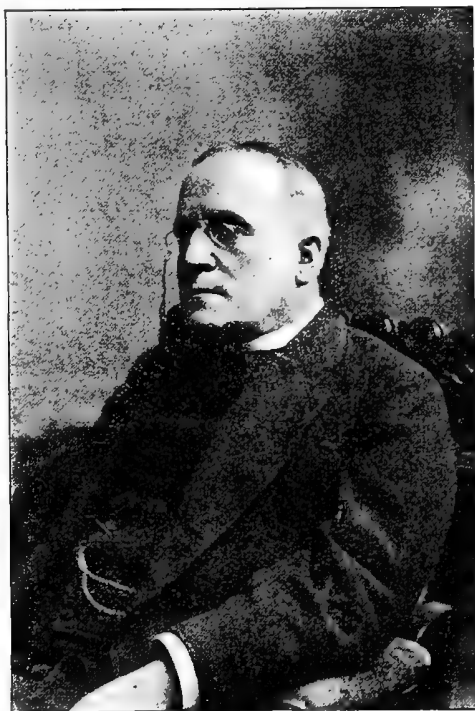
### Deceased Clergymen.

*The Rev. A. E. Tortat, M.D.*—Having become a confirmed invalid through overwork and worry, while endeavoring to secure funds for the erection of the much needed new Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg, The Rev. Dr. Tortat spent the last few years of his life in Philadelphia. While Rector at Gettysburg, he devised various plans by which to secure the money for the erection of the new Church. In order to carry out these plans he visited many Parishes within and without the Diocese. Although small of stature, he was a man of great vitality, yet the mental and physical strain was greater than his strength could endure. It was therefore during the Conventional year 1905-6 that he was relieved of his suffering by death.

*The Rev. Charles James Wood.*—Great was the loss not only to St. John's Church, York, of which he had been the



faithful Rector for about twelve years, but to the Diocese and Church at large, when on the morning of May 9th, 1906, The Rev. Charles James Wood passed from the cares of earth to the joys of Paradise. During his life he was a great reader and a man of more than ordinary scholastic attainments. In all his actions the one controlling motive was the uplifting of man, spiritually, morally and physically. His broad sympathetic nature led young men to confide in him, so that perhaps his most far reaching work is to be found



THE REV. CHARLES JAMES WOOD.

in the number of young men he prepared for the Priesthood. Whatever The Rev. Mr. Wood did he did well, and was loved and honored by all men.

At a special meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St.

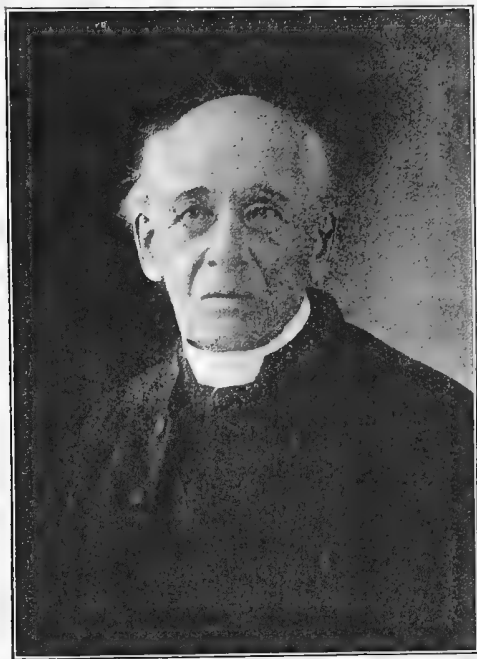
John's Church, held on May 11th, 1906, the following Minute was unanimously adopted:

The Rev. Charles James Wood, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John at Yorktown, after a prolonged illness, died on Wednesday, May 9th, 1906. For two years his friends had seen him battle with a dread disease, and their hopes had at times brightened when his strong physique bade fair to conquer in the long-fought fight, but, when days lengthened into months, and months into years, his sickness sapped the sources of vitality, and weakened and enfeebled by successive attacks, and weary and worn in the long-drawn contest, death proved an easy conqueror at last. In the gathering twilight of a summer's day the end came, and the soul, set free from its pain-racked body, soared to the sunlight of the living God, there to see clearly the Eternal Truth, which we, midst clouds of doubt and darkness, grope for and try to find.

Charles James Wood has not lived in vain. He was a man of marked ability and most unusual attainments. He added to native capacity the charm of culture and rare intellectual force. In early life he dedicated to the service of the Master all the riches of his singularly gifted mind, entered Holy Orders, and since early manhood ministered to the religious wants and needs of a number of parishes in a manner worthy of his high calling. His aim was to uplift the people—spiritually, morally and physically. His Churchmanship was broad and catholic, his mind liberal and his hand generous. He rose above narrowness in creed, and never mistook form for substance. His mental attitude was always tolerant, his disposition happy and his manners democratic. He attracted hosts of friends by his cordiality, won them by his sympathy and elevated and broadened them by his association.

For twelve years he served as Rector of this Parish, and in that period has doubled its membership and established three Chapels, one of which has become self supporting. In the pulpit he has worn with honor the mantle of Perinchier and Wilson and maintained the high standard of his predecessors in office. In the world of literature he has made for himself an enviable name as author and critic, and is widely known and appreciated at his true worth in circles of highest schol-

arship; and in the world of work he has lifted men's thoughts from things temporal to things eternal, has taught them the nobility of bearing others' burdens, has tried to impress upon them, by precept and by example, the value of the trinity of Christian virtues—Faith, Hope and Charity; and by his life and conduct has exemplified the truth that “the greatest of these is Charity.”



THE REV. FRANCIS J. CLERC, D. D.

*The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D.*—In the death of The Rev. Dr. Clerc, which occurred in the evening of January 30th, 1907, not only a venerable Priest, but a most lovely life ceased to be on earth only to begin in the sunlight of Paradise. At the time of his death he had reached the age of 83 years, 9 months and 12 days. Sixty and one-half of these years were spent in the ministry of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. From July 22nd, 1877, to the time of

his death he was the honored and much beloved Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philipsburg.

No better record of this long and noble life can be given than to chronicle the Minute adopted by the Bishop and Clergy upon the day of Dr. Clerc's burial:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take out of this world our dear, reverend brother, Francis J. Clerc, D.D., we, the Bishop and Clergy in attendance upon the service at the time of his burial, and representing the Dioceses of Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, would hereby give expression to the very high esteem in which he was held by us all, and to the sense of personal loss with which we contemplate his death. We desire to record our gratitude that a life so nobly and beautifully lived was continued so long; that we have been in contact with it; that it has been our privilege to come under the influence of it. We would most affectionately give expression to our appreciation of those gifts and qualities for which Dr. Clerc seems to us to have been especially conspicuous, and which went so far to gain for him the love and esteem of those who knew him, namely, his gentleness of manner, his unfailing courtesy, his warm-hearted, whole-souled attitude toward his friends, his loyalty to his friends, his loyalty to the Church, his spirit of broad charity toward all, his manifest sincerity, his fearless advocacy of the right, and the spirit of absolute unselfishness that characterized all that he said and did.

These things we gratefully recall upon this, the day of his burial, and affectionately lay them at his feet as the highest tribute our love can suggest.

We also take this means of expressing our sympathy for the Parish over which he presided so faithfully for thirty years, in their loss of so good and true a pastor. In behalf of the loved ones of his own household who are now mourning his loss, we can only pray that the God of all comfort will lift up the light of His countenance upon them, and give them peace.

That The Rev. Dr. Clerc was held in the highest esteem by the entire community is evident from the following action taken by the Ministerial Union of Philipsburg:

WHEREAS, The great Head of the Church, our Lord Jesus.

Christ, has called His servant, our honored and beloved brother, The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D., from the scene of his earthly labors, the Centre and Clearfield Ministerial Union, of which he was a member, would

*First.*—Give expression to our high esteem and appreciation of him as a man, a Christian brother, and a minister of the Gospel of Christ. We respected and admired him as a man of great force and nobility of character, of large heart and broad and tender sympathies, and as a citizen who ever wisely and earnestly sought the highest welfare of the community. We loved him as a brother, who was most kind, considerate and courteous, and who delighted in doing good to all, regardless of their creed or station. We honored him as a minister of the Gospel, of great scholarship and simplicity, and of rare fidelity and self-denying devotion to the cause of Christ—one who could truly say, "Follow me as I follow Christ."

*Second.*—In his death the entire community has suffered a profound loss; but, though "He rests from his labors his works do follow him."

*Third.*—We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing children, and to the congregation to which he ministered for so many years, with so great acceptability and profit.

*The Rev. William Vincent Dawson.*—The Rev. Mr. Dawson was for several years in charge of the Incarnation Chapel, York. After suffering for some years with a most painful and fatal disease, he died at the Church Home, Baltimore, during the year 1907. He was a Clergyman of conservative views, a fine scholarly appearance, and a Christian man of much earnestness.

*The Rev. Edwin Hyde True.*—Having been stricken with heart disease, The Rev. Mr. True died about the middle of July, 1907. Although he had reached the age of 70, at the time of his death, yet he was as optimistic and active as a youth. In addition to his work as Rector of the Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg, he also founded St. George's Mission, Hanover. So faithfully did he labor for the up-building of these two Parishes, that they will never forget his "labor of love" for them. It was through his efforts that

a one thousand dollar pipe organ was installed in the Church of the Prince of Peace, Gettysburg. The Rev. Mr. True was a staunch Churchman, and an eloquent preacher of the Word.

### PART III.

#### Deceased Laymen.



J. M. W. GEIST.

*Mr. James Miller Willis Geist.*—Being in feeble health for some time, Mr. Geist entered into rest on January 18th, 1905. At the time of his death he had reached the age of eighty-one years, one month and four days. For forty-nine years he had served most faithfully as Vestryman and Warden of St. John's Church, Lancaster. And for forty-four of these years he represented this Parish upon the floor of the Conventions of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg. One of the great accomplishments of his life was the compilation of a most complete History of St. John's Church, which he had published in 1901.

May light perpetual shine upon him!

During the Conventional year 1905-6 the following three prominent Laymen were removed from the scenes of earth by death:

*Mr. Andrew R. Fillebrown,* a Lay Delegate to Convention from St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury;

*Mr. W. A. Richardson*, Senior Warden of Trinity Church, Shamokin; and

*Major B. Frank Brenneman*, of St. James' Church, Lancaster.

These were true and good men, who loved their Church and her ways, so that "while they rest from their labors, their works do follow them."

*Mr. Samuel Heron*.—Mr. Heron, whose death occurred during the year 1906, was a most consistent member of St. Luke's Church, Blossburg, and for a number of years Secretary of its Vestry, and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a man of quiet disposition and a devout character. By his consistent life he both commended the Church to and won the affection and respect of the entire community in which he lived.

*Daniel Wiley Baldwin, Esq.*—On August 17th, 1906, Mr. Baldwin passed into the World Unseen, and great was the loss felt by the Church and community. For years Mr. Baldwin had been a Vestryman of St. John's Church, Westfield, and a leader in all Church work in the community in which he lived.

*Mr. John P. Haas*.—For twenty-one years Mr. Haas was a Vestryman of St. Matthew's Church, Sunbury, and for fourteen years its Treasurer. He was a devoted Christian man, and passed to his eternal reward on March 21st, 1907.

In calling the roll of honor for "service unto death," the following names appear on the list of those who passed from death unto life, during the year 1907-8:

*Edward C. Hanna*, Christ Church, Lykens.

*Louis John Townsend*, Christ Church, Berwick.

*Hugh M. North, LL.D.*, St. Paul's Church, Columbia.

*Mr. David Wilson*, St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg.

*Mr. Henry L. Sholly*, Trinity Church, Tyrone.

*John Alexander Elliott, M.D.*, St. Mark's Church, Northumberland.

*Mr. Daniel Garman*, St. John's Church, Bellefonte.

*Mr. Wendell W. Montgomery*, St. John's Church, Bellefonte.

*Mr. George Sloan Robbins*, St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg.

*Mr. William Humbert Kilbourn*, Christ Church, Williamsport.

*Mr. Stephen C. Ellis*, St. James' Church, Exchange.

*Judge Thomas H. Capp*, St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg.

Not only were the individual Parishes in which these noble men labored the better for their counsel, tithes and prayers, but the great Church Universal, which they commended by their uprightness, patience and consistency of their lives. And although dead their voices still echo back to us, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."



## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE CHURCH, THE BODY OF CHRIST.

In thinking of the Church as the Body of Christ, we are but following the Pauline idea as to what the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church truly is (Eph. 1:22, 23). But in doing so we must avoid the danger of regarding the Church, under this form, so figuratively as to destroy its entire force. As the Church is a divine Institution created for man, and not a human Institution into which men enter simply to honor God, there must be that in the very nature of the Church which is not only capable of responding to the inner yearnings of the human soul, but also that which man can lay hold of, and, in obedience to the divine law, make over to himself the blessings of divine grace. This is doubtless the idea which St. John had in mind when he said, "That which was from the beginning, which we have *heard*, which we have *seen* with our eyes, which we have *looked* upon, and our *hands* have handled, of the Word of life; declare we unto you." (I. Jno. 1:1, 3). Therefore the Body of Christ on earth, the Church, has a two-fold nature—that which can be heard and seen and handled with the physical senses—the material, and the spiritual—that which can only be heard and seen and handled by the corresponding senses of faith. And it is only by virtue of the former that man is able to come into living relation with the latter. But here, as in the human body, it is the inner life—the Ego as it were—that determines and conditions the outward form. As the creation of all life is from within, whatever the outward form may be depends entirely upon the nature of that which has been created. If it is vegetable life, it will unfold an outward form peculiar to the nature of that particular genus of the vegetable world to which it belongs; if animal life, the outward form will correspond to the nature of that particular genus in the animal world; if human life, the out-

ward form must be that of a man. Just so is it with the Church, which is the Body of Christ. The divine law which underlies the creation of all life does not change here. And as the outward form, even to its smallest details, is the natural evolution of its inner life, it necessarily follows that no man, however Godly, can change or modify this outward form, much less make a Church. Still further, as this divine-human life is but one life, and as one life can produce but one outward form, or body, therefore, according to the laws of its own nature, there can be but one Church, or Body of Christ, on earth. (Eph. 4:4, 5, 6).

This being the relation of the outward form to the inner life, we can best come to an intelligent understanding of both by beginning with a study of the inner life, and, following along the line of its development, finally reach the outward form, or body. And in doing so we will not find anything *supra-natural*, using this word perhaps in an unusual sense as meaning above the natural laws of the divine life. Although this life is of a two-fold nature—both at the same time divine and human—yet it follows along the line of those laws which come within the range of the human understanding. The two-fold nature of this life became an accomplished fact in the person of the God-man, Christ Jesus, Who is the life of His Body, the Church. “I come that they may have life, and may have it abundantly.” “I give unto them eternal life.” “I am the life.” (Jno. 10:10, 28, and 14:6). The advent of this new life was accomplished by and in the incarnate God, at that moment when the Word became flesh. But the Advent of Christ into human life was not an isolated fact, independent of the whole pre-christian economy, not a sudden and unlooked for influx of the divine into human life, without any antecedent laws defining and conditioning both the time and manner of this manifestation. Just as Christ’s Resurrection and Ascension were possible only by virtue of that which preceded them, so His Incarnation, its time and its mode, is but the result of all the operations of the divine law as we find them in the pre-christian economy. “When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law.” (Gal. 4:4). From this, then, we conclude that the time

and manner of Christ's coming were fixed and defined by divine laws operative in the bosom of human life. For without this living contact of the divine with the human, and the human with the divine, the Son of God could never have become the Son of Man. Hence we have a definite time—"the fulness of time"—in the economy of divine grace, in which God and man became livingly one. But as God accomplishes all of His purposes, not by arbitrary or spasmodic acts, but by an uninterrupted inworking of well defined laws, so this fact was but the result of the divine life operative in the bosom of human life reaching back through the entire pre-christian economy. In the early dawn of human history we already find the first movement toward this end in the primeval promise, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." (Gen. 3:15). In this we have already the beginning, though vague, of that divine-human life, which ultimately culminated in the Body of Christ on earth. From this time forth, God, according to the laws of His own nature, wrought out that life which alone was able to produce the particular *person* in whom the conception of Christ was possible. And as this divine-human life is the most far-reaching and stupendous of all lives, it required many long years of preparation both on the part of God and man for its final accomplishment. We must not, however, regard the Incarnation as an afterthought in the divine mind consequent upon sin, for had sin never entered into the heart of man, Christ nevertheless would have been born into the human race. True, sin, as a foreign or abnormal life-force, having entered into the finite order of existence, doubtless modified the unfolding of this divine-human life, but not to such an extent as to divert it from the plan "foreordained before the foundation of the world." Taking this view of the Christ-life, we must find the original necessity for the Incarnation beyond the *sin-a-ton-ing* idea. It is true, according to Romans 5:11, this is involved, but is not the primary cause. We rather find the primary cause for the advent of Christ in the idea of a necessary *at-one-ment* between God and man—a reaching down by the divine into the human, in a living way, and taking it up into itself. So

that in Christ God and man became one in a far more real sense than they were even before the fall. Thus man sustains a relation to God, and God to man, which, by virtue of its organic nature, raises him into a far higher, more living and positive attitude toward God than he could possibly have attained without the Incarnation, though sin had never entered into the world. To suppose that in Christ man is simply restored to his original sinless condition is a mistaken idea. For since the divine-human life, unfolding itself historically, developed into a more spiritual and therefore higher life, so must the relation thus established between God and man have advanced correspondingly. We would therefore say, that in the days of his innocence man was but negatively righteous, which, by virtue of this historical life movement, ultimately developed into positive righteousness. And as positive righteousness is a higher good than negative sinlessness, so must man's present relation to God be equally higher.

Another very important element in this divine-human life is its light-giving power. "I am the light of the world." (Jno. 8:12). And as Christ is the light of the world, in Whom the hidden mysteries of God are made manifest, the closer man adheres, in the activities of his own life, to the unfolding of this divine-human life, the nearer will he approach the absolute truth. This is true not only in regard to those facts which are most directly related to the life of the incarnate God, but with those as well which are most remotely related thereto. For truth, it matters not in what sphere it may be found, is such only by virtue of its relation to Him as the living head of all truth, and can always be best understood as it is viewed in the light of the God-man, Christ Jesus. If, then, those truths which may be thought of as farthest removed from their divine source can only be rightly understood as they are illuminated by the divine light shining through them into human consciousness, how much more so must this be the case with those truths that stand directly and livingly in the very bosom of this light itself. Here God in Christ Jesus shines forth at every point. But before man can come into possession of the hidden mysteries of divine truth, he must stand in living fel-

lowship with the Incarnate light. "Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given." (Matt. 13:11).

This divine-human life, being absolute Spirit, is love. "God is love; and he that abideth in love abideth in God, and God abideth in him." (Jno. 4:8, 16). It is in this Incarnate life that we have the most perfect revelation of the unfathomable riches of divine love. Love, whether divine or human, always presupposes a subject and an object—that which loves and that which is loved. And the relation of these opposite terms must be such that the one who loves communicates the whole of self to the one who is loved, and the one who is loved surrenders the whole of self to the one who loves. But in doing so neither one loses, but strengthens, his own distinct self-hood. Hence love, in its normal condition, can only be predicated of a *person*, either divine or human. Love in the absolute sense can, therefore, only be found in the reciprocal relation existing between the three-fold personality in the Godhead. Each loves the other with all the fulness of divine love, each, at the same time, being both the subject and the object of love. But in considering this reciprocal relation of love between the Father and the Son we must not regard them as finding the basis of this activity in one common object—the Holy Ghost. While this holds good in the family life, where the love of the husband for the wife and the wife for the husband find a common ground for the exercise of that love in the child, it is not true in the case of the triune Godhead. This would make the third Person in the Godhead a derived being, and would therefore destroy the divine idea of the Trinity. But the very fact that the divine life is the life of absolute love is an evidence that the existence of the Godhead is the hypostatical fellowship of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. This communion of love which God bears eternally to Himself as Three in One, and yet One in Three, is the original fountain of love.

These three—life, light and love—are, therefore, the predicates of the most profound spiritual essence of the triune divine Being. And taken together they are the ultimate expression of the triune constitution of the Godhead. But these fundamental properties also imply the presence of

derivative properties in the constitution of the same three-fold personality of God. Some of these are—in God's relation to things created—omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence; while in the constitution of His ethical being God possesses pardoning grace, divine forbearance, infinite compassion, tender mercy, perfect righteousness, and true holiness. Such being the fundamental and derived properties in the constitution of the divine nature, the inquiry naturally arises, how are they made over to man so as to become an essential part of human nature? The answer to this inquiry can only be found in the incarnate God, in Whom "dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily." (Col. 2:9).

In order that the divine constitution of the Godhead and the human constitution of manhood may become a concrete personal unity in time there must be a coming down into by the one, and a rising up into by the other. And before this unity could become a realized fact the point of contact, in this two-fold movement, had to be reached, when the divine and human became the historical, personal, God-man. This movement was first begun by the divine, and, as far as man knows, had its beginning, in time, in the primeval promise. But scarcely had this movement been more than started when it began to create for itself a material body. And thus through the types, shadows and ceremonies of the Jewish, and negatively of the pagan, world the eternal Logos was continuously approaching nearer to man, and man to the eternal Logos. During the period of gestation this body was forming itself in promises, calls and covenants. But even in this pre-natal period we are able to discern progress. The Abrahamic call and covenant is already more clearly defined and definite in form than the Noachian. It was not, however, until after the birth-throes of Egypt that this two-fold movement developed into a definite form, in the chosen Israel of God. "Israel is my son, even my first born." "When Israel was a child, then I loved him, and called my son out of Egypt." (Exod. 4:22; Hosea 11:1). We have here, then, in this chosen people of God conceived in and born of the human race, the body of this pre-incarnate life. And the calling of Abraham; the child of promise (Isaac); the wanderings of Jacob; the carrying of Joseph into Egypt;

the deliverance of Israel—are but so many steps toward the accomplishment of this one definite end. But the natural conception and birth of Israel, deriving nothing therefrom different from all other nations, was not of itself sufficient. It was yet, so to speak, in the state of nature; of the earth, earthy; and well might the child Israel have said: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me." (Psalm 51:5). But in this people, thus chosen, God had a well defined object toward which He could approach. Covenants and promises were, however, no longer adequate, in this period of advancement. The potential possibilities of the Abrahamic covenant were now realized in so far as to create a demand for a more positive and organic movement on the part of God. A life other than that which the children of Israel now possessed had to become theirs. That which was already generated had to be *re-generated*. The natural life of Israel had to be baptized into the spiritual life of God, and the spiritual life of God had to be conceived in the natural life of Israel. Therefore the necessity of Sinai, the overshadowing of Jehovah, and the inbreathing of the divine into human life. The giving of the Law was, therefore, by no means wholly an objective act on the part of God toward man, an external revealing of the divine will to human consciousness, an outward application of divine truth; but rather the act of conceiving the divine in the bosom of human life. It was for Israel its baptism—its regeneration—and only, however, when compared with God's more advanced stage of approach to man does it become largely external.

Having reached that stage of an objective existence in time and space, when it was no longer the function of this life to work toward and accomplish the conception and birth of a material body, nor to re-generate the life which had already been generated and brought forth; it developed in unbroken, historical succession this pre-christian divine-human body, according to the laws of its own nature, into its ultimate and complete fruition, the God-man, Christ Jesus. Hence the Jewish Church, the embodiment of this life-movement, had its infancy, childhood and maturity. In each one of these periods the external form developed commensurate

with the status of its inherent life at that particular time. The journey through the wilderness, the building of the Tabernacle, the establishment of the Priesthood, the offering of sacrifices, the process of purification, the entrance of the promised land, the raising up of Judges, the unfolding of a kingdom, the erection of the Temple, the introduction of the Prophetic Order—the nation, the tribe, the family, the individual; all were but the fruit of that inherent divine life acting within and upon this external form, the Jewish Church, gradually ripening into an organic, living union with humanity in the God-man. There could not have been the Prophetic, Priestly and Kingly Orders in the external manifestation of this two-fold movement, had they not been primarily an element in the constitution of that inner life, which in the fulness of time developed into the one great Prophet, Priest and King. The Jewish sacrifices were possible, and significant, only by virtue of the deep underlying sacrificial tone of that life which ultimately culminated upon the Cross. Thus it is that this as well as all other life gives form to the body, and not the body to the life.

This divine life enshrined in the bosom of the Jewish nation soon began to develop into the tribe of Judah. "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come: and unto Him shall the gathering of the people be." (Gen. 49:10). From this time forth the divine life, concentrating its operations in the more closely defined body of the tribe of Judah, gradually unfolded into the royal household of David. In this fact is involved an essential progress toward the ultimate accomplishment of the divine-human life. The family of David was thus separated from the tribe of Judah, and constituted the bearer of the line of promise. His throne was perfected and made eternal in the establishment of the throne of Christ, the Ruler and Judge of the world. "And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever." (II Sam. 7:16). The process of the unfolding of this divine-human life, in its approach to man, having reached the royal family of David, now begins to centre its activities in the bringing forth of a still more clearly defined body in the personal life of the



Virgin Mary. Thus the Virgin Mary was but the natural result of this movement of God toward man, and man toward God. Here, as in all life, the end was in the beginning, and the beginning in the end. Ages after the primeval promise, and centuries before its fulfillment, the prophet utters the same truth in words that can not be misunderstood: "Behold, a Virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." (Isa. 7:14). Hence that life which was formerly embodied in the family of David, the tribe of Judah, the nation of Israel, is now found, in its completeness in the Virgin Mary. Hence the blessed Virgin, the last member of the royal family, the genuine descendant of David, was the flower of Israel that brought forth the long promised Messiah—the God-man, Christ Jesus. Thus the Virgin Mary became the point of contact between God and man, the doorway, so to speak, through which God entered into living fellowship with human life.

When this two-fold movement, the divine and the human, had brought forth its final result, and therefore the fulness of the time had come, God stood on the very border of time, ready to be conceived in the bosom of human life, and human life was ready to be overshadowed by the divine. God is, as it were with one mighty plunge, submerged in the bosom of human life, and human life in the depths of the divine life. This living union between God and man, in Christ, is accomplished by the operation of the divine upon the human. "Hail, thou that art highly favored, the Lord is with thee: blessed art thou among women." "Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and bring forth a son, and shalt call his name *Jesus*." "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that Holy Thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." (St. Luke 1:28, 31, 35). Thus in the conception of Christ in the womb of the Virgin Mary by the Holy Ghost we have nothing different in form from the law which governs the generation of all life. We have, on the one hand, that which is begotten, the child Jesus; and, on the other hand, that in which it is begotten, the Virgin Mary; and that by which it is begotten, the Holy Ghost. There is, however, this important difference, that that by

which and that in which the conception was accomplished belong to different orders of life; the one is the Creator and the other the creature, the one divine and the other human. Therefore in perfect harmony with the laws of all conception, that which was conceived partook of the nature of that life by which and of that life in which it was conceived. The one being God, the other man, the result must be God-man. No longer is it God separate from man, neither is it only the Son of God, nor is it man apart from God, or is it simply the Son of Man, but it is pre-eminently and absolutely a living union of God and man, in the personal God-man, Christ Jesus. But now, in a far higher and more strictly defined sense, that movement, or development, is begun which shall culminate in "*The fulness of the time.*" But as the conception and prenatal development was in perfect keeping with the laws of all human life, so neither did His birth differ, in kind, from that of any other human being. For it is none the less true that Christ came not to destroy but to fulfill the natural as well as the spiritual laws of human life. (St. Matt. 5:17). Hence when the fulness of the time had come, in the onward movement of that which was conceived—that Holy Thing, the God Incarnate, the Word made flesh—in response to the laws of human birth, came forth and dwelt among men. Therefore, in accordance with the laws by which the movement of this divine-human life was governed, the Lord Jesus Christ could not have come into the world at any other time, or in any other way than that in which He did come. Christ had to be conceived, and that in the Virgin Mary, in order to be born, and He had to be born, as all men are born, in order that God and man, in Him, might become a living unity. All this had, of necessity, to occur just at the time, and place, and manner in which it did. And although to the uninterested casual observer there appeared nothing unusual upon the surface, nothing to effect or change the regular onward flow of human life, nothing to call forth the admiration and applause of the world; yet to those whose hearts were attuned to the touch of the divine upon human life, in the Almighty's approach to man, could be heard the deep spiritual undertone—"Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to

all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." (St. Luke 2:10, 11). But only those eyes which are susceptible to the approach of God are able to discern, underneath the external manifestation of this infantile life, the eternal throbbings of the God-man. "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." (St. Luke 2:29-32). It is only those who are sensitive to the divine touch who can handle the Child and know that it is the Word made flesh. For it must be evident to any one that when Christ says, "Handle me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have" (St. Luke 24:39), He meant to convey far more than that He was simply a man. The impression which Christ wished to make upon His disciples was rather that He is man in living union with God. In this objective personal life we have, therefore, all the fulness of the Godhead bodily (Col. 2:9) in living union with true man. (Phil. 2:7; Heb. 2:17). This organic union between the fulness of God and the completeness of man took place at that moment when God in the mysterious overshadowing of the Holy Ghost came into living touch with humanity in the person of the Virgin Mary. The fact that in His conception Christ came into possession of a two-fold nature, the divine and the human, neither weakens the one or the other in Him. Through all the stages of His Incarnate and ultimate glorified life He lives in perfect and harmonious oneness with Himself. He continues to be the co-equal and co-eternal God with the Father in every moment of His earthly life, while at the same time He is *very man* in all respects like unto us, save that He committed no sin. What a stupendous miracle! The greatest of all miracles is the Incarnate God Himself.

There is nothing, therefore, in the conception, and birth, and subsequent development of the Christ-life to mar or disturb human sensibility in the least. Christ did not come into the world as a prodigy, or wonder worker. Although men, in the imagination of their own minds, have woven around Him many wonderful sayings and beautiful legends,

yet the most wonderful of all wonderful things is the simplicity and naturalness of this divine-human life from its conception to its glorification. When the Lord Jesus Christ was born, He was born an *infant*—an infant in whom the world could see nothing different from all other infants. This is evident from the fact that it is just as true of this period of His life as of any other that He was in the world, and though the world was made by Him, yet the world knew Him not; and that having come unto His own, His own received Him not. (St. Jno. 1:10, 11). As an infant the God-man was as helpless as any other infant. Nor is this helplessness simply confined to his human nature, but involves the God-man in His totality. The divine and the human in the incarnate God are not in juxtaposition; they are not, so to speak, neighbors, though their dwelling place be one; but they are the essential elements of one personality, so infused into each other as to constitute but one being. Therefore one condition of life can not be predicated of the human, and at the same time another of the divine in the one personal God-man. Being an individual unity, there must be oneness of condition. As an infant there was also a time when the God-man had neither power to control His body, nor command His voice, or direct His mind. All this had to be acquired by Him, as in the case of all infants, through the exercise of these functions, logically and intelligently directed. Sensation and perception soon found themselves active in the imagination, fancy, memory and the power of receiving and digesting new and more profound ideas. These, again, in due course of time faded away, and thought, reflection, judgment, and practical activity grew forth from them, until the body decayed under the ripening of the soul. The fact that He was the Incarnate God, we have reason to believe, dawned upon Him gradually in the unfolding of His divine-human life. His knowledge of God the Father and God the Holy Ghost, and His relation to them, grew with His increasing years. And just as His ever increasing knowledge was able to comprehend more and more the eternal Trinity, and the relation of each to the other, did He grow in spirit, and in favor with God and man. (St. Luke 2:40, 52). This living union between God and man was,

therefore, not fully and finally completed until the divine and human, in Christ, was glorified. In His infancy the God-man was perfect only as an infant, in youth only as a youth, and in manhood as a man. It was, therefore, not until all these perfected parts of His divine-human nature were gathered up into the completed whole that the fulness of God, and the fulness of man, became livingly one in the personal God-man. Thus it was that Christ fulfilled the ideal of true manhood in every moment of His life, and at the same time met all the requirements of the Godhead.

The divine-human body of the pre-christian, and the divine-human body of the Christian Church are not, however, factors in human life separate and independent of each other. Although the Christian Church, as the Body of Christ, did, in a very significant sense, have its beginning during the official life of the Incarnate Logoš, and more especially upon the day of Pentecost, yet all these elements in the economy of divine grace were but the resultant of all the combined forces operative for ages in the bosom of the chosen people of God. The relation which the Jewish and Christian Church sustain to each other is somewhat like that of the egg and the chick. The Jewish Church was not only the embodiment of the divine life, but, during the period of gestation and pre-natal existence, its only source of nourishment. And, therefore, just as the chick comes out of and from the egg, so, in a very significant sense, does the Christian come from and out of the Jewish Church. The more outward connection between the Jewish and Christian Church continued unbroken in St. John the Baptist and the blessed Virgin. These two persons were the last and best exponents of the Abrahamic covenant, while, at the same time, each, in a distinct line of Messianic forces, conditioned the beginning of the new dispensation. St. John the Baptist and the Virgin Mary were, therefore, the two persons, in the economy of divine grace, who stand out prominently as belonging distinctively neither to the Jewish nor to the Christian Church, but equally to both.

It is not, however, until we come to consider the connection between the Jewish and Christian Church in the life of the Incarnate God that we find the most profound and signifi-

cant bond which binds the former to the latter in a most living way. Having been born in the very bosom of the Jewish life, the God-man never broke away from the religion of His fathers, but in the ever onward movement of His unfolding life the Jewish developed into the Christian religion. And although He was without sin, yet He was made to be sin on our behalf (II Cor. 5:21), by being born into the abnormal state of the Adamic race, and therefore Himself became the subject of a process of salvation. Therefore the necessity of the Circumcision of Christ, for His own sake. For in and through it the child Jesus was placed in living relation with the first principles of the divine life operative in the kingdom of God as it then existed on earth. The Circumcision of Christ was therefore not accidental, not merely the observance of a Jewish custom, nor an empty religious rite devoid of meaning, but it was the planting of the divine life in the bosom of Jewish soil. The Monotheistic religion of Judaism constituted the soil out of which the spiritual life of the God-man grew, and from which He derived the nourishment necessary for the development of His divine-human nature. And by virtue of this fact, all that was good in the Jewish Church was absorbed into the life of Christ and by Him carried up into His ever unfolding Body—the Christian Church. Having now fulfilled the divine requirements necessary for His adoption into the supernatural communion of the covenant people of God, and having, upon this basis, lived in devout communion with His heavenly Father, Christ had reached the necessity of another and a new sacramental transaction. It was necessary for the God-man, no less than St. John the Baptist, to fulfill all righteousness, “Thus it becometh *us* to fulfill all righteousness.” (Matt. 3:15). When God became Incarnate He entered into the bosom of *fallen* humanity; or in other words, Christ’s human nature did not differ in kind from that nature which He came to redeem. “For verily He took not on Him the nature of angels; but He took on Him the seed of Abraham. Wherefore in all things it behooved Him to be made like unto His brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.” (Heb. 2:16, 17). Therefore in

order to become the world's Redeemer, the God-man had first of all to redeem human nature as He found it in His own person. In order that the God-man can save others, He must first of all save Himself. And paradoxical as it may seem, He did this by losing Himself. It was, therefore, this living relation with fallen humanity which placed Christ in a position which enabled Him to become the world's redemption. And as the Lord Jesus thus lived, in the very bosom of fallen life, in perfect obedience to the will of God, He unceasingly developed into the more positively righteous God-man, until He attained, in His divine-human nature, to the ultimate glorified life. Hence it was that Christ came to St. John to be baptized. For in this sacramental act was fulfilled the original purpose, and final end, of the Abrahamic covenant, and at the same time inaugurated the first stage of the new and more spiritual economy of divine grace—The Church, The Body of Christ. In His baptism the Holy Ghost took possession of the divine-human life of the God-man in a personal way, and thus bound the divine and the human, in Christ, into a still more intimate life union. (St. Luke 3:22). It must therefore be evident that in this sacramental act our blessed Lord was invested with divine authority, and at the same time consecrated to His mediatorial office. Thus the baptism of Christ was not, as some suppose, simply an external act of obedience to the divine will. God does not institute sacraments and ceremonies for the purpose of testing man's obedience, but being the natural outgrowth of His own nature they are the means of conveying the divine into the bosom of human life.

Having thus received the sacramental vestiture of the Christ, by the official act of St. John the Baptist, the God-man is now personally qualified for the beginning of His mediatorial work. He, therefore, at once set about creating a body, composed of regenerate human life, a body whose members are to be brought from beneath the thralldom of Satan into vital communion with God Himself. This at once precipitated a most intense spiritual conflict, the success or failure of which centred in the God-man. And having during all His former years, by perfect obedience to parental authority and a faultless communion with God, devel-

oped the fulness of a righteous life, it now devolved upon Him to take a positive attitude in opposition to the kingdom of Satan. And, from the very nature of the case, this ordeal had to be met by the God-man at the very threshold of His mediatorial life, to the end that He might realize, in His own person, the ideal righteous Man, and secure to His Body, the Church, the dignity and freedom of victory. Hence the necessity of the "Wilderness," the final issue of which is most beautifully and graphically expressed by Olshausen: "Adam fell in Paradise, and made it a wilderness; Jesus conquered in the wilderness and made it a paradise." But in order that it may be a substantial victory it must carry with it a confirmation of the truth. Therefore the will of the tempter was repelled by an unwavering affirmation of God's will, which gives to the victory its positive character. (St. Matt. 4:4, 7, 10). Thus the God-man overwhelmed Satan upon every attack by the power of positive divine truth, and thus maintained His moral integrity and achieved the victory.

Upon His return from the wilderness, in the strength of victory, St. John the Baptist introduced the newly consecrated Mediator to the confidence of mankind. (St. John 1:29). No sooner had He entered upon the work of His mediatorial life than there began going forth from the God-man, as the fountain of life, a creative energy which at once began assimilating to itself that material which was being gradually transformed into the Body of Christ. And as this inherent, creative energy is answerable to what the divine-human Mediator Himself is, so likewise the material which by virtue of this energy becomes a part of His Body must, to a greater or less degree, partake of the nature of that by which it is created. This creative energy, emanating from the God-man, and carrying with it the two-fold nature of the divine and the human, gives to the Body of Christ this same two-fold nature. The Holy Catholic Church, as the ever present Body of Christ on earth, has, therefore, both a natural and supernatural, a spiritual and material, a divine and human, element in its constitution, each one of which is as essential to the existence of the Church Militant as the other. And this organic constitution of the Church is due



to well defined creative laws acting upon the latent possibilities of both the soul and body, quickening them into a new life. Thus, first of all, Christ attracts to Himself the living material out of which His Body is to be formed, just as the ego of each personality gathers to itself the substance of its own body. The basis upon which this becomes a possibility is found in the organic relation established between the divine and human in the personality of the God-man.

Having, thus far, set forth the nature of the inner life of the God-man, with its powers and accomplishments, we shall now endeavor to follow the organic development of His Body, the Church, as it grows, naturally, out of this Incarnate life. And in doing so we shall emphasize what must already be very evident to every thoughtful reader, namely: that the Church, the Body of Christ, is the continuation of the Incarnation on earth. This thought at once conveys to the human mind the fact that the Church Catholic is the embodiment of the divine life on earth, to the end of time. "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." (St. Matt. 28:20). If, therefore, the God Incarnate is essential to human salvation, so also must His Body, the Church, be. No more can the Body of Christ, His Church, be regarded with indifference and yet Christ Himself be worshiped and glorified, than the ego of a human personality can be honored and respected while the body is rejected and despised. In neither case can the finite mind separate the outward form from the inner life, so as to be able to regard the one and disregard the other. For just as the ego of human personality can only be reached through the body, so Christ can only be reached, by man, through His Body, the Church. (St. Matt. 25:40, 45). But even here the ego of human personality can only become the subject of thought as it manifests itself through the specific organs created for that purpose—such as the voice, the eye, the ear, and the expression of the face. Mind can only have fellowship with mind through these divinely constituted channels, and in no other way. And it will be further observed that these organs form a very important part of the human body, and at the same time, in this reciprocal response of life to life, constitute the medium of communication and reception. The

same thing is true in regard to the divine-human Body of Christ, the Church. Both the communication and the reception of the Christ life, which by virtue of the inbreathing of the Holy Ghost became the ego of the Church, is only possible to human life through the divinely constituted organs of sacramental grace. And here, as in the case of the human body, these means of reciprocal communication and reception constitute an essential part of His Body, the Church. It must, therefore, be very evident that in order to be a living member of Christ's Body the process must be from within outward. The divine life must, first of all, be generated in the human soul. That which has been already created naturally must be re-created spiritually. The physical generation and birth being an accomplished fact, the spiritual re-generation and birth become a necessity. (St. Jno. 3:3, 6; I Peter 1:23). This necessity arises from the fact that as all men are conceived and born in sin (Psalm 51:5) this condition, in order to salvation, must be changed. Or in other words, in order that the atonement accomplished in and by the Incarnate God may be realized in the redemption of mankind the divine-human life of Christ glorified must, in some way or another, be transferred into the lives of individual men, women and children. And this medium of communication must be found within, and constitute an essential part of the Church itself. As man has a two-fold nature, and the eternal ego of his personality can only be reached, in a living way, through the material, finite, side of his being, this particular organ in the Body of Christ must have an outward and visible part through which the inward and spiritual life of God is communicated into the human soul. Therefore the Sacrament of Holy Baptism.

Holy Baptism is therefore, so to speak, the divinely constituted organ of regeneration; the medium through which the glorified life of the God-man can alone be communicated to the human soul. (St. Matt. 19:28; St. John 3:3, 5, 6, 7; Titus 3:5; I. Peter 3:20, 21). Being thus regenerated, the ego of personal life becomes a living member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. Hence, in order to become a living member of the Body of Christ, the human soul must be born into the household of

faith according to the divinely ordained laws created for that purpose. And as the relation thus established, between Christ as the head and individual human life as members of His Body, is such a vital relation, no one can come into possession of the blessings of divine grace by joining the Church. Men can and do join—ofttimes with advantage—humanly constituted organizations, but no man can become a member of the divinely created Body of Christ, His Church, in any such way as this. He must, in perfect accord with the reproductive laws inherent in this Body, grow out of it through the process of baptismal regeneration and birth. But that this sacramental mystery, in all its details, does not come within the scope of the human understanding is neither to be wondered at, nor does it deny its virtue. If the human understanding, however intelligent, is unable, by any process of reasoning, to come to a clear knowledge of how an immortal soul is brought into being through the process of natural generation, how much more so must this be the case in that generative function which makes the ego of personal life a living member of the eternal God. (St. John 3:1-13). This generative principle did not, however, start *de novo* in the Christian Church, but was potentially active throughout the entire Jewish dispensation. Thus, when the Holy Spirit moved upon the waters (Gen. 1:2), we have already the evidence of the presence of the mysterious working of the new creation by water and the Holy Ghost. The saving of Noah and his family by water; the passage of the children of Israel through the Red Sea; the cleansing of Naaman in the river Jordan; the ceremonial washing of the Jewish Law; the predictions of the Old Testament Prophets (Isa. 52:15; Ezek. 36:25-27; Zech. 13:1); and finally the rite of Circumcision (Col. 2:11-13); are all evidences of the presence of this recreative power. And here again is set forth the relation which the Jewish sustains to the Christian Church. Holy Baptism therefore not only cleanses the soul, already created, from the guilt and pollution of sin, but also generates within it the life of the Holy Spirit.

Pure water, administered in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, is the outward and visible form through which the divine is conveyed into human life, and

at the same time constitutes that part of the Sacrament which makes it possible for God to perpetuate His work on earth, through human instrumentality, to the end of time. And as the commission to baptize was given, by our blessed Lord, to His Apostles, it evidently follows that this right primarily belongs to their successors—the bishops. Priests, therefore, possess no inherent right to baptize save as they receive permission, in their Ordination, from the Bishop. Deacons, Laymen and even women are, however, permitted to administer this Holy Sacrament only in case of necessity. Thus God created within the bosom of His own Body—the Church—and as an essential part of it, the Holy Sacrament of Baptism as the means by which the ego of personal life comes into possession of the inestimable blessings of redemption and salvation. (Acts 2:38; 22:16; Eph. 5:26; Titus 3:5; I. Peter 3:21). St. Clement of Alexandria says: “Being baptized we are enlightened, being enlightened we are adopted, being adopted we are perfected, and being perfected we are made immortal.”

As Holy Baptism is but the beginning of the new life, created within the bosom of sinful nature, it does not necessarily follow that all persons baptized will be forever saved. (Matt. 22:14). Just as natural birth is no positive guarantee to the parents of an obedient and loving child, so here in the relation of the new born child to God. But in either case no amount of waywardness, on the part of the child, can ever annul the relation thus established. In both cases, therefore, there are certain conditions and requirements that must be met. Since both the natural and the spiritual life alike have their beginning in infancy, each must pass through the various stages necessary to the development of full manhood. (I. Cor. 13:11; Heb. 5:12-14). Therefore in either case the life must be clothed and fed and educated. Or in other words, the whole life must be developed. And as, by virtue of the presence of sin, this progress is antagonized at every point, the entire effort, from beginning to end, is an intense struggle. (II. Tim. 4:7). But since it is only those who honestly and persistently contend against these opposing powers whose efforts are, in the end, crowned with success, and as normal development, in every

part of human life, is essential to positive righteousness, therefore the educational and disciplinary elements as a constitutional part of the Body of Christ, His Church. (Heb. 5:8, 9). All this presupposes the presence of two things: (1) the requisite objective conditions, and (2) the self-conscious activity of the human will. It was by virtue of the recognition of this principle that the God-man, Christ Jesus, grew, and waxed strong, and increased in wisdom and in favor with God and man. (St. Luke 2:40, 52). And that there was nothing abnormal in the development of any part of the life of the God-man, at any stage of its unfolding process, is conclusively proven by the fact that when on a certain occasion He taught in the synagogue the people, being astonished at His doctrine, said: "Whence hath this man this wisdom, and these mighty works? Is not this the carpenter's son?" (St. Matt. 13:54-57). The intellectual and moral powers of the Christ life were awakened and disciplined by the exercise of an intelligent study of nature and a wise intercourse with men; while His extraordinary spiritual endowments were the result of a strict observance of the ceremonial law, His constant devotions in the synagogue and Temple, and an ever living communion with His heavenly Father. All this presupposes that the divine-human life of Christ was ever active in the study of truth from whatever source it might be made known to Him. It was thus that He realized in His own life the truth of His own words: "Man liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." (St. Matt. 4:4). And as the God-man, in the act of His becoming Incarnate, assumed humanity into vital union with Himself, He in the process of this assumption conserves, in all respects, the manhood of man, and hence the same laws which governed the development of the divine-human life of Christ must be the governing principle in every normally developed human life. We observe that this principle has been operative in the Church from the days of Moses down to the present time. (Deut. 4:9, 10; Ezek. 44:23; St. Matt. 28:19; Acts 5:42; I. Cor. 4:17; II. Tim. 2:2; Heb. 5:12). And a little careful study of these references must convince any one that this teaching function has, therefore, ever been an organic

part of the Church itself. It is, so to speak, the organ by which divine truth is planted into the human heart, through the mind. And as Christ is the absolute truth, and therefore the ultimate end of all teaching, and the Church is His Body, it must follow that the Church is the embodiment, and at the same time the mouthpiece, of this truth. Hence the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church alone possesses the necessary prerequisites to teach with authority and unerring accuracy.

The new birth having been accomplished by Holy Baptism, the teaching function of the Church radically changes the thoughts by quickening the spiritual capacity thus generated in the human soul. Thus that form of teaching which expresses itself in articulate sounds possesses life-giving power, as is clearly taught in God's Word. (St. John 6:63; Heb. 4:12; I. Peter 1:23). Hence the Church has ever emphasized the necessity of this form of instruction as the best possible preparation leading up to Confirmation. In its exhortation to the Godfathers and Godmothers, in the office of Holy Baptism, the Church distinctly sets forth this fact: "Ye must remember, that it is your parts and duties to see that this Infant be *taught*, so soon as he shall be able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise and profession, he hath here made by you. And that he may know these things the better, ye shall call upon him to hear Sermons; and chiefly ye shall provide, that he may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health."

This brings us to another very important factor along the line of spiritual development. That which had been generated, by Holy Baptism, in the human soul, and had, up to this time, been brought, to a greater or less degree, under the moulding influence of the teaching function of the Church, was the life of the God-man, Christ Jesus. (Rom. 6:3-12; Gal. 3:27; Eph. 4:20-25). As yet the Holy Ghost, as a distinct person in the unity of the God-head, has not taken up His abode in the heart, which is essential to the divine idea of human redemption. (St. John 14:16, 17; and 16:7). While Confirmation is not usually regarded as being on the same plane with the Sacrament of Holy Baptism and

the Lord's Supper, yet it does have all the essential elements of a true Sacrament, in that it has the outward and visible sign (or form), by and through which an inward and spiritual grace is conferred upon individual life. And although there is no verbal institution of this rite given in Holy Scripture, yet the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Incarnate God immediately after His Baptism associates His Person with the subsequent administration of this rite; and the promptness with which the Apostles used this rite would indicate that they acted upon some divine command. As to whom this function of the Church was committed seems very evident from the fact that during the days of the Apostles they, and they only, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and has ever afterward been confined to their successors, the Bishops. Confirmation is, therefore, an organic part of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church by which the Body of Christ on earth confers the Holy Ghost upon the human soul. (Acts 8:14-18, and 19:1-7). Thus the spiritual life given in Baptism is strengthened and perfected by the bestowal of Grace and Character. The Holy Ghost gives grace to the human soul for the performance of the ordinary duties of the Christian life, and prepares the New Man to enjoy his share in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and thus establishes, in the individual life, a permanent Christian character. (II. Cor. 1:22; Eph. 1:13, and 4:30).

That which was created in the Ego of human life by Holy Baptism, broadened and developed by the teaching function of the Church, given Grace and Character by the bestowal of the Holy Ghost in Confirmation, is pre-eminently *life*—eternal life. And as no living thing known to man can long exist without nourishment, the Christ-life in man is no exception to this rule. But in each case the essential elements of that which nourishes must be capable of responding to that which is to be nourished, by being transformed into the very nature of the life itself. And in each case this life giving power is clothed in an outward and material form. This outward form and inward power are the two necessary parts of the same thing. For in each case this inward power can alone communicate itself to the inward life through the material form. Hence this nourishment for the spiritual

life of man, generated in the human soul, was most graciously provided for by our blessed Lord in creating within the bosom of His Body, as an organic part of the Church, the precious Sacrament of the Altar, the Holy Eucharist, the Lord's Supper. And as this Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, though communicated under the material form of bread and wine, is nevertheless that living Bread which came down from heaven, it nourishes the soul unto eternal life. (St. Matt. 26:26-29; St. John 6:48-57; I. Cor. 11:23-26). What a wonderful mystery, that the bread blessed, broken, given by our blessed Lord, and by His disciples taken and eaten should be the very Body and Blood of Christ upon which the immortal soul lives unto life eternal, and that this Sacrificial transaction should be repeated daily and hourly, by His Body, with the same effect, to the end of time! But that the finite understanding is unable to grasp this great mystery, is no reason why any one should become disturbed. Who can tell just when and how the natural bread is changed into the flesh and blood of the human body; and how, in turn, that mysterious personal Ego is nourished by this same bread becoming the very elements of human life itself. And since the finite understanding is unable to comprehend earthly things, why should it be disturbed when it can not understand heavenly things? (St. John 3:12). But it must ever be remembered that these are facts which appeal to the spiritual, and not the natural, senses. (II. Cor. 5:7). When our blessed Lord in the institution of this Holy Sacrament said, with reference to the Bread, this is My Body, and with reference to the Wine, this is My Blood (St. Matt. 26:26-30), it should be sufficient. It is, therefore, the divinely constituted means for conveying to the deepest and most far-reaching part of man's being the gift of God's own precious Body and Blood as the spiritual nourishment of the soul and a pledge of eternal life. But this Sacrament, no less than Holy Baptism, finds its basis back in the Jewish Church. In the institution of this Sacrament we find the Antitype following close upon the type. Just as the Jewish Passover commemorated the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, so the Eucharistic Sacrament commemorates the redemption of mankind from the slavery



of sin. The Passover was instituted the night before the ransom of Israel, the Holy Eucharist the night before the redemption of mankind. In the former the paschal lamb was offered a sacrifice in the Temple, before it was eaten in the house, which was significant of the Eucharistic oblation and of the Sacramental eating of the Body and Blood of Christ. St. Paul refers to this same truth in I. Cor. 5:7, 8. This same fact shows itself again in the offering of Melchisedec (Gen. 14:11-18), being a Priest of the Most High God, when he brought bread and wine. And again, as the deliverance of the children of Israel from a pursuing Pharaoh and their journey through the wilderness was a type of regenerated human life, their being miraculously fed with manna from heaven was the working out of this same principle. So also was the Shew-bread offered before the Lord in the Tabernacle and afterward in the Temple. (Exod. 25:30; Lev. 24:5-9). Thus it will be seen that this Eucharistic Sacrifice is rooted into the very fibers and constitution of the Body of Christ, His Church, and therefore coming, as it does, out of the very loins of His Body, it can not be anything else than His flesh and blood, which nourishes the soul unto life eternal.

But as no body can perform its various functions without the necessary corresponding organs, which form the medium of communication—as between object and sight, sound and hearing, food and taste, etc.,—so here, in order that the divine may be communicated into human life, and the divine-human life thus created in man broadened and strengthened by the truth, given grace and character by the Holy Ghost, and nourished unto eternal life by the Body and Blood of Christ, there must ever be present in the Church, as an organic part of it, that medium of communication which will, in each case, bring the two livingly together. This medium of communication between the object received and the subject receiving it has ever been the three-fold Ministry of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Without this medium of communication all the means of grace inherent in the bosom of Christ's Body, His Church, would be unavailable to man. And as it is thus through the Office of the Holy Ministry that the vital principles of divine grace become active,

the incumbent sustains a unique relation both to God and man—a relation most sacred. The Holy Office of Bishop, Priest and Deacon in the Church Catholic therefore bears an intimate relation to the mediation of the God-man Christ Jesus. And being ordained to such holy functions they take these sacred things of God and by sacrifice and prayer, in God's name, bless the people. But among all the sacerdotal functions of this high and holy Office there is none that equals the offering up, on behalf of the people, the Eucharistic Sacrifice. Thus through the proper handling of these most sacred things the Bishop, Priest and Deacon accomplish, in a most real and literal sense, the words of our blessed Lord, "Whosoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven." Hence the Clergy possess a divine right to declare to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins. And it is through this same Office that the self-perpetuating principle of the Church continues to be a possibility. New souls are daily added to the Church by the ministerial act of Holy Baptism; while the autonomy of the Church is ever preserved by the Episcopal acts of Confirmation, Ordination and Consecration. Thus the Church, the Body of Christ, continues to grow, livingly and organically, from age to age until the Church Militant shall be gathered up into the Church Glorified.

*FINIS.*

## ERRATA.

At top of page 58 read—If for the future you are willing to pay due respect to the Apostolic See, we will treat you as brothers and sons; but if you persist in your obstinacy, we shall shake off the dust of our feet against you, and deliver you to the vengeance of God as backsliders from the Catholic Church.

On page 78, the title to cut should read—Bishop Hopkins, Vermont, 1832-1868.

Page 93, the title to cut should read—St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

At bottom of page 205 read—The Rev. Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, D.D.

On page 586 read—Pipe Organ was given by Frederick G. Yuengling, Esq.; the Altar and reredos were the gift of Mrs. R. Lee and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Theo. Russel; and the Bishop's Chair by Mrs. W. K. Lineaweaver, in memory of her husband, Dr. Lineaweaver.



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